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No Smoke Barrage Desired

FENGTIEN FORCED TO RETIRE

Earlier Successes Claimed by Ankuochun on the Kin-Han Railway but Kuomintang Cross Huangho: Mutiny of 8th Northern Corps

SHANSI'S CAPTURE OF PAOTINGFU

Shantung Railway Zone Neutralized by Japanese and Chinese Fleet Warned: Japan and the League

The situation at Tsinan is quiet. The Japanese authorities have warned troops on both sides to keep 20 li outside the Kin-Han Railway zone; Chinese men-of-war have been forbidden to fight in certain areas and Tsingtao has been neutralized by Japan.

No progress has been made by the Nationalists on the Tsing-Pu Railway but they are slowly pushing forward along the Kin-Han Line. Reports are to the effect that Paotingfu has been captured by Shansi and that Fengtien has had to draw in its line.

Events of Saturday, May 26

NEUTRALIZATION OF TSINGTAO

Chinese Troops of Both Sides Warned Off 20 Li by Japanese: Chinese Reply Not Yet Known

Tsingtao, May 25.

Lieut.-General Yasumitsu, commanding the 3rd (Naoya) Division at Tsingtao, issued a declaration at noon to-day, as follows:

I hereby declare, taking warning by the recent incident at Tsinan and for the sake of the complete protection of Japanese nationals at Tsingtao and the districts along the Shantung Railway, and make the following statement:—

(1) All Chinese troops, Northern and Southern, shall keep outside a line 20 li from Tsingtao and the Shantung railway limits.
(2) Within the above areas no anti-Japanese propaganda or actions will be allowed.
(Signed) LIEUT.-GENERAL YASUMITSU, Commanding 3rd Division.

A copy of the above declaration has been delivered to the local Chinese commander, General Chu Hsiang-pen.

The Chinese forces here are only about 1,500 strong.

Chinese Discuss the Notice

A Chinese military conference was held yesterday to discuss the

mandate of the Japanese Garrison in North China as well as the Japanese Military Attaché at Peking.

The object of Lieut.-General Matsui's mission is not known, though it is said to be important.

Reservists Not Needed

Six thousand Reservists who were called up for service in China have been demobilised, apparently owing to the improvement in the situation. —Reuter.

UNITED STATES AND NANKING

Nationalists Claiming Support on Manchurian Question

Special telegram to Kuo Min Agency Washington, May 26.

Mr. Frank Lee, resident representative at Washington of the Nationalist Government, had a conference yesterday morning with Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State of the State Department, on the Sino-Japanese situation.

Mr. Johnson confirmed the attitude of the State Department that

1. America regards Manchuria as Chinese territory.

2. America does not recognize that Japan has any special rights and interests in Manchuria.

3. America regards the Nine-Powers Treaties signed at Washington in 1922 as binding upon Japan and all the signatory Powers.

It is also reported that the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, in an interview with Secretary of State Kellogg, denied that Japan wishes to establish a protectorate over Manchuria.

CHINA'S RIGHTS IN MANCHURIA

Chang Tso-lin Determined to Guard Sovereignty

Peking, May 26.

A glimpse at the Generalissimo's communications with the Chambers of Commerce in Manchuria reveals that he is prepared to guard the sovereign rights of Manchuria to the utmost of his ability. —Reuter.

Mukden, May 24.

To frustrate the furtive invasion of Manchuria by plain-clothes Southern and communistic agents,

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued strict orders to the provincial authorities to exercise a vigilant surveillance at the southern frontier. The latter have ordered the Newchwang garrison to station soldiers along the sea-coast between Newchwang and Shanhaikuan to prevent any suspects from landing.

To guard against the danger of internal trouble by the desertion or mutiny of troops in the Chientao border region, the garrison there, by the Generalissimo's order, has been granted a substantial increase of pay.

General Wu Chun-sheng, who is said to have been entrusted by the Generalissimo with the defence of Shanhaikuan, is at the same time reported to be making preparations for the withdrawal of seven battalions of his troops to Tsitsihar by the Tahushan-Tungliao line.

At the order of the Generalissimo's Office Civil Governor Liu of Fengtien is recruiting 10,000 transport coolies for service at the front. —Reuter.

COMMUNISTS IN NEW ROLE

Alleged Uprising Planned in Support of Sun Chuan-fang

The Gendarmerie Commissioner for Shanghai and Woosung has issued a statement in which he says that a report has been received from an officer in Taihsing to the effect that Communists and bandits have been gathering in the neighbouring districts. It appears that these men have been sent by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who received, it is stated, a sum of \$120,000 from Marshal Chang Tso-lin for their support, and that their orders are to get the support of the radicals and bandits to start uprisings. Reports have it that they number about 10,000, and that they carry banners on which are inscribed characters saying that they are under the Fengtien command.

Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Gendarmerie Commissioner, accordingly warns the public to guard against their approach and to report to the authorities any attempt by these agents to stir up trouble in Shanghai.

STUDENTS UNION MANIFESTO

Military Training Advocated as Weapon Against Imperialism

There is nothing to report in connection with the local political situation: everything is quiet. The anti-Japanese movement continues in a half-hearted manner but the students are continuing their efforts to secure permission to organize a students' army.

The General Students Union has issued a manifesto calling upon all students to strive for scientific development and literary creative power in order to further the progress of Chinese civilization, while at the same time the students are urged to undergo military training to gain physical strength and discipline so that they may become qualified to take part in the future struggle against foreign imperialism and to release China from the foreign yoke. All students are asked also to take part in the two movements to bring about the downfall of imperialism and militarism. Besides study, they should sound the trumpet call to awaken the people to the campaign for the severance of economic relations with Japan and to co-operate with the Nationalist Government. "Our spirits should not waver by any influence whatsoever and we should be determined to struggle to the bitter end," the manifesto states.

A committee has been formed from among the members of the General Students Union, including the Shantung Christian University, to obtain responsible reports from eye-witnesses of the Tsinan Affair, same to be published and distributed.

ed so that the people may have an understanding of the situation.

Teachers to Assist

The Advisory Committee of the local Kuomintang held a meeting on Thursday to which an invitation was extended to all professors and teachers in colleges and middle schools. 60 representatives were present and the following resolutions were adopted:—That teachers from time to time should give the necessary direction and supervision to their students in connection with the anti-Japanese movement; that to further the boycott movement, due recognition should be given of the students' sacrifices in their studies; that, since what students can achieve is so little at the expense of much valuable time and energy, the Government should formulate concrete plans for the work to be carried out by students; that the local Kuomintang should work out definite measures for the enforcement of the boycott; that lists should be prepared by students showing the nature of Japanese goods; and that, during the three months' holiday, the students could best serve their country by studying hard in addition to their propaganda work. The chairman, Mr. Hou Chao-hai, said that there were three points which should be emphasized in the severance of economic relations with Japan:—To institute a close inspection of all Japanese goods and to prohibit their transportation; to co-operate with German and American merchants from whom products in which China was short may be purchased; and to start a large factory for the production of Chinese goods.

The Anti-Japanese Committee of the General Labour Union, at a meeting on Thursday, decided to hold a demonstration movement tomorrow, when parties will be dispatched not only to Greater Shanghai districts but also to Quinsan, Soochow, Wusih, etc.: 150 parties have been arranged for this work.

Meetings Forbidden

A resolution was passed at the Union of Employees of Transportation Companies advocating the inspection of all parcels and cases transported by the companies with which they are connected with a view to preventing Japanese goods from being sent from one place to another. It was suggested that all local merchants should be notified of this decision.

The Shanghai Teachers Union met on Thursday and resolved that special lessons should be given in all schools on Japanese atrocities in China.

It was also recommended that such subjects should be dealt with in text-books used by the various schools and colleges.

The Advisory Committee of the Kuomintang will entertain local lawyers and journalists at a reception this afternoon when definite steps concerning the Kuomintang policy towards Japan will be brought up for discussion.

Orders have been issued by the Nationalist Government to the local authorities instructing them to observe strictly the recent mandate forbidding mass meetings and parades against Japan.

Gen. Chang Ting-fang, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, is reported by the Chinese press to be greatly annoyed over the fact that Japanese troops are patrolling Chinese territory so he has asked Mr. Wunsz King, the Foreign Commissioner, to lodge another protest with the Japanese Consul-General and demand their immediate withdrawal. He says that the action of the Japanese troops in going into Chinese territory is inexcusable as Japanese residents are given full protection just as are other foreigners.

Reports in the Chinese press are to the effect that Dr. C. T. Wang's present visit to Shanghai is to gather evidence in connection with the Tsinan Affair in order that such may be brought to the notice of the League of Nations. The report that he is aspiring for the Foreign Ministry is officially denied.

Delegates for the League?

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from Geneva in which it is stated that the League of Nations will be convened on June 4 and the senders recommend that delegates should be appointed to take up China's case. A meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter.

Telegrams from Nanking to the

Chinese press state that the Shantung Provincial Government has been moved from Tsinanfu to Taianfu, where it will remain pending a settlement of the Tsinan Affair with the Japanese Government.

Marshal Li Chi-sen, Military Administrator of Kuangtung, has telegraphed to the Nationalist Government stating that the Can-

ton Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cho Chao-hsin, has circularized a telegram to the various Powers, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, asking them to take action in connection with Japan's aggressive policy towards China and to uphold justice and assist in maintaining the peace of the Far East.

Kuangsi leader rose from the meeting and personally ordered the arrest of his rival.

The major portion of Chen Chien's troops are at present stationed at Changsha, while a number are scattered around the more important cities of Hunan. About 1,000 soldiers who accompanied their leader here from Changsha last week have been disarmed by Li Chung-jen's troops, while simultaneously the Wuchang-Changsha line has been cut in several places so as to obviate the possibility of Chen's underlings coming from Hunan to rescue him.

Chen's Crimes

General Li Chung-jen to-day telegraphed to the Nanking Government outlining Chen's crimes and stating that his aggressiveness and insolence had become intolerable. He accuses Chen of misappropriation of the funds of Hunan Province and of rank disloyalty to the Nationalist Party, averring that Chen has on many occasions threatened to sever all connections with Nanking.

The telegram concludes by saying that, for the sake of the future of the Party and of the Government, Chen Chien must be immediately eliminated, and it petitions the Nationalist Government to deprive him of all rank and honours and of his command of the 6th Nationalist Army.

Chen is now being held prisoner in Wuchang, pending the receipt of a reply from Nanking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WILL THE JAPANESE MILLS SUSPEND OPERATIONS?

Decision to Depend on Business Situation: Boycott Organizations

No definite decision has yet been reached with reference to the proposed suspension of operations by local Japanese cotton mills in the event of the Japanese boycott extending. Should the mills stop work, no fewer than 60,000 Chinese operatives will be thrown out of employment.

The Kuo Wen News Agency to-day circulated a report to the effect that, since the Chinese Cotton Yarn & Piece Goods Exchange stopped quoting on cotton yarn recently on account of the boycott, Japanese cotton mills have been badly hit and have suffered losses. At a meeting held on Saturday of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association (the report says), almost all Japanese cotton mills reported that business was quiet and that the situation had become critical for them. It was decided to see how meetings went during the coming week before taking any action; if the boycott continued, they would stop functioning, thereby throwing more than 60,000 labourers out of work.

Questioned in regard to the matter to-day, a well-known Japanese cotton man informed a representative of the 'North-China Daily News' that the matter had been under discussion. If the boycott, he said, is extended to Japanese yarn, the Japanese cotton mills may have to close down. He agreed as to the statement that it would involve some 60,000 Chinese male and female workers.

Prolonged Boycott Proposed

Although there have been no demonstrations accompanied by vio-

lent outbursts, such as were typical of similar movements on previous occasions, the various merchant, student and labour organizations seem to be arranging for a prolonged boycott of Japanese goods. The fact that the Nationalist authorities have issued warnings against mass demonstrations and parades, coupled with the advice that the people should remain calm and patient, seems to have diverted energies into devising ways and means to bring about a severance of economic relations with Japan.

The Anti-Japanese Atrocities Committee of the Labour Union, at a conference held during the week-end, decided that all inspectors should work in groups and not individually; that, as soon as Japanese goods are found, a report should be made at once; and that in such cases an attitude of politeness should be maintained so as to avoid misunderstandings.

The Paper Dealers Association held a meeting on Saturday and decided that all paper dealers should report for registration all stocks of Japanese goods and those in transit, and that ten inspectors should be engaged to see that the Association's orders are carried out.

The Nanking Road Merchants

That all Japanese goods in stock should be sold before June 30, and that the unsold goods should be confiscated at that date, were resolutions passed at a meeting of the Nanking Road Anti-Japanese Committee of the Merchants Federation, held on Saturday. It was further resolved that unfilled orders should be refused and that those members placing future orders with Japan should be punished.

The Employers' Union of the Transportation Companies and of the Customs have resolved not to load or unload Japanese goods. Three firms, not members, found disregarding the regulations have been notified by the Union to desist and co-operate in the boycott movement.

The Stocking Factory Union of Shanghai has issued a circular notice to all factories to send representatives to a meeting to discuss the best methods to avoid the use of Japanese raw materials in the manufacture of hosiery.

At a meeting of the Chinese Post Office Employees' Union, held on Saturday, the following resolutions were carried:—That all members undergo periods of military training; that each member should pay one per cent. of his salary to a fund towards the salvation of the country; that all members should wear the Chungshan dress; and that everyone should wear the humiliation badge.

Tsinan Drama at the Y.M.C.A.

The Young Men's Society have been delivering lectures near the Small West Gate on the Tsinan Affair and at the conclusion of the lectures have portrayed the incident on the stage in the form of a drama. Similar lectures and stage dramas have also been held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road.

Telegrams to the Chinese press state that picket corps in Changchow were besieged and ill-treated by candy dealers there when they attempted to detain cargoes of Japanese candies.

Events of Sunday, May 27

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE NORTH

Successful Offensive Claimed to Have Been Carried Out on Kin-Han Line: Feng Yu-hsiang's Army Busy

Peking, May 27.

It is reliably reported that heavy fighting has taken place during the last few days at the front on the Peking-Hankow line.

The Fengtien headquarters officially claims that two divisions launched an attack on May 25, which was successful after desperate fighting in the direction of Tingchow, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, 35 miles south-west of Paoingfu.

The Fengtien front line is now about seven miles to the south of Wangtu, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, 15 miles north-east of Tingchow.—Reuter.

Shansi Army Attack

Peking, May 25.

The 5th Shansi Army in the region of the Peking-Hankow Railway, which commenced an attack on Fengtien forces on May 20, engaged in a battle for possession of Mancheng. On May 23, the Shansi forces commenced a general attack, cannonading the positions of the Northern forces. The Northern positions in that region extend from Fangshunchiao to Panying, and they are being defended by five or six divisions of men.

Meanwhile, no fighting is taking place in the western part of the Kin-Han Railway region, and the Northern troops, stationed in the region of Laiyuan, are still holding Tzuichingkuang.—Toho.

Northerners' Offensive

Tokyo, May 26.

A Tientsin despatch states that the Northern forces under Marshal Chang Chung-chang, General Chu Yu-pu and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang have assumed the offensive and are advancing on Paofovehn for the purpose of launching a general attack to-morrow against the Southern armies in the districts along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.—Reuter.

Tientsin, May 25.

Powerful cavalry corps of General Feng Yu-hsiang's Army have invaded Paofovehn. Nanpi and Chiaohow, while General Chen Tiao-yuan's army has also reached Enshan, tufei troops in the lead, General Chen's army is being followed by a large body of Southern troops. A severe battle is expected within a few days.

On the other hand, the Northern troops which had been detailed in the vicinity of Enshan, were repulsed by General Chen's army and have retreated to Tsangchow.

The Promise of Victory

The "Northern Anti-Red Union," which is composed of Generals Chang Hsueh-liang, Chang Tso-hsiang, Yang Yu-ting, Sun Chuan-fang and other Northern military leaders, to-day issued a manifesto to all Fengtien forces, stating that the victory of the Fengtien forces is certain.—Toho.

NATIONALISTS AND MERCHANTS

Campaign to Push Native Products: Chinese Coal During Boycott

Over 100 of Shanghai's commercial and industrial leaders met at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Saturday afternoon in a conference with the Nationalist Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. H. H. Kung. Dr. Kung dwelt on the Government's desire for the development of commerce and industry in the country. He outlined the Nationalist policy in this direction and said that the Government was planning to hold

a National Produce Exhibition and a Native Products Development Campaign.

Among the matters brought up for discussion with the Minister was a request made by Mr. Chen Tsai-pao, representative of the Chinese Cigarette Factory Guild, that the cigarette tax on Chinese and foreign products should be put on the same footing. Mr. Lu Chi of the Coal Dealers' Guild asked the Government to give every facility to Chinese merchants who are organizing a Coal Co-operative Society with a capital of \$2,000,000 for the purchase of Chinese coal to meet the demands of the Chinese boycott.—Kuo Wen.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CHEN CHIEN

Author of Nanking Outrage Now in Disgrace

Nanking, May 26.

The Central Political Council held a special meeting this morning to discuss military and diplomatic affairs and the Hunan situation created by the dismissal of General Chen Chien.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

That Chen Chien be dismissed from his substantive and concurrent posts and be ordered to stand his trial for maladministration of the Province of Hunan, as petitioned by the Wu-Han Division of the Central Political Council; and

That the appointment of the new personnel of the Hunan Provincial Government with General Lu Tsiang as Chairman, and the abolition of the Provincial Political Committee for Hunan and Hupeh, as recommended by the Wu-Han Division of the Political Council, be confirmed and promulgated; and

That General Pei Chung-hsi be appointed Field-Commander of the Advance Forces of the 4th Group Army, as petitioned by General Li Chung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Group Army.

Administration of Shantung

Other resolutions taken at the meeting were:—

That Mr. Shih Chen-tin be appointed Acting Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, pending the assumption of office by General Sun Liang-chen as Chairman; and

That the abolition of all illegal and exorbitant taxes in Shantung, as recommended by Mr. Ting Wei-feng, be proclaimed accordingly.—Kuo Wen.

Exciting Scene at a Council Meeting Hankow, May 23.

The notorious General Chen-chien, of Nanking infamy, has been placed under arrest by order of General Li Chung-jen, leader of the Kuangsi party here.

It has long been apparent that relations between the Kuangsi faction and General Chen Chien, who is a Hunanese, have not been of the most cordial nature and Chen's arrest and imprisonment is the climax of a series of petty disagreements and squabbles which have been going on ever since the ousting of Tang Seng-chi from the Wu-Han cities in November of last year.

The arrest took place on Monday evening, while the various generals were attending a meeting of the Political Council of Hunan and Hupeh. Li Chung-jen's soldiers surrounded the building in which the meeting was being held and Chen Chien's bodyguard were disarmed, when at the same moment the

Events of Monday, May 28

NORTHERN BLOW AT FENG YU-HSIANG

All Other War Theatres Considered Secondary: Shansi's Attack Smothered: No Fighting Yet in Shantung

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 28.

The war is still of a desultory character on all fronts except the Kin-Han Railway, where the Ankuochin (Northern forces) are now busy mopping up Shansi's flanking movement in the foot-hills southwest of Paoingfu and Wangtu.

The Japanese report that the Kuomintang (Feng Yu-hsiang's men) are concentrating south of Hochien (midway between Paoingfu and Tsangchow) and expect to clash with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang shortly.

The latter now has the support of the Heilunjiang cavalry, whose arrival at Hochien is reported.

The Legations to-day have a report from an unreliable source in Tientsin of fighting at Hochien, but Tientsin is now the chief market for cannons in the North. It is reliably reported that there has been no Nationalist advance on the Tsinan above Yucheng, except for small cavalry raids, so Shantung troops to the number of 30,000 are scouring up to the outskirts of Tientsin without encounters.

Japanese reports on the Kalgan

situation, claiming that the town is in the hands of Communist plainclothes gunmen are probably untrue. I have the best reason to believe that the rearward Fengtien units are now turning over Kalgan to the neutral Mongol chief Mantai. The heaviest Fengtien defence concentration is on the Kin-Sui railway at Kanchuang, just north of the Nankow pass. The Shansi army are not following up the evacuation of the Suiyuan and Chahar areas, but seem content with Mantai's neutral control.

All the military attaches and Legation Guard Commandants are in receipt of a Feng Yu-hsiang propaganda letter guaranteeing the protection of foreigners here. The signature is obviously false and the seal unofficial, so presumably the letter was written by an agent resident in Legation Quarter. The addresses also show ignorance of Chinese titles for legation officers of which Feng Yu-hsiang cannot possibly be guilty.

CONCENTRATING ON FENG

All Northern Effort Directed Against the Marshal

Peking, May 27.

Having driven back the Shansi main forces, which were stationed along the Kin-Han line, to the hilly districts west of the railway the Fengtien forces will not pursue the Shansi troops further but will immediately concentrate against the Kuominchun main bodies, which are advancing on the region between Hochien and Tsangchow.

Accordingly, a portion of the Fengtien forces, stationed along the Kin-Han line, and the 30th Army under the command of General Yu Shih-shan are now being moved to the Hochien district.

The Northern forces which have already been distributed in the Hochien district are the 29th Army under General Chi Yi-chiao, the 20th Army led by General Yu Hsueh-liang and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's main forces.

As the Northern forces in that region are numerically stronger than General Feng Yu-hsiang's forces, the Northerners are confident of victory. It is, however, difficult to forecast the issue of the battle, because the Kuominchun forces here are composed of picked men under the direct command of Generals Lu Chung-lin and Han Fuh.

Southerners Advancing Slowly

Meanwhile, General Chiang Kai-shek's main force has crossed the Yellow River, while the Southern armies under the command of Generals Chen Tiao-yuan, Fang Chen-yu and Ho Yao-tzu (but he was dismissed after the Tsinan affair?—Ed.), and cavalry corps have reached the region between Chiaocho and Jingyuan, thus establishing communication with the Kuominchun forces.

A serious clash between the contending forces is expected to take place in the Hochien district within a few days. The battle front in that region stretches over more than 200 miles, and the two contending armies have 200,000 men each.—Toho.

Tsinan, May 27.

Seeing that they have not yet finished their preparations, the Southern forces in the region of Ho Tientsin-Pukow Railway are till generally inactive. The Headquarters of General Chiang Kai-shek appear to be at present located in Yenchow.—Toho.

More Troops for Shantung

Osaka, May 28.

Over 5,000 troops are being shipped to Shantung from Osaka, consisting of infantry, artillery and machine-gunners, all of whom belong to the 3rd Nagoya Division. The last contingents are leaving on Thursday and Friday, thus completing the shipments of the 3rd Division which was recently ordered to China.—Reuter.

CHINESE FLEET WARNED OFF ALSO

Japanese Prohibit Fighting in Certain Areas

According to a Tsinan despatch dated May 27, received in Shanghai today, the Japanese army there has issued the following notification

NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FAIR



A GROUP OF JAPANESE BEAUTIES WAITING TO GREET THE TROOPS AT TSINGTAO

dated May 20 and has placarded copies of the notification at principal villages on the line 20 li from Tsinan.

"No Chinese troops, whether Northerners or Southerners, are allowed to enter the area 20 li from Tsinan where the Japanese troops are stationed, without authority. Anyone who may enter the above-specified area without permission of the Japanese army will be disarmed."

A Tsingtao despatch dated May 27, received in Shanghai to-day, states that the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 2nd Foreign Service Squadron stationed there, has verbally notified the Yellow Sea Squadron, as follows:—

"We request both the Northern and Southern navies to refrain from fighting on the sea within 20 miles from Tsingtao, Chefoo, Lungkow, Taiku, Chingwangtao and Newchwang."—Toho.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND TSINAN

Good Impression Made by Note from Japan

Geneva, May 27.

Japan's Note to the League of Nations, explaining her action in Shantung, has been received at the Secretariat and has apparently made a good impression.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 28.

The Foreign Office Commissioner has just returned from Shantung. It is understood that an official explanation of the Tsinan incident, based on his findings, will be drawn up and cabled to the League of Nations shortly.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT IN CANTON

Merchant Bodies Organizing a New Instrument

Canton, May 27.

Representatives of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in Kuangtung Province, the General Labour Union, the City Chamber of Commerce, the All-Kuangtung Merchants' Association and the Canton City Merchants' Association held a conference at the General Chamber of Commerce on May 24. At this meeting, it was decided to organize a separate anti-Japanese boycott committee as a rival to the anti-Japanese boycott committee organized by various other organizations with the Kuomintang City Headquarters as the centre, and to draft the regulations of the new committee on May 29.

The aim of the proposed committee is to carry out an anti-Japanese boycott by the merchants' organizations, without being interfered with by outsiders.—Toho.

AMOY STUDENT AGITATORS

Military Authorities Putting Down All Disorder

Amoy, May 25.

During the last three days the schools have been closed so that the students can deliver speeches and further the anti-Japanese boycott.

Government troops have broken up all meetings and are preventing student activities, but the students are clandestinely plastering the city with posters. The Government has now threatened to close the schools and dismiss the staffs if the practice continues.

There is little danger that the boycott will be strengthened or that serious incidents will occur if official pressure continues, but there is a growing disinclination on the part of the public to purchase Japanese goods or to deal with Japanese.—Reuter.

LOCAL POLITICS QUIET

Attention Concentrated on May 30 Celebrations

To-day was absolutely devoid of news as the local political situation was quiet. Attention appears to be concentrated now on the May 30 observances but the students are pushing the anti-Japanese boycott and agitation has by no means subsided.

The Union of Private Schools met on Sunday at the Min Li Girls School and there were present representatives from more than 60 schools. The following resolutions were carried:—

That all students should wear badges bearing the characters "Uo Pu Mai Jih Huo" (I will not buy Japanese goods);

That the song "Revenge for the May 3 Incident at Tsinan" should be referred to the general committee for approval;

That all dramas regarding the Tsinan incidents should be submitted to the general committee;

That the boycott movement should be prosecuted with vigour; and

That representatives should be sent to the May 30 memorial service.

More money collected by the students was handed in to the committee in charge at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

The Anti-Japanese Atrocities Committee has passed a resolution asking the Chinese banks to cease exchange relations with the Japanese banks.

JAPAN'S STATEMENT ON TSINAN TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Voluntary Removal of Barricades Followed by Looting and Firing by the Southern Soldiers

Tokyo, May 29.

In a long and carefully-worded cable to the League of Nations, the Japanese Government narrates the facts and circumstances attendant on the Tsinan affair.

Reiterating the reasons already given for the despatch of Japanese troops last month, the statement refutes the suggestion that the incident was due to the presence of the Japanese troops. It points out that the Hankow and Nanking affairs occurred when no troops were present.

The Removal of Barricades

In an outline of the events leading up to the incident, including the voluntary removal by the Japanese forces of the defence works they had set up, the statement avers that the incident originated at 9.30 in the morning on May 3 when some Japanese soldiers attempted to disperse a party of Southern troops who were looting a Japanese house. The statement goes on to assert that the looters fled to some neighbouring barracks, from which they started firing and wounded several of the Japanese soldiers, who thereupon returned the fire.

After this other Southern troops in various parts of the city commenced, almost simultaneously, firing at the Japanese troops, and also looting and murdering.

The remainder of the statement is mainly a straight narration of events, as already known.

Fear of Sharp Practice

At the same time the statement gives an explanation of the extenuating circumstances in connection with the actions taken by the Japanese. Thus the shortness of the time-limit given in the ultimatum issued to Chiang Kai-shek on the 5th is stated to be due to the "Japanese Commander's well-founded fear of sharp practice on the part of the Southern forces, which would result in further danger if immediate steps were not taken as the Southerners had already shown insincerity and faithlessness."

In a similar manner it is stated that the bombardment of the walled city of Tsinan on the 9th was only carried out after Southern troops, whose presence was a potential source of danger, had refused either to disarm or leave the city.

The Question of Mutilations

Referring to the allegation that the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tsai, was murdered and mutilated, the statement says that Southern troops which were not in uniforms were sniping the Japanese from cover of a building which the Japanese troops, at the time, were not aware was the office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. A dozen men suddenly opened fire from this building on the evening of May 3, whereupon the Japanese forced an entry and slew them. "Though it is not known whether Mr. Tsai was included among those slain, certainly none were mutilated."

The statement confirms that 14 Japanese residents in Tsinan were murdered and mutilated in revolting fashion; 15 were wounded, while various Japanese men and women were subjected to indecorable insults. In addition 131 Japanese houses were looted.—Reuter.

NANKING'S REPLY TO JAPAN

Vigorous Objection to Action in Manchuria by Japanese

Nanking, May 29.

Following is a translation of a Memorandum from the Nationalist Government delivered to the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu:—

"The Nationalist Government have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorandum of May 18 of the Imperial Japanese Government and have taken note of it.

"With a view to alleviating their sufferings, the Chinese people have undertaken the task of political reconstruction, in order to attain the permanent peace and unification of their country, to secure safety and prosperity for themselves, and to enhance the happiness of foreign nationals in China. The military activities which the Nationalist Government have been constrained to engage in for the realization of the above ends have reached their last stage. The Nationalist Government are convinced that, within the shortest period, the peace and unification of China will be realized; and they will naturally give the most careful attention to, and make proper arrangements for, the protection of life and property in the war area before as well as during military engagements.

Protection for Manchuria

"The Nationalist Government, in view of the commercial importance of the Three Eastern Provinces and the large number of foreign nationals resident therein, will take proper and satisfactory measures for the maintenance of peace and order, so that both Chinese and foreign nationals may all enjoy full protection. This responsibility rests solely with the Nationalist Government. But, in the aforesaid Memorandum of the Imperial Japanese Government, it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Imperial Japanese Government may possibly be constrained to adopt appropriate and effective measures for the maintenance of peace and order in the Three Eastern Provinces. These measures will not only constitute an interference with China's domestic affairs but also a flagrant violation of the principle of mutual respect for territorial sovereignty—a principle well established in international law. Such measures the Nationalist Government can never recognize.

"It is the earnest hope of the Nationalist Government that the Imperial Japanese Government, for the maintenance of permanent friendship between the two countries, will avoid any actions which will impair the development of their amicable relations."—Kuo Min.

STILL NO MAJOR FIGHTING

Feng Apparently Now Moving from Kin-Han to Attack in Shantung

FROM ROONEY GILBERT

Peking, May 29.

No reports of heavy fighting are worthy of credence, but Chinese and foreign observers are equally convinced that a major engagement is imminent. All news to hand indicates that there are no considerable bodies of the Kuominchun before the Ankuochun positions on the Peking-Hankow Line but that the Shansi troops have executed flanking manoeuvres for the purpose of delaying the Fengtien advance, while Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has moved the main body of the Kuominchun eastwards from Shihchiachuang along the prospective railway towards Tsangchow.

Chinese military experts believe that the Kuominchun is trying to avoid a direct encounter on the Peking-Hankow Line but plans to launch a heavy attack on Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at Hochien and then make a dash for Tientsin, thereby duplicating the recent attempt in Shantung, and occupying the railway communication with Peking ahead of the Nationalists.

This effort will undoubtedly result in a heavy Fengtien drive on Feng's communications at Shihchiachuang, which like the attack at Changteh should force a hurried Kuominchun withdrawal to Honan,

and also, possibly, be a signal for trouble in Feng's rear.

Foreign reports indicate that the Nanking armies are assembling men and supplies just north of the Yellow River, but are not advancing, presumably giving Feng Yuxiang time to over-reach himself.

There is no faith here in the report that the Wuhan armies are supporting Feng, though quite contrary developments are not unexpected if the Kuominchun is forced to withdraw hastily by Fengtien by the action of the Fengtien forces on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

NATIONALIST TROOPS CROSSING HUANGHO

Gen. Pei Chung-hsi's Troops Arrive at Shihchiachuang

Peking, May 28.

On reliable authority it is reported that 100,000 Nationalist troops have crossed the Yellow River at Pingyin.

It is also reported that 10 trainloads of General Pei Chung-hsi's troops arrived at Shihchiachuang on May 26.—Reuter.

The Move Against Hsieh

Peking, May 28.

Owing to the general attack launched by the Northern main forces on May 25 and 26, the Shansi main forces were driven back west of Wangtu, but they are offering stubborn resistance to the Northern troops.

In the meantime, the main forces of the Kuominchun armies under Generals Lu Chung-lin and Han Fachu have advanced into the regions of Hsien-hsien, Jaoyang and Anping and are attempting to break through the line between Hsieh and Tsangchow.

In view of this, General Sun Chuan-fang's army, acting in concert with the 20th and 29th armies, is taking action to attack the Kuominchun forces from both flanks.—Toho.

SHANSI RAIDERS AGAIN

Sudden Appearance to West of Peking

Peking, May 29.

The Shansi forces have again begun the tactics which last autumn proved demoralizing for Fengtien. Early yesterday morning a body of Shansi raiders appeared at Chien-litai, 20 miles west of Peking. The Fengtien troops in that area fought the raiders, using field-guns, and claim that 10 of the enemy were killed while several were taken prisoner.

It is believed, however, that the main body of the raiders have not been dispersed. The Fengtien authorities are increasing their garrison in the Western Hills. Other attacks are feared.—Reuter.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT

Efforts Still Being Made to Tighten The Boycott

The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. is in receipt of a telegram from the Women's Peace League at Geneva, in the course of which the latter express their deep sympathy for the Chinese Nationalist movement and the aspirations of the Chinese people. The telegram says that Mrs. C. C. Chen, wife of the vice-president of the Shanghai College, is visiting Great Britain after having attended the World's Missionary Conference at Jerusalem. A reception was given in her honour in London by the branch of the League there and, in a speech, Mrs. Chen succeeded in arousing considerable sympathy from her audience.

An anti-Japanese committee has been organized by local Chinese Christians. At a meeting held at the An Loh Yuan Restaurant on Monday night, over which Mr. Wesley Shen, editor of the "Wen-shen Monthly", presided, it was resolved:—That a responsible person should be invited to take charge of the affairs of the committee; that the economic section should be responsible for the distribution of subscription books and the contributions for the relief of war-sufferers; that groups should be formed to study Sino-Japanese relations and

problems; that an enlarged propaganda programme should be initiated; and that a reception should be held to journalists tomorrow.

Remittances from Singapore

Chinese in Singapore who recently sent \$140,000 to the Nationalist Government for the support of the army, are understood to have remitted a still larger sum, \$144,326, during the past few days.

The General Students' Union subscription committee have issued an announcement to the effect that its notice has been drawn to the fact that certain students are still calling upon people for subscriptions. The Union completed its work on May 20 and after that date nobody was authorized to collect money on its behalf. Persons found calling for subscriptions are committing an illegal act and should be handed over to the police. Meanwhile, all subscriptions were handed in to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

Candy and sugar dealers are reported to have cancelled all of the

orders which they placed with the Japanese and have elected inspectors to see how much Japanese sugar remains in stock locally.

Stocking makers also have decided not to use Japanese raw materials in their wares and they, too, have cancelled their unfilled orders.

Six inspectors have been appointed by Chinese coal dealers to investigate local stocks. It has been decided that no orders shall be placed for coal after to-day and that members of the coal-dealers guild should report to the guild within ten days after the arrival of stocks ordered. Under no condition will any coal be permitted to land which is in excess of the amount ordered.

Local shoemakers, with a view to enforcing the boycott, are forming a company with a capital of \$20,000, divided into 2,000 shares, their idea being to establish a factory for the manufacture of rubber and crepe soles, most of which come at the present time from Japan.

Riches coolies likewise have requested their employers not to import Japanese raw materials for the manufacture of riches, etc.

Canton, May 30.—The Committee for the Severance of Economic Relations with Japan decided upon the following measures to make the boycott more effective:

(1) To reject and suppress the circulation of Japanese banknotes; (2) To withdraw all deposits from Japanese banks; (3) To stop the sale and consumption of Japanese goods; and (4) To forbid further importation of Japanese goods.

Hankow, May 30.—A Supervisory Committee has been organized by the Anti-Japanese Committee here to take charge of the registration of Japanese goods in the market. Examination Corps are also being organized and will commence work immediately after all goods have been registered. The Committee has also requested the Bankers' Association to instruct all Chinese banks to cease transactions with and to refuse credit to unscrupulous and unpatriotic merchants who are still ordering Japanese goods.

PAUSE IN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

Agitators Busy with Celebration of May 30 Anniversary

The students and labourers to-day were so busily engaged observing the anniversary of the May 30 Affair that they allowed the day to pass peacefully so far as the anti-Japanese agitation was concerned.

However, in view of the fact that a stop has not been put to the trouble-makers' work, Mr. S. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General, expressed his concern in a protest addressed to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wanz King, on May 19. In reply, Mr. King said that the Nationalist Government had endeavoured in every way to exhort the people to remain calm in order to avoid misunderstandings but, so long as the actions of the people were not illegal and so long as they carried out purely patriotic movements, they could not be interfered with and they should not be for-

bidden to continue. In other words, the Nationalist Government promised to tolerate no acts which are detrimental to the peace and order of the district but will permit the people to continue their patriotic movements. The three big department stores in Nanking Road have given undertakings to purchase no more Japanese goods after they have sold their present stocks. They are prepared, they say, to accept whatever punishment may be meted out to them if they break their promise.

The Tailors Union has been asked by the Anti-Japanese Atrocities Committee to desist from using Japanese materials and are asked to use Chinese materials as much as they possibly can. Should their customers do not desire Chinese materials, the Committee says, they should make their purchases from foreign countries other than Japan as the boycott is directed solely against Japan.

A Humiliation Day

Orders have been issued by the Nationalist Government ordering the lowering of all flags to half mast on June 3 in observance of the humiliation suffered by the Chinese people in connection with the Tsinan affair.

The General Students Union has invited men with military training and experience to apply at their headquarters and they (the Union) will find work for them in the various schools. There will be a general examination of all applicants on Saturday and those successful will be detailed to different schools and colleges to train students for the National Students Army.

In order to encourage the use of national products, a grand exhibition was held in the Shanghai Baptist College on Tuesday, when several thousand samples were on display. Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the Gendarmerie Commissioner, attended and he expressed his appreciation over the work already done by the students and he exhorted them to keep it up. He also emphasized the importance of students undergoing periods of military training so as to prepare for the future.

Events of Wednesday, May 30

FENGTIEN INFLECT REVERSE ON SHANSI

Flanking Movement Reported Crushed: Heavy Casualties: Questionable Report of Loss of Paotingfu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, May 30.

General Yang Yu-ting, and Marshal Chang Tso-lin's son, General Chang Hsueh-liang, are here for a conference. They report that the Shansi flanking movement has been completely crushed. It is known that Shansi's casualties amounted to over 4,000.

The arrival of the two Generals mentioned in Peking and the concentration of supplies at Changhsintien (not far outside Peking) gave rise here to a rumour that Paotingfu was being evacuated by the Ankuochun (Northern army). There is every reason to believe that this is untrue. The telegraph lines are still open and private messages record no change in the situation. Passenger service on the Kin-Han Railway continues uninterrupted and trains were still departing late this afternoon. Also, the whole canal is officially denied in the highest responsible circles.

The Shantung armies, reporting from Paotowchen, on the Tsin-Pu Railway, claim to have advanced below that point.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides

Peking, May 30.

Severe fighting took place between the Fengtien and Shansi forces in the Wanhsien district on May 25 and 26, and there were more than 2,000 casualties on each side. But Wanhsien is still held by Shansi troops. The battle line in the vicinity of Mancheng is now at a point 15 li west of that city.

There has been no marked change in the situation at Wangtu since May 26, and the city is still held by the Shansi troops.

In the region of Ankus, halfway between Jaoyang and Chengchow, the Fengtien forces are pressing upon the Shansi troops, and the situation there seems to be somewhat favourable to the former.—Toho.

Peking, May 30.

The headquarters at Tangchow and Hsiehchun continue to report progress along those fronts.

The newspapers report that General Yun Hsi-shan has again advised Marshal Chang Tso-lin to withdraw to Manchuria, promising not to interfere with his retreat. Chang Tso-lin is reported to have rejected the suggestion, saying that while he can rely on General Yen's word, he could not rely on promises from the Nationalists and the Kuominchun.—Reuter.

South Suffering from Heat

Tokyo, May 30.

A message from Tsinanfu states that the Southern forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front are reported to be suffering intensely from the heat and lack of food and water, with the result that discipline among the troops is becoming loose. The message adds that for this reason the main body of the South-

ern troops have been withdrawn to Kucheng, on the Chihli-Shantung border.—Reuter.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF PAOTINGFU

Persistent Rumour in Peking of Shansi's Success

The following Japanese agency message should be read with reserve. Our Peking correspondent's telegram, dealing with these reports in a manner that certainly seems to dispose of them, is dated 5.10 p.m. to-day.

Peking, May 30.

Reports reaching Chinese circles here state that, although General Yu Hsueh-chung's army, reinforced by General Chang Hsueh-liang's bodyguards, fought desperately against the Shansi forces, their defence at Mancheng was finally broken last night. The reports add that the Shansi forces are approaching the vicinity of Paotingfu.

Generals Chang Hsueh-liang, Yang Yu-ting and Sun Chuan-fang hurriedly returned to the Capital from the fronts at 7.30 this morning, and immediately proceeded to the Tayuanshuifu. It is inferred in some quarters that they have come to Peking in order to advise Generalissimo Chang to order a retreat of the Northern forces.

Later.

The railway authorities here are stated to have received an urgent report stating that Paotingfu finally fell into the hands of the Southern forces at 3 a.m. to-day.—Toho.

BANKS OPENING IN TSINAN

Peking, May 30.

It is reported from Tsinan that the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China have reopened for business. Shops are gradually opening.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT

Merchants Said to be Taking an Active Part

The following telegrams have been received by the Kuo Min News Agency from various centres reporting the progress of the boycott against Japan:

Nanking, May 30.—A joint conference of representatives from Party organs and various commercial bodies was held yesterday in Hsiakuan for the adoption of a unified system of examining Japanese goods. It was decided that the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organs should send four representatives each to assist in the task, and that the Public Safety Bureau should detail two of its staff members to supervise the examination.

Events of Thursday, May 31

CHANG TO DEFEND PEKING

Northern Leader's Decision to Fight on Liulih—Machang Line: Withdrawal Caused by Mutiny

Peking, May 31.

As the result of to-day's military conference it was decided that the Northern leaders should not evacuate Peking at present but should fight on a line running from Liulih to Machang, which points are roughly 30 miles south of Peking and Tientsin, respectively.

Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin is seeing the Diplomatic Corps tomorrow in order to assure them that he will continue to be responsible for the protection of foreign life and property in Peking.

May 31.

The Fengtien authorities state that the fighting during the past 10 days has not been severe; Feng-

Han Railway should make a general retreat to the line of Liulih, which is located halfway between Choehow and Lianghsiang. Immediately after the conference, orders for a general retreat were issued to the Fengtien forces.

Paoting's Fall Denied

A spokesman at the Generalissimo's Office denied the report regarding the fall of Paotingfu, saying that the Fengtien forces have withdrawn to the positions at Paotingfu and An-hsien and are taking the offensive and defensive attitude, with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops as reserves, and that Paotingfu is strongly fortified with guns placed on the wall.

"It is, however, true that the General Headquarters were removed to Kaopetien to-day for the convenience of the commanders, as the battle line is so close to Paotingfu," added the spokesman.

A spokesman at the Tayuanshuifu (the Generalissimo's Office) said to-day that the Fengtien forces would be able to stem the advance of the Southern forces at the line of Liulih for 4 or 5 days, adding that the Fengtien forces intended to devise a second measure in the meantime.—Toho.

The Japanese officials are still in conference.—Toho.

Tokyo, May 31.

Despatches from Tientsin state that though the Fengtien forces after withdrawing from Paotingfu were expected to make a stand at Kaopetien and Liulih, the majority have fallen back as far as Changhsintien, about 10 miles south-west of Peking, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, though the Fengtien headquarters has been established at Liulih.

The despatches add that all communications to the south of Kaopetien, also the railway between Peking and Tientsin, have been suspended.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SEEKING SAFETY

Peking, May 31.

Many Japanese civilians entered the Legation Quarter to-night.—Reuter.

tien has not suffered a defeat and its casualties have been only in the region of 2,500. Withdrawal of the Northern forces was due to a mutiny of the 8th Corps, which refused to fight any longer and retired northwards owing to false propaganda to the effect that Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin had left Peking and all its officers and their families had gone to Manchuria. This withdrawal had caused the other forces to withdraw in order to straighten the Northern line.

The authorities are in conference to decide upon future action.—Reuter.

Peking, May 30.

As a result of a lengthy military conference held this afternoon at the Tayuanshuifu (the Generalissimo's Office), it was decided that the Fengtien forces along the Kin-

FENGTIEN RIGHT WING
TURNEDAnother Version of Why the North
Withdrew

Tientsin, May 31.

According to an official report from a Japanese source, the Shansi army made its advance from the direction of Mancheng, along the mountainous region, towards the north west of Paotingfu and enveloped the right wing of the Fengtien army. The latter on May 28 called back the 20th Army to Paotingfu and hurriedly reinforced Mancheng, but it was too late to do any good notwithstanding several counter-attacks staged by the reinforced troops.

A sudden change of the situation progressed, leading to the siege of Paotingfu by the armies under Marshals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan.

Fengtien Commanders, Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-tung were obliged to fall back and hurriedly left for Peking, leaving orders for the troops on the whole battle front to fall back to the line at Liulihio, commencing from May 30. The Fengtien troops are still retreating.—Toho.

Northern Attack on Tsai-Pu

Tientsin, May 30.

The Northern forces along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at length took the aggressive at 6 p.m. yesterday, heading for the region of Nanpi. It is, however, stated that no large body of Southern troops is posted at Nanpi, the majority of the Southerners being concentrated on the Kin-Han Railway front. It is thought that the Southern troops have changed their original plan of attacking Tientsin, and are advancing northwards, aiming at Peking.—Toho.

THE JAPANESE ALERT

Important Conference at the
Legation

Peking, May 30.

The Japanese Legation shows signs of tension owing to the war situation along the Kin-Han Railway.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister; Mr. Hori, Councillor; Mr. Amari, Secretary; and Major-General Tatakawa, the Military attaché held an important conference this afternoon to discuss measures to be taken for the protection of the Japanese residents.

May 30.

In view of the sudden change in the war situation in the Kin-Han Railway region, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, called an urgent conference to-night at the Legation to consider the question of accommodating Japanese residents in the Legation Quarters and other measures for securing the safety of Japanese nationals.

In the meantime, a movement is afoot among the Chinese to bring about a compromise between the Northern and Southern forces. Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan have informally announced their intention not to make a further pursuit of the Northern forces, if they transfer the reins of government and quietly withdraw from the Peking and Tientsin district.

In view of the foregoing the Japanese Legation officials have decided that it is not necessary for the Japanese to take refuge simultaneously with the withdrawal of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and to watch the further developments of the situation and take such a step as occasion demands.—Toho.

NO UNREST AS YET IN PEKING

Peking, May 30.

It is certain that the headquarters of the Fengtien Army Corps of the 3rd and 4th Direction have withdrawn from Paotingfu. Officials of the Kin-Han Railway Bureau also endorse this report. It is not yet clear where the Fengtien Headquarters have been removed, it is persistently reported that they have withdrawn to Liulihio.

Peking received a report to-day that the Fengtien forces have abandoned Paotingfu, but there is no sign of unrest in this city.

As the Kuomintang is also paying attention to the maintenance of

peace and order in Peking, it is thought that if things go well, Japan, residents may take refuge in Chiao-minhsiang and their property may be protected by the peace preservation committee.—Toho.

AN ULTIMATUM IN TSINGTAO

Chinese Generals Given Thirteen
Hours to Leave Neutral Zone

Tsingtao, May 31.

General Yasumitsu, commanding the Japanese forces at Tsingtao, to-day sent a note to the Chinese Military Commissioner of Kiaotung, General Liu Chih-lu, and to Generals Chuh Siang-pen, Fang Yung-chang and Koo Chen asking them peacefully to declare their intention of evacuating Tsingtao in accordance with his request on May 25 that all Chinese troops within 25 li of Tsingtao and the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway should be evacuated.

General Yasumitsu gives the military leaders 13 hours in which to reply.

He earnestly hoped that their answer will enable the maintenance of peaceful conditions.

Everything indicates that they will reply with his request.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DISORDER ON THE
T.-P. RAILWAY

Tokyo, May 31.

Messages from Tientsin state that the Northern forces on the Tientsin-Pukow line front have been disorganized as the result of reports that Paotingfu has fallen. The Mukden armies are retreating. Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin is still at Peking, but is preparing to evacuate at any moment.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS AFOOT IN
TIENTSIN

Tientsin, May 31.

The Kuomintang committees in Tientsin as well as the representative of Shansi faction, Mr. Nan Kuei-hsing, and of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Mr. Chang Chun-chiang, met last night at Mr. Nan's residence and discussed measures for the maintenance of peace and order in Peking and Tientsin, towards the north beyond the Great Wall.

A reliable informant states that it was unanimously decided to organize an extraordinary peace preservation committee and the committee will work towards an understanding with the foreign authorities, for fear of a repetition of the incident at Tsinan.—Toho.

Events of Friday, June 1

COMPROMISE PUT TO MARSHAL CHANG

Safe Withdrawal to Manchuria if He Will Surrender Peking:
Chang Still Resolved on Resistance

Mukden, May 31.

Generals Chang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan have presented a proposal to Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin suggesting a peaceful transference of the reins of government. The terms of the proposal are kept secret, but it is said that the two Generals intend to facilitate the withdrawal of the Fengtien forces outside the Great Wall and to save Marshal Chang Tso-lin's "face".—Toho.

But No One Dares

Peking, May 31.

Northern leaders, with the exception of Generalissimo Chang, unanimously approve of the plan for a compromise between the Northern and Southern forces, which stipulates that Generalissimo Chang shall withdraw from Peking. Though the time is ripe for realization of such a scheme between the two parties, if only Generalissimo Chang can be persuaded to accept it, there is no one who dares to advise the Dictator. Various leaders and the Cabinet met in conference at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but no one was willing to undertake the task of advising Generalissimo Chang.

This being the case, the movement is at a standstill.

It is stated that the compromise plan was drafted chiefly by the Anfu Party, the Chiao-tung Clique and the Cheng Hsueh Hui Party. It is further stated that if the withdrawal of Generalissimo Chang can be realized, Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-tung will attend a conference of representatives of the various parties in order to discuss the establishment of a unified Government.

DIPLOMATS CALL ON THE
MARSHAL

Assurances of Good Order

Peking, June 1.

The foreign Ministers at Peking called on Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin this afternoon and thanked him for the good order and safety to foreign life and property which has been preserved during his tenure of office at Peking. The Generalissimo assured them of the continued safety of foreigners, but it is believed that no mention was made as to when he might depart.

The Ministers were accompanied by their Military Attaches and some secretaries.

Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin in a short speech assured them that he had not come to Peking owing to an interest in politics or ambitious

motives but because of his hostility to communism. He had striven his hardest to overthrow the Reds. He hoped that the opposition of the Chinese against the Reds would continue and that communism would never gain a hold in China.

On behalf of the Diplomatic Corps the Netherlands Minister, M. Oudendijk, replied thanking the Generalissimo for his protection.

It is understood that a circular telegram is being drafted and may be issued to-night ordering the cessation of hostilities.

Tentative measures are being arranged for the formation of a committee for public safety during the evacuation of the Northern forces in the capital.

Four special trains left Peking between last night and four this morning, carrying the families of prominent Fengtien officials.

Owing to the lack of locomotives, the usual trains to Tientsin are subject to much delay.

Incoming and outgoing code messages are subject to censorship.

All Co-operate at Tientsin

There have been no special developments in connection with the defence of the Tientsin concessions during the past few days.

The spokesman of the Japanese Legation, interviewed by Reuter, stated that all the Powers were co-operating in the defence of the concessions and were holding the defence line near the border of the concessions, but if riotous mobs advanced the foreign troops might move out further to meet them.

The spokesman of the United States Legation declared that the 15th Infantry would co-operate with the other foreign troops in the defence of the concessions.

It is understood that U. S. Marines can only be used within the settlement.—Reuter.

Fengtien Troops Digging in

Peking, May 31.

A Japanese captain went to Liulihio in a motor-car to-day to inspect the war situation there. According to his reports, the Northern forces began to withdraw their Headquarters and rear at midnight on May 29, but their first line was still in the vicinity of Fangshun-chiao yesterday morning. There was no marked change in the situation at Mancheng and Wanchow. The eastward drive of the Shansi forces which are advancing from the direction of Tzu-chingkuang, is not very acute. To the south of Liulihio, the Fengtien troops are digging trenches extending 30 or 40 li. The trains which have been concentrated in the vicinity of Paotingfu are gradually moving. No

large bodies of troops have as yet been transported to Liulihio, but within a few days at least three or four army corps are likely to move there.—Toho.

CHANG HOLDS ON

Standing at Liulihio: No Battle
Just Yet

Peking, May 31.

To prevent a popular panic and demoralization in the army, Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin has determined to postpone his withdrawal from Peking as long as possible and to await the result of the forthcoming battle at Liulihio.

It will require at least two or three days for the Fengtien forces to complete their withdrawal to Liulihio. No engagement is expected before the Fengtien forces have completely withdrawn to that city.

As a result of the general retreat of the Fengtien forces in the Kin-Han Railway front to Liulihio, the Northern forces on various other fronts have also been compelled to move their lines.

Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin has issued the following orders:—

"As there is little danger in the Peking-Suiyuan Railway region, the forces in that region shall maintain the status quo on the line of Huailai.

"The forces stationed in the regions of Kaoyang, Jenchiu and Hochien, shall effect a general retreat to the vicinity of Kuan.

"The troops, stationed on the Tsai-Pu Railway front, shall make a general retreat to the vicinity of Machang and Ching-hai."

Details of the Withdrawal

Eight thousand troops belonging to the 16th and 17th Fengtien Armies arrived at Fengtai at 2.30 a.m. to-day in 30 trains. Other Fengtien forces are concentrating between Liulihio and Changhsintien. The Headquarters of the 3rd and 4th Direction Fengtien Army Corps have been removed into the Walled City of Peking.

The Fengtien Aviation Corps which was stationed at Paotingfu has withdrawn to Changhsintien.—Toho.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHANTUNG

Reduction of Japanese Troops

Tokyo, June 1.

Owing to the improvement in the situation in Shantung Imperial sanction has been obtained to cancel the despatch of the transport battalion of the Nagoya division and also to demobilize the transport reservists owing to the approach of the busy season in the agricultural districts.—Reuter.

Southern Prisoners Returned

Tokyo, June 1.

According to an official despatch reaching the War Office to-day, the commander of the Japanese troops at Tsinan has arranged to hand over more than 1,000 Southern prisoners to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, while 55 prisoners who, it has been proved, committed outrages will be handed over to the Chinese police.—Reuter.

Northern Retreat to Tsangchow

Tientsin, June 1.

In consequence of the Fengtien forces in the Kin-Han Railway region making a general retreat to the line of Liulihio, the Chihli-Shantung forces in the Tsai-Pu Railway front, which had advanced as far as Nanpi and Fuchong, were compelled to retreat, and made a general retreat to the line of Tsangchow last night and this morning.—Toho.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR
STUDENTSNow Included in Curricula of Most
Local Chinese Schools

The compulsory military training programme decided upon by the General Students Union has been generally included in the curricula of most Chinese schools in Shanghai. It is estimated that so far over 20,000 students have been enrolled in the student army corps, and in order to enforce proper supervision over them, the Union

has sent out circular invitations to all the important military and political organizations to send delegates to a conference to be held shortly to discuss the problems of direction and supervision.

Merchant guilds and unions have been active in the inspection of stocks of Japanese goods held by local dealers, and special attention has been devoted to candy and sugar stores. Puhtan University students, in groups, have been acting in concert with the labour unions in the inspection of Japanese goods on Shanghai and Woosung wharves.

The Merchants Federation of Greater Shanghai has sent a telegram to the Bureau of Public Safety at Changchow urging the Bureau to take strict measures in punishing the local candy dealers who assaulted the students of inspection parties last week, and a letter of consolation and encouragement was also sent to the Students Union in that city.

Headquarters of the Kuomintang in Shanghai are in receipt of an order from Nanking to the effect that on Sunday should be observed as a day of remembrance of the Tsinan affair, it being one full month since the occurrence. Flags should be half-masted.

THE "North-China Daily Mail" of May 24 mentioned that Tientsin shipping and commercial firms have been turning their attention towards insuring cargo in their godowns against the risks of civil commotion, looting, etc., for which insurance companies are asking a premium of \$7.50 per \$1,000 per month, which, it is understood, is being readily paid.

THE Chinese press contains the following item:—Employees of the Chinese Post Office always have cherished the desire to increase their salaries but it is reported that they have received no increase since 1924, notwithstanding repeated petitions which have been addressed to the Administration. The result is that they are now suffering from financial difficulties as the cost of living has soared to impossible limits. Now that a Postal Department has been established by the Nationalist Government, the Union has sent in an appeal for better treatment, and the Department has replied by suggesting that three delegates should be appointed to go to the capital and present their case to the Government for consideration. Three delegates have been elected and they left for Nanking on Thursday.

A TELEGRAM from Tientsin to the "Shunpao" says that Gen. Li Yuan-hung, the ex-President, is seriously ill. Gen. Li took a leading part in the 1911 Revolution and was appointed first revolutionary commander-in-chief. He was elected first Vice-President of China, and after death of President Yuan Shih-kai succeeded to the Presidency. His tenure of office was interrupted when Gen. Chang Hsun attempted to restore the Manchus to the throne but, after a few years retirement, he was drawn again into politics and invited to resume the Presidency. This position he held for nearly a year when he was driven out of Peking, after being kept virtually a prisoner by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, since which time he has been spending a quiet life in Tientsin. Several years ago, ex-President Li visited Shanghai.

THERE has been marked increase of gunfire by night at Tongshan since the withdrawal of the American detachment, the "North China Daily Mail" reports. Firing by night is no new thing around Tongshan, where residents on the hillside have seen the dreadful spectacle of villages burning on the plains, the flames sometimes lighting up the residents' rooms. But it appears certain that the marauders, whether soldiers or bandits or a compound of both, must have become acquainted with the fact that Tongshan is now without protection by foreign troops, and are acting with increased boldness. A number of Chinese are now leaving the district, or have already left. It only needs a murderous attack on some of the foreign houses and steps will then no doubt be taken for their protection. It is easy enough to talk of evacuation in the case of small communities, but evacuation of Tongshan by the foreign staffs would be a disaster.

ARREST OF MR. WEN SHIH-TSEN

A Well-known ex-Official of Kiangsu Under Suspicion

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 28.

Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, who recently arrived here from Shanghai, was arrested here last Friday on suspicion of having Southern affiliations.

No definite charge has been preferred against him, but the local military authorities explain that their detectives, after frequent visits, elicited from Mr. Wen a statement that he had connections with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, which the latter denied in response to inquiries.

Arrest a Misunderstanding
May 29.

Wen Shih-tsen is likely to be released to-day or Wednesday. The arrest is described in the Ministry of War as a misunderstanding due to a report by zealous military detectives that he was approaching the Legations diplomatically on behalf of Nanking, which was wholly untrue.

The situation is complicated by the inquiry addressed to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang which described him as a certain man named Wen without further identification, for which reason Marshal Sun disclaimed all knowledge of him.

Many Chinese high officials who are Wen's intimate friends were able to assure the military police that he does not represent Southern interests.

Meanwhile he is being treated by the police chiefs as a distinguished guest and foreign friends are in communication with him.

Memories of Lincheng

Mr. Wen Shih-tsen is very well-known locally and in Nanking. He was formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hangchow, after which he was transferred to Nanking as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs. There he served in a similar capacity under General Li Hsun and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and was appointed a Minister Awaiting an Appointment. Upon the outbreak of hostilities between Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang and Marshal Chi, Mr. Wen came to Shanghai and succeeded Mr. Hsu Yuan as Foreign Commissioner, being also appointed concurrent Superintendent of Customs. He retired after the defeat of Chi and made a tour which included India, Japan (where he stayed for a couple of years), Honolulu (where he attended the Institute of Pacific Relations as Chinese delegate) and the United States. In Japan, he acted as Marshal Wu Pei-fu's personal representative, and in that capacity he attended the funeral of the Emperor Taisho.

Mr. Wen was directly responsible for the release of the victims, foreign and Chinese, of the Lincheng outrage. After the capture of the passengers of the Blue Express of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, he went with the late Mr. Roy Anderson and conducted negotiations which resulted in the release of the captives.

During the past two years, Mr. Wen has refrained from touching politics and has been having a complete rest. He is one of the first Chinese to take up golf.

CUSTOMS SURTAX BONDS

Payment of Interest and Amortization

The Committee for the amortization of the 2 1/2 per cent. Customs Surtax Treasury Bonds announces that the eleventh payment of both principal and interest of the bonds of the First Issue shall be made, beginning from May 31, at the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications respectively. Holders of debentures are requested to apply at either bank for payment accordingly.

The Committee further announces that it has been authorized by the Ministry of Finance to make the second payment of interest on the Cigarette Tax Treasury Bonds on the same day also at the above-mentioned banks.—Kuo Min.



JAPANESE MARINES MARCHING TO THEIR BILLET, CORNER KIANGWAN AND WANGTU ROADS.

MAY 30 A DAY WITHOUT SERIOUS INCIDENT

Attempts of a Few Disorderly Persons to Create Trouble in Nanking Road Tactfully Quelled by Police

The quiet and effective way in which the Municipal Police carried out the precautionary measures, designed to prevent trouble on Wednesday, insured the absence of all but minor disturbances. The day passed without untoward events. Although shortly before noon the riot van took up a position in the entrance to Louza Police Station and 20 Sikh troopers, commanded by Trooper Insp. Beal, were held in reserve to break up any crowds, which might gather. Major K. M. Bourne was in charge.

Detectives mingled with small crowds on Nanking Road and augmented police patrolled the Louza district, most of them being on Nanking Road, Chékang Road, Poochow Road, and Peking Road. Specials stood by during the day and several parties patrolled the roads of the district. Motor cycle patrols were in evidence, both on the main roads and in the outlying districts, but they had no occasion to use force.

On Nanking Road, however, shortly after 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a number of students congregated. They appeared threatening for the time being. Clenching their fists, with upraised arms, they shouted slogans and worked themselves into a frenzy. As they marched along the road, the crowd followed them. In the main they were immature students, of both sexes, and youthful shop assistants. Agitators threw huge quantities of handbills about. But in a few moments several parties of police dispersed them without resorting to force.

Kept on the Move

After slipping into alleyways they met on other roads, and for half an hour the police went from corner to corner, dispersing them. On Poochow and Fokien Roads, larger crowds were soon quieted. Neither the riot van nor the Sikh troopers were needed.

During the afternoon small groups, merely idlers who hoped that something might happen, were kept on the move.

In the Chinese areas, it is said that everything was quiet. Representatives of this journal, who passed through Nantao and who returned from Kiangwan reported, that they had not even been noticed. Villagers and pedestrians paid no attention to them.

In all not more than 20,000 persons were granted holiday by their employers, and it is understood that the management of Kiangnan Dock, offered their employees double pay if they would work throughout the day, which they did.

Intimidators were active in Yangtzepoo, however, and as a result of their threats, more than 1,000 employees of the Hou Sung Cotton Mill, 23 Seoul Road, refused to go to their machines.

A few parties of students and labourers continued to inspect Japanese cargo, however, everything passing off quietly.

The meeting of students and others, held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on North Honan Road, attended by 600 persons, broke up quietly at 4.10 p.m.

Flags at Half-mast

In accordance with orders issued by the committee in charge of the observance, there was no general strike but, as stated, all flags were reduced to half mast, including those of the Customs and the Post Office, and students, Chinese police and soldiers wore crepe armbands. High officials also wore these.

In the morning there was a mass meeting in the May 30 Martyrs Memorial Cemetery in Chapei, at which speeches were delivered. Literature distributed and the usual shouts. The place was heavily guarded by troops and police and there was no attempt to cause trouble. The crowd was a dense and

noisy one and it was impossible to hear what the speakers said or even to get near enough to distinguish who the speakers were. The programme was as follows:—Music expressive of sorrow; bows to the national and Kuomintang flags and the portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; bows to the spirits of the May 30 martyrs; three minutes silence for meditation; placing wreaths on the graves; conferring of posthumous honours; offering sacrifices; reading mourning messages; reading a report of the progress of the cemetery; addresses by a representative of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, a representative of the Nationalist Government; a representative of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai etc.; shouting of slogans. There were in addition to this: meetings at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.'s works in Pootung, at the Woosung branch of the Kuomintang, as well as minor gatherings in various parts of Shanghai.

Martial law, which had been proclaimed by Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the Gendarmerie Commissioner, and Gen. Chang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, with a view to preventing evil characters from creating a disturbance, was still in force on Wednesday night and it continued until this morning. All communications were stopped and pedestrians were forbidden to be about the streets at night.

All theatres and other places of amusement were closed for the day.

Some Manifestoes

The following are a few examples of manifestoes which were found on Wednesday:—

"As the feelings of the Chinese people have been surging as a result of the recent Tsinan affair an opportune time to observe the anniversary of the May 30, which is somewhat similar in nature to the Tsinan incident of May 3. In these circumstances, the Chinese people, thanks to the imperialists, have been awakened and their patriotism has been aroused and consequently they are getting a better understanding and a clearer

view of what imperialism really means and what its policies are. They recognize the fact that China has always been the prey of foreign imperialism and are making a strong resolution not to waver in an uncompromising war against the imperialists. The policy adopted by imperialist Japan marks the point of decline of imperialism. Instead of putting to death the spirit of enthusiasm of the Chinese people and threatening the progress of the Nationalist movement, it has served only to add oil to the fire of the Nationalist struggle against imperialism and militarism and the fight for equality, freedom and sovereignty. Therefore, the two incidents have contributed greatly towards the release of our country from the foreign yoke.—Advisory Committee to the District Kuomintang."

"In remembrance of the May 30 incident, labourers should not forget the fact that, notwithstanding the shooting of our comrades by the British police, the originator of the deplorable incident was Japan. Let us recall three years ago. On this day, much blood was shed by our patriotic students and labourers. We should not for a moment forget that our fellow-nationals in Tsinan were massacred by the Japanese on May 3 in cold blood. Fellow-workers, we should rise and take an oath, swearing to wage war against imperialism, even if we do shed our blood and sacrifice our lives. Let us trace the path which has been flooded with the blood of our compatriots who have died before us in order to attain liberty and glory.—Reorganization Committee of the General Labour Union."

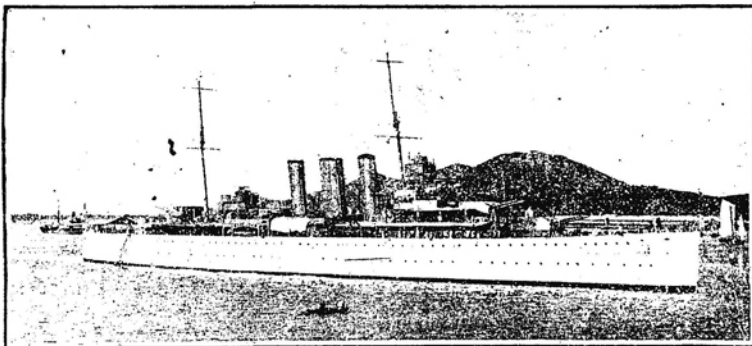
Chinese Chamber of Commerce

"The severance of economic relations and the boycott against Japan is a matter of considerable importance. The British imperialists were fooled by the Japanese and the former did the shooting while the latter were responsible for initiating the task, the May 30 incident. We should recognize that our mortal enemy is Japan. If we are fully resolved to love our country we must enforce the severance of economic relations with Japan and if every merchant should be consistent in boycotting Japanese goods, we may rest assured that the May 30 incident and the Tsinan incident shall not recur. Japanese brutality shall be gone for ever. Therefore, every one of us, particularly the merchants, should swear on oath hereafter to enforce the boycott vigorously and, at the same time, promote Chinese industry and commerce.—Chinese General Chamber of Commerce."

General Students Union

"The Japanese were the initiators of the May 30 Incident. The British played into their hands and the shooting which took place in Nanking Road by British police was unpremeditated. However, the massacre of our fellow-citizens in Tsinan was premeditated by the Japanese. It had been planned even before the Japanese arrived in Tsinan. Our demands in connection with the May 30 incident have not been met so we must continue our struggle against imperialism. The people should take note of the following points in connection with our patriotic efforts—We must beat down 'hook slavery' and promote scientific knowledge; we must enforce the boycott against Japan and at the same time develop the production and use of national products; we must join in the student army movement and undergo compulsory military training so as to be the vanguards against militarism and imperialism; we must continue our struggle with perseverance and endurance and our actions should be guided by reason and logic.—General Students Union."

A NEW NAVAL VISITOR TO SHANGHAI



H. M. S. CUMBERLAND HAS ARRIVED HERE FROM NANKING. COMMISSIONED AT CHATHAM, IN DECEMBER, 1927, H. M. S. CUMBERLAND IS A CRUISER CARRYING EIGHT 8-IN. GUNS, FOUR 4-IN. AND FOUR THREE-POUNDERS. SHE IS UNDER CAPTAIN A. L. SNAGGE AND HER COMMANDER IS COMMANDER H. H. HARWOOD. HER MARINES ARE COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN H. D. WELSH. H. M. S. HAWKINS WILL LEAVE SHANGHAI FOR TSINGTAO TO-DAY WHEN VICE-ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TYRWHITT WILL SAIL WITH HER, AND LATER SHE WILL GO TO CHINWANGTAO.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern) last week unveiled a tablet erected at the Indian Cemetery, Kowloon, in honour of the eight Sikh and Hindu soldiers who died in the service of the British Empire in the Colony during the Great War. The function took place in the presence of detachments from the 3/15 Punjab, the Hongkong & Singapore Brigade, the Mule Corps, the Indian Hospital at Kowloon, also from the Indian Section of the Hongkong Police Force.

THE GREAT EDUCATION CONFERENCE IN NANKING

A Return to Solid Constructive Work: Realities Rather Than Romance: Special Attention to Womanhood Training

By Dr. Hu Shih

While everybody in Shanghai was thinking and talking about nothing but the Tsinan affair and the Japanese question, it was a great relief to me to have spent four days and three nights in Nanking with the educators from all parts of the country, and to have heard, both inside and outside the Conference Hall and the committee rooms, nothing but serious discussions on the various phases of the problem of national education in China. Throughout my four days' sojourn in Nanking, almost nobody talked to me about the Japanese occupation of Tsinan. A full realization of the magnitude of the educational problem has apparently brought back a sense of proper perspective which years of continuous turmoil had almost completely destroyed.

All-Round Representation

The composition of the National Educational Conference is as follows:

- (1) Two delegates from every province or special administrative district;
- (2) One delegate from every "special municipality";
- (3) Five delegates from the Central Organ of the Party;
- (4) 18 experts selected and invited by the Ministry of Education and Research;
- (5) The Minister, vice-minister, chief-secretary and departmental heads of the Educational Ministry; and
- (6) Special representatives from the other Ministries.

When the Conference opened on May 15, fifteen provinces were represented by duly appointed delegates of whom 10 are Commissioners of Education. The total membership of the Conference was 73; the average attendance since the first session has been over 60.

All the important Chinese daily newspapers sent their special correspondents to the Conference and each of the four leading Shanghai papers devotes a full page to report its proceedings.

Spade-work by Committees

About 350 proposals have been received from various individuals and organizations. These have been classified into 12 groups and the following standing committees have been appointed to study them and report to the Conference on:

- (1) Education on the basis of Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles
- (2) Educational Administration,
- (3) Educational Finance,
- (4) General Education,
- (5) Social Education,
- (6) Text Books and Publications,
- (7) Science Teaching,
- (8) Physical Training,
- (9) Esthetic Education,
- (10) Higher Education,
- (11) Vocational Education, and
- (12) Private Schools and Colleges.

Much important work is done in the committees. The main sessions, which take place in the morning, merely discuss and pass on the recommendations from the various committees. Of the 350 proposals, a large number were killed in the committee rooms.

The Conference will last two weeks and will close on Tuesday, May 28. Only a few important measures have passed the main sessions. Many committee reports have been printed but not yet discussed by the Conference as a whole. Other committees have not yet finished their work.

A Tone of Moderation

The most remarkable feature of the Conference is its unmistakable tone of moderation. At the second session, a resolution was unanimously passed to drop the term "Par-tisanized (*tanghua*) Education" and adopt in its place "Education on the basis of the Three Principles". The Canton Delegation came with a thick pamphlet advocating "Education Based on Sun-min-chu-i"; and everybody began to expect some bombshell. But the Canton document turned out to be a very mild thing, so mild that some members have described it as reactionary. It advocates the teaching of science, the prohibition of co-education in the secondary schools, the improvement of normal schools, and the regulation and limitation of student activities. It devotes much space to lecturing on the tremendous

importance of womanhood and motherhood and proposes that secondary and higher education of women should be a separate and independent branch of the educational system.

The present national educational system was adopted at the National Educational Association Conference held at Tsinan in October, 1922. The Nanking Conference received a large number of proposals for the revision of the educational system. The committee report on the National Educational System was adopted on May 21, but the new system is practically a reaffirmation of the 1922 system and contains only a few verbal changes. Another indication of the moderation of the conference.

Practical Compulsory Education

One of the committees is working on the question of compulsory education. The report is not yet before the Conference, but we are authentically told that, when the report is finished, it will contain no mere idealistic scheme incapable of enforcement. It will recommend a scheme beginning with two years as the period of compulsory education and gradually extending it to four years when conditions permit such extension. Compulsory education is a very expensive undertaking, but it seems hardly credible that a country which virtually spends a million dollars a day on war and its preparation, should find it impossible to finance a moderate programme of two years compulsory education for every boy and girl.

The Dead Hand of the Classics

One of the most heated discussions took place on May 22 when the Conference was considering the proposal to forbid the teaching of the classical language in the primary schools. The debate lasted fully an hour, and the motion was passed by a vote of 35 to 26. After this, a series of related proposals were passed: that entrance examination to the secondary schools shall be held only in the living language; that the Ministry should use the *pei-hua* with modern punctuation and paragraphing in its official documents; that the Ministry of Education should make the same recommendation to the Party Organization and the Nationalist Government; and that the Ministry of Education shall not receive primary text-books in the classical language for approval.

The Living Language

The use of the living language for text books in the primary schools was formally proclaimed by the Ministry of Education in Peking

some seven years ago. But these texts were never universally adopted, and conservative schools continued to use texts in the classical language. Two or three years ago, under the reactionary influence of the Fengtien faction, numerous schools in North China reverted to the old text books. And the higher primary grades (i.e., the fifth and sixth years), in the South as well as in the North, have rarely abandoned the teaching of the classical language. Last year, the province of Chekiang, under the leadership of Dr. Chiang Monlin, was the first to forbid the use of the classical language in all six years of the primary school. At that time there was a great deal of discussion of the Chekiang policy. But the National Educational Conference at Nanking has now ended this controversy by formally endorsing the practice already enforced in Chekiang.

NO CO-EDUCATION

Nanking, May 26.

The National Education Conference now sitting here decided yesterday that separate institutions shall be maintained for girls and boys in Higher and Lower Primary School and Middle School grades. In case of the locality being unable to open separate institutions for financial and other reasons, separate departments for boys and girls may be allowed in the Middle schools.

Another important resolution passed is to request the Central authorities to establish a Boy Scouts Directors' Training Institute. The study of music and painting will also be encouraged.

The following two proposals were also submitted at the meeting and are on the agenda for discussion to-day:

- (1) That the National University Council be requested to devise a plan whereby poor but worthy students may receive financial aid.
- (2) That the National University Council be requested to co-operate with the Ministry of Interior to prohibit smoking and drinking among Middle and Primary School students throughout the country.—Kuo Min.

RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Nanking, May 29.

A lengthy proclamation was approved at the twelfth and last session of the National Education Conference held yesterday morning. The following is an outline of the educational plans set forth:—

- (1) EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION:—
 - (a) Independent Normal Schools shall be established in addition to the normal course in Senior Middle Schools.
 - (b) Girls' Middle Schools shall be established separately, where possible.
 - (c) Education endowment funds shall be increased and safeguarded.

(d) The Central Party Headquarters shall be responsible for setting the standard for students' movements and deciding the general plan for students' self-government associations.

(e) Increased attention shall be given to the education of Chinese in foreign countries.

(f) Facilities shall be given for encouraging poor but worthy students.

(g) All educational institutions shall be responsible for encouraging the manufacture and use of native goods.

(2) MASS EDUCATION:—

(a) Free Education Committees shall be appointed in various localities.

(b) Committees for setting the standard for Middle School and Primary School curriculums shall be organized.

(c) Kindergarten Training Schools and Rural Normal Schools shall be established.

(d) Primary School teachers shall be treated with special consideration.

(3) SOCIAL EDUCATION:—

(a) A Committee for devising measures for mass education shall be appointed.

(b) Mass education departments shall be established in all educational institutions.

(c) Mass education facilities shall be provided in all public organs.

(d) A Central Library shall be established.

(4) HIGHER EDUCATION:—

(a) Definite regulations governing graduation examinations in Colleges and Universities and the granting of degrees shall be determined.

(b) Strict qualifications shall be set for applicants for scholarships abroad.

(c) Special institutes shall be established for research work.

(5) MILITARY TRAINING AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION:—

(a) Military training shall be given in schools of or above Senior Middle School grade.

(b) Physical education and Chinese native athletics shall be encouraged.

(6) VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:—

(a) Students in Middle and Primary Schools shall be taught some means of earning a living.

(b) Vocational Schools shall emphasize the practical in their training.

(7) SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION:—

(a) Experiments shall be emphasized in Middle and Primary Schools.

(b) Public Experimental stations shall be established.

(c) Research lectureships to be given in Universities.

(8) EDUCATION IN ART:—

(a) A National Art Institute shall be established.

(b) Art exhibits and concerts shall be held.

(c) All works of art shall be encouraged.

(9) PUBLICATIONS:—

(a) Publication of Scientific works shall be encouraged.

(b) Supplementary reading matter for schools shall be prepared and published.

(c) National "Humiliation" materials shall be emphasized.

(10) PRIVATE SCHOOLS:—

(a) The Standard for Private Schools shall be determined.

(b) Schools producing good results shall receive awards and be encouraged, while those below standard shall be discontinued.—Kuo Min.

RED PLOT FOUND IN TIENTSIN

Communists Caught by Police of French Concession

Tientsin, May 28.

The police of the French Concession discovered a communist secret society, which had been using the Concession as a base for its plotting, and arrested five Chinese Communists. These Communists were handed over to the Chinese authorities yesterday and were subsequently executed.

The list of names of members of the society and documents of an extreme nature, which were seized by the police in the raid, are just the same as those seized by the Northern authorities from the Soviet Embassy premises last year. It has become clear from the documents that the Society was displaying activity as a branch organ.

Of the many rumours now in circulation one says that the Northern authorities will attack the Soviet Consulate, while another rumour is that the staff of the Soviet Consulate may take refuge in one of the Concessions.—Toho.

SINO-GREEK AMITY PACT

Peking, May 28.

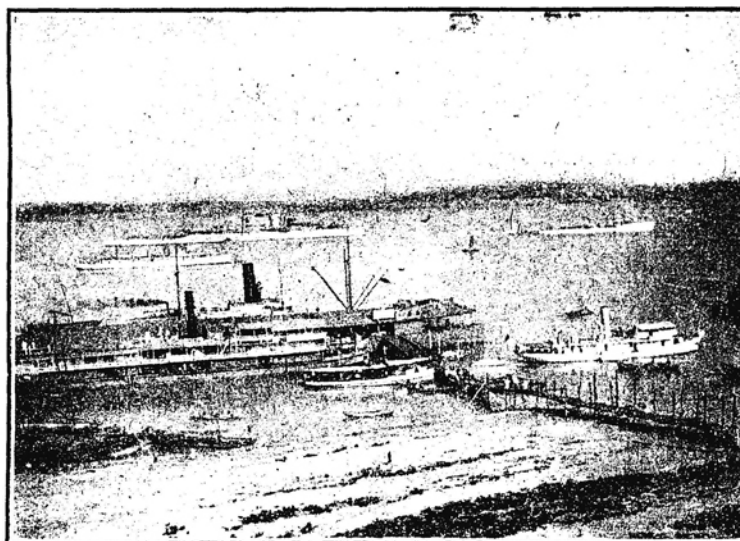
A treaty of amity between China and Greece, composed of eight articles and one declaration, was signed on May 26 at Paris between the Chinese and Greek Ministers there.—Reuter.

THE Tientsin Telephone Co. has sent a report to the Ministry of Communications saying that during 1927, 2,068 telephones were installed, bringing the total up to 17,641 now operating in Tientsin. Most of the lines recently laid are underground and, with the introduction of automatic telephones, the service will be brought to a very high standard. It takes only three seconds for an operator to make a connection, says the report. The profits for 1927 were \$186,478.

THAT the Japanese flag is respected in the native city of Tientsin was proved when a Chinese firm found difficulties placed in their way to bringing cargo into the French Concession, says the "North China Daily Mail." The cargo was stored in a Chinese owned godown near the Tientsin Central Station. The Chinese firm surmounted the difficulty by telephoning to a Japanese shipping firm asking them to send a motor lorry to the native city flying the Japanese flag and bring the cargo into the French Concession. The Japanese flag seemed to possess the mystic powers of Aladdin's lamp. It acted like a charm, the cargo was delivered, and the Chinese merchant is now congratulating himself on his foresight.

IN connection with the dredging of the Haiho river between Tientsin and Tangku, the "Yishihpao" learns from a reliable source that, at the request of the Chinese government, the Diplomatic Corps has notified the Waichiao of its approval to appropriate the sum of \$40,000 monthly for the period of one year in addition to the \$65,000 already granted monthly as well as the advance of \$400,000 by the Tientsin Customs for the purchase of dredging and carrying boats for services. As a result of a consultation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry and Communications, the Peking authorities will undertake proper measures to start the construction work of the river as speedily as possible.

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT HANKOW



THIS VIEW OF THE RIVER AT HANKOW WAS TAKEN FROM THE TOP OF THE A. P. C. BUILDING. H.M.S. STERLING IS LEADING, H.M.S. HAWKINS IS IN THE BACKGROUND AND H.M.S. PETERSFIELD IS AT THE STERN OF H.M.S. HAWKINS.

LEADING ARTICLES

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OVER-PRODUCTION IN AMERICA

May 28.

America, the land of prosperity, is suffering from depression. This is a somewhat new experience for the land of buoyant hopes and those concerned are examining the phenomenon with considerable anxiety. There are said to be no less than 4,000,000 unemployed in the United States and that is many more, in proportion to the population, than 800,000 in Great Britain. Not long ago American business men would have said that what was wrong with the "old country" was a lack of hustle and efficiency. If we only hustled more and applied the methods of the new psychology to our unemployed problem, it would have been solved over night. But America's trouble is not lack of efficiency; as a matter of fact she is suffering from efficiency. The cry was produce and still produce, speed and more speed until production has overtaken the country's capacity to absorb and America finds herself with an oversold and over-stocked market. Mr. J. J. Davis, American Secretary of Labour, says "You can make all the boots and shoes needed annually in America in six months. You can dig all the coal needed in a year, with the men now employed in the industry, in six months. Because of the increase in population in the last ten years it now should take 140 men to supply the needs of the country where, before, it took 100. Instead of that, and in spite of our having 20,000,000 more people, the needs of the country are fully met with seven per cent. fewer workers than we had in 1917." The development of mechanization has enabled fewer men to turn out more manufactured articles than was the case ten years ago. It is true that increased efficiency of production caused the price of commodities to be reduced, but the cost of marketing increased, owing to the high cost of living, to such an extent that it more than counter-balanced the reduction in cost of manufacture. There was, therefore, little or no reduction in the price of the goods to the consumer and, consequently, there was no considerable increase in the number of purchasers. There is not likely to be any immediate increased demand for goods in America for a large proportion of the purchases in recent years has been made on the instalment system so that the credit of the buyers is already mortgaged. The Commissioner of Labour Statistics says, "Every machine that is built to do the work of four men throws three out of work." If this be so, the chances seem to be that the number of unemployed will increase rather than decrease as time goes on. What will happen to those who have pledged their future earnings for present comfort if they are compelled to join the army of unemployed? It would seem that even America's gigantic resources will be taxed to solve the problem that lies ahead of her people.

This situation explains the anxiety of American business

men for the development of their trade in lands adjoining the Pacific Ocean, China, India and the Straits Settlements appear promising markets, for the great producing nation of the West and peace in these countries is a necessity if they are to absorb, to any great extent, the surplus products of American factories. But even an enlarged trade with the Far East has certain concomitant relations that make this solution less easy than, at the first blush, it seems. A nation that purchases goods from another must pay for its purchases with goods of its own. Exports must balance imports or the trade will come to an impasse. The exports which the East can send to America are limited in quantity, for America is, herself, rich in raw material. Silk, tea and lacquer are the staples of the East and even these have to surmount a high tariff before they can reach the destined market. Silver and gold are not wealth and, if they were, America has no lack of these metals. The East needs machinery, electrical apparatus, railway equipment. These are expensive items and before China or India could afford to purchase them in large quantities they would require an enlarged overseas trade of their own in order to make the financial adjustment possible.

America's problem is really a world problem. Granted that the difficulty may be overcome and the East provide the field that the manufacturing nations of the world need to absorb their surplus goods. The East does not intend to go on indefinitely purchasing machinery from the West. The machinery is purchased to the end that the East may do its own manufacturing and have no further need of the products of the West. What is to happen when the East has become as efficient as the West and has replaced her present slow man-power methods with labour-saving machinery? When this machinery has produced so much that her people are saturated with the goods they need, as the American people seem now to be saturated, what are we going to do with all the super-efficient machines that will be then in existence? The process of taking in each other's washing must stop some day and then, what? These speculations lead nowhere because we have not the ability to foresee the conditions that will exist when these things happen and in any case we will leave to the people of that day to handle their own problems. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

LABELS

May 29.

There has recently been a brisk controversy in the English Press over the rights and wrongs of the use of letters after a person's name. It arose out of a criticism made, in the course of a law case, as to the use of the letters F.R.G.S. The Royal Geographical Society made a dignified statement on the matter, which well covers the ground. The statement concludes:

"This Council is satisfied that any Fellow is fully entitled to make use of the letters F.R.G.S. when he legitimately desires by so doing to call attention to the fact that he belongs to a Fellowship interested in the progress of Geography. He would be quite justified, for instance, in using the letters on books of reference to show his scientific interests.

"The use of the letters in the circumstances must be guided by good taste. The title is not honorific; its purpose is not to convey a distinction, but to indicate a fellowship in the old established and customary sense of membership of a scientific society incorporated by Royal Charter."

This society has many members in China, people who make use of their opportunities of travel in the more remote parts of the country to add to the sum of geographical and ethnological knowledge; and they well deserve the honour of Fellowship.

The Council, however, reaches the core of the matter when it says that the use of the letters must be guided by good taste. In other words, a person ought not to make a parade of the initials he may have the right to use after his name. The public is inclined to be rather suspicious on this point, feeling that any letters which a person uses obviously for self-advertisement are not worth much. There are initials which suggest either that sort of half-world which lies on the borders of many honourable professions, or a poor attempt on the part of their users to make the best of very poor qualifications. But it is not only in connexion with the use of these peculiar combinations of letters that one has to be careful, the use of letters signifying University degrees may provide pitfalls for the unwary. The M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge is gained by those who possess a bachelor's degree and who, after a certain time, are willing to pay the required fee to the University. Hence, if we wish to ascertain the owner's scholastic qualifications, we do not trouble about the M.A. but inquire what he did to gain his B.A. But it is the D.D.'s whose titles often need looking into. Certain universities, unfortunately are quite ready to grant this degree to men whose scholarship would hardly bear examination and who would certainly never be qualified to carry on any of that research which is generally deemed necessary before one can aspire to a doctorate in any faculty. Nevertheless the fact that so many men flaunt the D.D., when even the average layman knows they could never get a B.A. by examination, has tended to diminish the value of what ought to be a seal of ripe scholarship and fruitful research.

There are, of course, people who will argue that letters after a person's name are useful as indicating the trend of his tastes and that he has done public service in supporting financially some work of general benefit. But if this idea be carried to its logical extremity, most of us would be sporting letters after our names, and there would be people in Shanghai whose addresses would need an outsize in envelopes to contain all their titles. For example, the story of the man who wrote "B.B.B.-B.B.B." after his name, explaining it to mean "blooming best bugler of the Boston Brass Band." After all a person must be guided by his sense of decency. Your really efficient man never uses them on his own stationery and generally prefers his correspondents to omit them also. His work itself is a sufficient monument to his keenness of intellect.

GEN. Chiang Kai-shek has addressed a telegram to the Kiangsu Provincial Government ordering (1) that a complete census shall be taken of the people throughout the province within three months; (2) that a model industrial factory capable of accommodating 50,000 disbanded soldiers shall be established within three months; and (3) that a Farmers' Bank shall be established within the shortest possible period.

NANKING TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE

May 30.

While we wait for the fortunes of the northern campaign to declare themselves, it is a relief to turn from the wretched intrigues and follies in which it is steeped to the National Education Conference at Nanking. Most people shy at articles on education, traditionally associated with hard words and the least, apparently, human interest. But if we are to form a fair view of China under the impact of the new, giddy ideals which have filled the atmosphere and affected all her influential classes in the last fifteen years, we are bound to recognize that, beneath all the political disarray that makes so conspicuous a showing, much steady work has been in progress, the value of which must not be underrated even though circumstances have as yet combined to deprive it of full fruition. And this is specially true of education. Admittedly Chinese students have got themselves a bad name. But it is safe to say that here too, as almost always, a whole class has been condemned for the misdeeds of a minority. It would be unfair and incorrect to suppose that every student is an agitator, a politician and an iconoclast. And if at times the majority get led astray by the few, China is not the only country, nor students the only class, in which that happens. The demand for education all round, for poor as well as prosperous, on which the Nanking Conference insists so strongly, is of the greatest significance. So, too, is the excellent effect which education has had upon Chinese girls, plainly visible to many of us as we look back upon the conditions of twenty years ago. In this respect, it is noticeable that the Nanking delegates are emphatically against co-education. In the early days of the revolution, the promiscuous mixing of sexes was abhorrent to the older generation. The pendulum has begun to swing.

The Nanking Conference ended yesterday and has published a general outline of its plans, which we print elsewhere. Dr. Hu Shih, in the illuminating article we had from him last Saturday, has told us that the discussions were distinguished by their sane and practical tone. Numbers of proposals were cut out in committee; and although the Cantonese delegates rather frightened everyone by producing a massive volume of desiderata, based on the "New Demism" (*San Min Chu-I*), the contents proved very mild. Nay, more: a large space was given in the Cantonese proposals to the training of girls in womanhood and motherhood, which is surely all to the good. Broadly speaking, what the Conference appears to have aimed at is a continuous scheme of education for boys and girls alike, from kindergartens, through primary and middle schools, up to universities. Compulsory education is advocated and travelling scholarships for brilliant seniors. Dr. Hu Shih calculates that China is spending about a million dollars daily on war. If we add to that all that she loses, wastes and destroys by making war, there should be plenty of money for these schemes another day. And the more often, the more firmly these facts are rammed home to the consciousness of thinking men, the sooner that day should come. Two paragraphs in the final plan set out by the Nanking Conference deserve attention. We read that:—

The Central Party Headquarters shall be responsible for setting the standard for students' movements and deciding the

general plan for students' self-government associations.

Definite regulations governing graduation examination in colleges and universities and the granting of degrees shall be determined.

One can hardly doubt that these resolutions are aimed at the irregular associations of students which, calling themselves universities, are nothing but so many youths combining to hire a teacher or two, studying what they please and when they please, and adorning themselves with high-sounding degrees not worth the paper they are written upon. These so-called universities have earned a good deal of unfavourable notoriety in recent years; they are frequently the worst hot-beds of political disorder; and no scheme of national education can afford to leave their wings unclipped.

The projects of vocational training, research work and art institutes belong rather to the future, when money shall be steadily available, though something is already being done in the vocational sphere. But two questions force themselves to the front. First, what is being done for the ethical training of the younger generation? It has often been objected, by no unsympathetic observers, that the change from Chinese classical teaching to Western models deprived China of her old well-tried ethics and put nothing in its place. There has been a disposition to assert that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will and the New Demism will do all that is necessary in this direction. Was there not a ladies' college founded at Changsha with these for its entire curriculum? But— we speak with no wish to offend—systems of this sort have been tried again and again, from Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Mlle. Candelin and the rationalists onwards, and always they have proved a hopeless delusion. Because there always remains a something in man's nature which a system of mere political and social expediency cannot satisfy. We speak under correction, but as yet Chinese educationalists do not appear to have grappled with this all-important topic. In the second place, where is the requisite money to come from? Mr. T. V. Soong has lately issued a manifesto on the necessity of calling financial conferences, with a special eye to framing a budget and providing for the constructive work that now lags so sadly in arrears for want of funds. If the propaganda committees which accompany the Southern armies could devote themselves to preaching resistance to war instead of insistence on political nostrums, they would be doing something really useful. It is tragic that the efforts of an excellent conference like that which has been sitting at Nanking should be stultified because the strength and resources of China must still be squandered on these senseless wars.

OUR CROWDED GAOLS

May 31.

Those who study the monthly police reports appearing in the Municipal Gazette must be struck first by the increasing number of prisoners hanging on from week to week on remand; secondly by the accumulation of prisoners of all classes in the gaols and police station-cells. Thus through the report for April, and taking the sections devoted to murder and attempted murder, kidnapping, armed robbery and writing threatening letters, there were, if we are not mistaken, 240 accused persons still on remand at the beginning of the present month. Of these no fewer than 142 were persons originally brought up for trial in March and still awaiting sentence.

And it is safe to assume that Mac has added to these numbers considerably. Surely this argues something much amiss. With the increase of crime and the success of the police in rounding up criminals, it is easily believed that the Provisional Court judges have their work cut out. But it is none the less difficult to understand why a prisoner charged some time in March, against whom a good case has been made out, could not have been sentenced before the end of April and, for all we know, may still be awaiting sentence.

That the congestion in the municipal gaols and police cells is reaching a serious, even a dangerous point, cannot be ignored. In April, 1927, the total number of prisoners was 2,543, of whom the Ward Road Gaol then held 2,213. At the end of last month, there were in all 3,855 prisoners, of whom 3,263 were interned in Ward Road. Many a town in Europe and America, not accounting itself altogether unworthy of notice, has fewer inhabitants of both sexes and all ages. Extensions of the gaol have been contemplated for some time past, in fact have been decided upon. But the obvious need is if possible to keep down the number of prisoners. In this respect the Nanking Government continues to deserve a great deal of blame. Nothing has yet been done to amend the clause in the Bandit Law, the faulty wording of which lets through so many armed robbers clearly worthy of death under the general intentions of the law, in spite of urgent representations from the Provisional Court dating from the middle of February. And Nanking still shows, as ever, the greatest reluctance to confirm death sentences passed by the Court. In a few cases, prisoners have been "wanted" by the Lunghua Military Court and extradition has followed with great promptitude; and any Communist handed over to Lunghua is sure of a short shrift. But for the ordinary armed robber or kidnapper, sentence of death by the Provisional Court might really be accepted by an insurance company as the equivalent of a first-class life. The fact is that the affairs of the Nationalist Ministry of Justice are in a state of shocking disarray. The Acting Minister of Justice, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, is a man of high repute, and great attainments in his own sphere. But he is properly a professor, without the experience or training requisite for his position and is undoubtedly kept in his place during the absence of Dr. Wang Chung-hui by a certain faction, to prevent the appointment of a properly qualified nominee by its rivals. Furthermore, so much of Dr. Tsai's time is taken up in attending meetings of the inter-ministerial committees which the still unreformed constitution of the Kuomintang permits to obstruct business, that he has little left for the affairs of his Ministry. And there is reason to believe that the real power in the latter is in the hands of an individual who has private reasons for thwarting the Provisional Court on every occasion. If Nanking could only be induced to amend the Bandit Law, confirm the fifty or sixty still unconfirmed death sentences and generally do what it could quite easily to convince the criminal classes that the Provisional Court was not a mere passport to well-fed retirement, there would be a marked slackening in the process of gaol-congestion.

There remain always the large number of convicts whose crimes would not deserve the extreme penalty. A few days ago we wrote more or less jestingly of the Saddles as a pos-

sible convict station. But really we cannot see why the idea might not be considered seriously. There must be plenty of room both for the housing of prisoners and for workshops. The most desperate characters could still be kept at Ward Road; the Saddles would be for those that are "of milder mood." Army huts ought to do quite well enough as cells to begin with, in order to save expense in building, as the sea, patrolled by a motor-boat or two, would be preventive enough against escapes. Another scheme which naturally suggests itself is that convicts might be used much more for public works than is the case. One sees from the April police report that the gross value of convict labour during the month was Tls. 6,896.42 and its net value Tls. 2,846.81. For nearly four thousand prisoners this does not appear to be particularly profitable. We are told that it is not considered desirable to exhibit the prisoners publicly, as for instance, in road-making; and that the expense of the guards would be a heavy item. But if the men are chained together in gangs, no great number of guards should be needed; and as for exhibition in public, we should have thought that this would prove a useful substitute for the canyue, the value of which was the public loss of "face" it involved. Convicts are used in the manner suggested in the French Concession and we do not see why they might not similarly be made to pay for their keep in the Settlement.

THE PRAYER BOOK MEASURE

June 1.

Before the close of April the Church Assembly, meeting at Westminster, gave final approval to the Prayer Book Measure 1928, in the form in which it had recently been passed by the Houses of Convocation. This Measure, then, goes to the House of Commons, which was expected to devote two days to debating it at about the date now reached. It will be remembered that the revised Prayer Book, commonly known as the Deposited Book, was passed by the House of Lords last December, who voted on it first, but rejected by the House of Commons. The sensation which this vote caused throughout England must have been felt by actual contact to be appreciated. People could hardly believe that a Book representing so many years of labour, backed by practically the whole Bench of Bishops and approved by an overwhelming majority in the Church Assembly, could have been rejected by the Commons, whose vote had never been looked on beforehand as more than a formality. Indignation was further caused by the fact that Scottish and Irish M.P.'s, who are not really concerned in the Book, had contributed to its rejection. The Bishops immediately announced that the Book would be reconsidered, revised where revision appeared necessary to meet objections raised in Parliament, particularly in respect of the practice of Reservation, and submitted to the Commons once more. The Lower Houses of Convocation have never had an opportunity of discussing these amendments; and this was seized upon by Prebendary Harris, in the recent Church Assembly debates, to move that the Prayer Book Measure be withdrawn: he argued that it should not go before the House of Commons without a majority in its favour so overwhelming as to preclude all danger of a second rejection. Ultimately Dr. Harris was induced to withdraw his motion

and the Measure was approved by 396 votes to 153, which is 141 fewer in its favour than the votes given to the first Book.

The Church Assembly's discussions revealed wide differences of opinion and considerable opposition. Sir Thomas Inskip urged that, although the Bishops as a whole approved the Measure, their approval was lukewarm, while, outside the Assembly, feeling was decidedly hostile. He also objected that, whereas one party declared the rubric on Reservation to involve nothing but trivial changes, others were equally positive in describing it as radical and revolutionary. Lord Shaftesbury, speaking for the Anglo-Catholics, said that they must regretfully oppose the Measure. They had sunk their personal feelings and voted for the first Book, though there was much in it they disliked; but there were such alterations and conditions in the 1928 Measure that they could not give their approval. Mr. Albert Mitchell, representing the Evangelicals, said that to those of like mind with him the wording of the Measure was offensive. He did not believe the new Book would make for peace, rather there would be added bitterness. The Book was a monument of disappointment and disillusion. Lord Hugh Cecil pleaded that, if the Measure were rejected, it would not be a victory for the Anglo-Catholics, or for the Evangelicals, "or that much larger and more patient body which lay between them. It would be just a 'freaks' holiday." Archbishop Lang, winding up the debate, made no detailed attempt to meet the objections raised, but urged that the utmost possible had been done to meet criticisms and that the Bishops should not be further distracted from the work of their dioceses to begin afresh a discussion to which they would have nothing new to contribute, having already given to it all their minds.

The ordinary layman may well be perplexed what to think. Newspaper comment is widely divided, some saying that the House of Commons will certainly pass the Measure, others as sure that it will not. If members of the House have studied the discussions we have summarized, one would rather doubt their altering their first vote in favour of a Measure which comes to them with so much smaller a backing than the Book they rejected. The weakness of the position appears to us to be that, if the Measure goes through, two books will then be equally permissible, the old Book of Common Prayer and the new. Does not this make confusion worse confounded? In one church the practices of the Evangelicals, in another those of the Anglo-Catholics which are really hardly distinguishable to the ordinary worshipper from those of Rome. It has been unkindly said that the Bishops, from too long tolerance of the doings of the Anglo-Catholics, at length found themselves compelled to legalize what they could not prevent as the only means of averting open scandal: hence the Measure, with the proviso that those who wished might with equal legality continue to use the old Prayer Book. The jibe is too bitter to be, we hope, true. But those who remember Froude's essay on the Oxford Movement will bethink them that the situation he there predicted has very accurately come to pass. In matters of discipline within the Church it is presumptuous on a layman's part to pronounce opinions. But as regards its services, there are certainly many people who hold that the ordinary ritual as observed in English cathedrals sets a standard in keeping with the Prayer

Book and satisfactory to the vast body of worshippers, and it is difficult to understand why this form might not be required as a model for all.

GUESS-WORK IN THE NORTH

June 2.

No living man, Chinese or foreign, would venture to say what will come out of the present confusion in North China. A Japanese telegram of an unusually human tone says that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's generals are only anxious for a compromise with the South, but that he himself is in such a mood that no one dares to approach him. It sounds likely enough. In that temper, too, Marshal Chang would very probably order a new line of defence to be formed near Peking. But will that avail him? If enemy propaganda caused a mutiny and the abandonment of a key position once, it may well do so again. The fact is, one may believe, that there is as much Nationalism behind the Fengtien lines as in front of them. This may argue well for a distant future. But for the immediate present it spells bewildering disarray. For, more important than any party, are the personal predilections of the generals.

A curious story reached us recently from well-authenticated sources. It belongs to the time when the first "defeatist" attempts were being made to induce Marshal Chang to retire to Manchuria. Incorporated in his armies there are between 50,000 and 100,000 officers and men whose homes are within the Great Wall. They are loyal enough to Marshal Chang. But if he went back to Manchuria and the Fengtien forces with him, they would have to seek new allegiances. We are told that agents from Shansi have already approached these troops, not suggesting any disloyalty to the Marshal, but merely putting a case to them something like this: "When your Generalissimo goes back, he will have difficulty in disposing of his own large army in the Three Eastern Provinces and will have no room for you and your men. The majority of you would not want to go anyway. Your position will therefore be difficult after the evacuation and will be altogether impossible if Feng comes here and finds you disunited and in a position to offer him no resistance. Your officers will have to go into hiding and your men will be disbanded. Governor Yen, therefore, offers you an alliance, always conditional upon the Fengtien withdrawal. You are to prepare by getting into close touch with one another and laying plans to take over all the strategic points in Chihli according to a plan which you will evolve among yourselves. Then when your present chief and his armies are gone, you will at one and the same time fly the Nationalist flag, denounce Feng Yu-hsiang and join with the Shansi armies in blocking Feng's further progress towards Peking." Similar overtures, we are told, were made to other important leaders on the Northern side, and it is added that favourable answers were received from all. We would not venture to say more for this story than that it comes to us from a good source.

That endless intrigues have been in progress for some weeks past, is undeniable. The only person apparently quite untouched by them is Marshal Chang himself, whose determination "to fight Bolshevism" has never wavered. An all-important factor in the whole situation is the universal distrust in which Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is held. A few days ago we received from Nanking

a *démenti* of the reported lack of harmony between Feng and that centre. But this sort of thing, an obvious political necessity, deceives nobody. A combination against Feng and his Russian advisers is by no means unlikely. Designedly or not, he stole Nanking's thunders on the Tientsin-Pukow railway and his ascendancy in Peking is what no one wishes to see. The weightiest factor of all is the attitude of Japan. Her propagandists have been somewhat silent of late. But no one doubts for a moment that she will take strong measures if, in her opinion, they are required. And this will make everybody anxious for some compromise to solve peacefully the present impasse.

KING GEORGE

June 2.

How many people ever think seriously of a King as a human being? Strachey says that, in her closing years, Queen Victoria had become a legend; and certainly, on the first shock of her death, there was almost a feeling that the country itself had come to an end. King Edward was a great and glittering figure. There was no lack of humanity in him. But chiefly one thought of him as a diplomatist manipulating affairs of state with unsurpassed skill. In that masterpiece "The King's Mirror" Anthony Hope has done more than most people to show that a monarch is, after all, a man. But no one has done so much to this end as His Majesty George V, who keeps his sixty-third birthday to-morrow.

From the time of his first coming to the throne there was a tendency among his subjects to think of him in this way. Why, it would be hard to say, unless, perhaps, it was due to his long association with the Navy, which always holds the first place in British affections. The war gave His Majesty a great chance to identify himself with his people in their sufferings and endurance, and fully did he take advantage of it. Every succeeding year has strengthened the bond and increased the sense of familiarity with His Majesty's ways and works. Considering how large a part the latter play in the King's life—there is no one who works harder in Great Britain—it is wonderful that he can find time for his many appearances in public. Not long ago, at some function His Majesty was attending, the Mayor spoke feelingly of his own responsibilities and the calls on his time. "Yes, but you get over it in one year," said the King. "I have had nearly eighteen of it." In his personal tastes King George is simple. He does not care greatly for racing, though it is part of his position to keep a stud and run horses. As a rider he has a fine seat and he is one of the best shots in England. He likes conversation after dinner, but sometimes his gentlemen find this a little trying as the King has a habit of standing, and of course no one can sit down till he does. What he most enjoys is to read aloud to the Queen while Her Majesty sews.

A mental picture is formed of one who will enjoy his birthday as much as the far less exalted persons for whom these days are still an annual festival. From His Majesty's subjects all over the world heartfelt good wishes will go back to Windsor to-morrow for peace and prosperity and long life. In these days, when one of the greatest Powers in the world has no thought but how to tear down and ruin other Powers, Britain has two safeguards which transcend all the efforts of governments and police—her love of order and her ingrained loyalty to her King.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Telephone Service

Even in respect of a Telephone Company there are always two points of view and with the many complaints that have lately been made, it is only fair to put the Company's position. It is not contended that the service is perfect, far from that; but it is suggested "in the most delicate manner in the world," as Mr. Chucks would say, that some troubles are due to impatience; and it is asserted very emphatically that the Company are always ready to inquire into complaints when brought to their notice. But these complaints must be accompanied with the requisite information. For example, if A, when telephoning to B, is cut off in the middle of the talk, he is asked to send to the Company the number of the telephone and time of the occurrence. Without these details the culprit cannot be identified. Incidentally, when a cut-off occurs, the person who is being telephoned to should at once put back the receiver and wait for the person who called him to get the connection again. For both to try, only makes matters worse. As for the automatic, while the whole system is being changed over, difficulties are almost inevitable. The Company are about to issue new directions in the simplest possible form, to clear up points in the use of the automatic which do not seem to be understood.

Beggars on the Bund

We know well that the police are so much preoccupied with armed robbers and kidnappers that some less urgent duties must go by the board. And the community owes them so much for their splendid work against the outlaws, that one would not add to their labours unnecessarily. But if it be possible, some attention to the Bund would be welcome. The hawkers of Chinese sweets do not do much harm, provided a strict limit is set to their numbers: a regular auction of socks and stockings such as was seen a day or two ago seems going rather far. But one does feel that professional beggars should be turned off. All Friday and Saturday one of these people was dragging himself up and down the Bund, exhibiting repulsive deformities. For children, especially if at all nervous, such sights are really bad and they are not pleasant for anyone. And the Bund is our "show" street.

Not Their Business

According to recently received parliamentary reports, Colonel Malone asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for information as to the salaries paid to heads of departments in the Shanghai Municipal Council service. Whereupon Sir Austin Chamberlain read off a list of salaries, including certain subordinates as well as Commissioners, with the equivalents in sterling. It does not seem to have occurred to anybody to object that salaries paid by the International Municipal Council of Shanghai are no earthly business of the British House of Commons; and further, that, by answering this question, Sir Austin Chamberlain helped to bolster up the entirely erroneous idea that the British Government is somehow responsible for what the Municipal Council does. Of course Malone had been put up by some of his Chinese Bolshevik friends to ask this question with the deliberate idea of perpetuating this error—if not the yet grosser one, that Shanghai is a British colony. Seeing that such a question could not possibly be answered without notice being given, it would be interesting to know who, in the Foreign Office, was to blame for allowing Sir Austin Chamberlain to fall into the trap.

Britain's Rising Trade

Details now arriving in Home papers of the Board of Trade figures of British exports and imports during March contain encouraging reading. Exports totalled £51,058,123, as compared with £57,236,148 in the previous month and £62,114,146 in March of last year. Imports amounted to £110,

510,366, against £98,848,374 in February, and £113,500,021 in March, 1927. It is satisfactory to see from the summary given by the "China Express and Telegraph" that the fall in imports occurred mainly under the head of manufactured articles. Import of iron and steel goods were £1,430,000 lower, manufactured oils were £528,000 lower, largely on account of lower prices, and imports of vehicles, locomotives and ships were reduced by £630,000. Cotton was dearer, rubber was cheaper: the actual quantities imported showed small change. Meanwhile the nature of exports speaks for better than the figures suggest, for revival in this direction. While the total of British exports rose by £2,804,000, the rise in exports of manufactured articles was no less than £4,350,000. Of the export trades which showed greatest expansion, machinery accounted for an increase of £678,000. Vehicles, which include locomotives, ships, and aircraft, rose by no less than £1,180,000, due to substantially larger sales of new ships for foreign buyers—an indication of revival in the shipbuilding industry. All the textile trades showed an improvement, cotton goods rising by £709,000. The value of re-exports rose by nearly £500,000. Re-exports of rubber went up by no less than £532,000, this movement being particularly interesting, as the details indicate a large movement of rubber from this country to the United States. France, Italy and Germany also took substantially larger quantities of rubber.

Major Hilton-Johnson

It would be impossible to let Major Hilton-Johnson leave Shanghai without something more in the way of farewell than the conventional account of his career. No one who has known him at all can have failed to feel an equal respect and affection for him; and perhaps no greater compliment could be paid him than to say that, when he passed from "No. 2" in the police to be Commissioner-General, it was with the good will of all those over whose heads he stepped. Major Hilton-Johnson's capacity for work has always been amazing. It was said once by the Chairman that "he only seemed really thrive under conditions that would kill most men." Nor was any detail too small for him. One recalls one evening of a trying summer day during a more than usually trying period, when Major Hilton-Johnson, then acting in charge of the police, had come into the Country Club for a little rest. A police whistle was heard outside and, with the same movement of his entry, like a billiard ball springing, back off the cushion, he turned and went out again, to be in the trouble whatever it was. Major Hilton-Johnson never seems to sleep. Under the best conditions four or five hours is, we think, his limit; and no matter when one might ring him up, his voice always sounded awake, alert and helpful. The "North China Daily News" has many causes to remember him kindly. He never seemed too busy to give assistance where he could, and he also frequently contributed to these columns on permissible subjects, his style being distinguished by that simplicity and clarity which come only of a well-ordered mind, and, as occasion demanded, by unusually vivid powers of description. Major Hilton-Johnson takes with him to England the good wishes of many friends in the Far East. He has served Shanghai well.

The Week-end Habit.

Among the many changes taking place in these days, a somewhat important one in Germany is that its people are fast adopting the week-end habit. One readily conjures up visions of an enormous exodus of the more prosperous merchants and their families from Hamburg and such cities, and an equally considerable return of a Monday morning, with the present-day fraulein no longer rustling in indoors but displaying all these wonderful athletic and Channel-swimming propensities which have become a national feature since the war. Well, it would probably be of no particular

interest to the world at large to know that the Germans have contracted the week-end habit, but for one particular circumstance. This is that, with characteristic method and thoroughness, the Germans have set about discovering who first of all set the week-end habit, and after much research they have found out all about it. None other than Oliver Cromwell is credited with the discovery that week-ends hold a particular place in the economy of weeks and months and years, and it is especially interesting to learn that a hardened campaigner such as he was found the need of the relaxation it affords. When at his busiest he would leave London, on a Saturday for Hampton Court and presumably forget about royalists and malignants and rumps until the Monday when he would come back like a refreshed giant ready once more for the fray. We presume that the Germans to-day are fittingly grateful to Noll for his discovery, just as we in Shanghai are to the men who first put Henli on our particular map.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following programmes, each of which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme as follows:—

Monday—Operatic and vocal and instrumental solos.

Tuesday—Concerted instrumental and orchestral.

Wednesday—Patter and light music.

Thursday—Organ, piano and instrumental.

Friday—Light vocal, duet and solo.

Saturday—Band and light opera.

At 7 p.m.—"North-China Daily News" financial and commercial report and news service, followed by a musical programme as indicated above.

Forthcoming Programmes:

SUNDAY, June 3.—Church Services.

11 a.m. Community Church

6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral

8 p.m. Gospel Mission

MONDAY, June 4.—9-10 p.m. Carlton Serenaders, 10-11 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

TUESDAY, June 5.—9-10 p.m. Carlton Serenaders, 10-11 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.—Mrs. Badeley's concert at 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 7.—Mr. A. de C. Sowerby will lecture on "The Mysteries of Bird Migration."

FRIDAY, June 8.—Specially selected musical programme at 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 9.—9-10 p.m. Carlton Serenaders, 10-11 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

SUNDAY, June 10.—Church Services.

11 a.m. Community Church

6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral

8 p.m. Gospel Mission

MONDAY, June 11.—9-10 p.m. Carlton Serenaders, 10-11 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

TUESDAY, June 12.—9-10 p.m. Carlton Serenaders, 10-11 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.—A concert is being arranged.

THURSDAY, June 14.—9-10 p.m. Carlton Serenaders, 10-11 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

FRIDAY, June 15.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, June 16.—9-10 p.m. Carlton Serenaders, 10-11 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

BEHIND THE SCENES AT PEKING

The Contending Influences at Work and the Motives Actuating the Principal Actors

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 16.

It is said in some quarters that Chang Tsung-ch'ang is in Tientsin, but if he is he is keeping very quiet, perhaps too chagrined by his downfall to show himself. It is more generally assumed, however, that he is on his way to Dairen, to take up his residence in his \$700,000 palace with the 52 members of his family who have preceded him. A Chinese gentleman who recently arrived here from the South by way of Dairen and had some time to spare there, chartered a risha pulled by a recent immigrant from Shantung and made a tour of the city, having the sumptuous "funk-holes" of the Fengtien oligarchy pointed out to him. When they came to Chang Tsung-ch'ang's house, the risha cooie put down the shafts so as not to be hampered in his histrionic effort and proceeded to give a hair-raising account of Chang's career, harem, character and crimes in a voice that could be heard a hundred yards away, always referring to the Shantung Governor in startlingly vulgar language. The usual appreciative audience began to assemble and the passenger, who is a modest person and seeks no trouble, tried to silence the cooie, who only pitched his voice in a higher key and replied: "Fear nothing. This is not Shantung; this is Japanese territory. We are free here to let him and his thirty-three women know what the Shantung people think of him." There were murmurs of approbation and encouragement from the crowd, but the cooie had exhausted his vocabulary so picked up his shafts and trotted off.

Liang Shih-yi Discredited

Mr. Liang Shih-yi, who bolted to Tientsin about a week ago because he thought that he felt the ground slipping from under him, returned here on Sunday, May 13, because things looked a little more secure and because his following had arranged a huge reception for him and his wife to celebrate their sixtieth birthdays. This celebration has done the veteran conspirator and financial prestidigitator little credit however, for it is well known that his father is still living in Hongkong and it is not considered respectful to one's parents to permit one's own birthdays to be ostentatiously celebrated while the elders are living. The trip to Tientsin seems also to have forfeited confidence in the Dictator's inner circle. It looked too much as though Mr. Liang was deserting a sinking ship, or rather one that he thought was sinking. His stock went down considerably when Nanking's order for his arrest was published because it had been believed here that he was in such a strong position in the South that he could evolve a policy in such matters as Customs administration that would suit all factions and keep the leadership for Peking in dealings with the Powers. Nanking's action reduced his usefulness to Peking in this field to something less than nothing, which Mr. Liang was the first to appreciate. This realization, combined with the feeling that the Fengtien ship was foundering, prompted the characteristic excursion to the treaty port. Now the hard-boiled elders in the Fengtien camp do not look with favour upon these panicky flittings and they have not been backward about saying so. When the fact that Mr. Liang had returned to celebrate his completion of the cycle was announced in the innermost of the inner chambers, it elicited a two-word comment which is forceful and final in Chinese but which means nothing when translated literally in English and is scarcely printable when sufficiently expanded upon to be intelligible.

Chiang Kai-shek's Overtures

A retired northern official has recently arrived in Peking with a commission from General Chiang

Kai-shek to make gentle overtures to the junior members of the Fengtien group and is known to have been given a thoughtful hearing by General Chang Hsueh-liang and a number of others. His preamble is that Nanking has been searching its own heart and is aware of its own shortcomings. It is known to the thoughtful southern leaders that the South has never conquered and ruled the North and that, in spite of temporary southern advantages, the North will eventually rule an united China again. Dispassionate consideration has also convinced Chiang Kai-shek and company that between the North and South there are differences of temperament and tradition which are all against the government of the North by a southern group from a southern capital. Therefore, says the eloquent emissary, General Chiang and company are strongly in favour of calling a halt, if the northerners can arrange among themselves to assume a Nationalist appearance, get rid of certain antiquated reactionaries, and federate with Nanking. It is then hinted that Chang Tsung-ch'ang and Chu Yu-pu are insuperable barriers to a close understanding. The response to this being inevitably encouraging, it is then hinted with utmost delicacy that the South would be greatly encouraged to further discussion if the venerable Generalissimo were to retire on his honours and if the supreme Fengtien command were in the hands of such progressive, enlightened, patriotic and capable persons as Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-t'ing.

Peking to be Superseded

While all this is sinking in, little digression is made to the matter of the national capital. It is said with proper emphasis so that the significance of the remark may not be lost, that if Feng Yu-hsiang contrives to break Fengtien resistance at any point and get to Peking, Peking will certainly not be the capital of the nation but will be regarded as Nanking as the seat of the administration of Chihli Province, with Feng its governor until he can be unseated. If, on the other hand, Fengtien contrives to remove the obstructions to an understanding above mentioned and comes to terms with Nanking so that the bright young men from the South can transfer their offices and bureaux to Peking while Feng Yu-hsiang is kept at a safe and respectful distance, there is little doubt that Peking would become the capital, largely under the protection of the stalwart Ankuochun armies. Pending such a much-to-be-desired adjustment of the unhappy domestic brawl, at which the outside world is looking with less and less sympathy, it would be quite convenient to Nanking to settle upon the Yellow River as the boundary between northern and southern spheres of influence. It being tacitly understood that Shantung will, for sometime, be neutralized by a Japanese occupation.

THE Nationalist Ministry of Finance is reported by the Chinese press to have exempted Chinese matches from taxation, the idea being to encourage Chinese products.

THE Chinese press says that numerous British, American and French journalists have called upon Miss Soumi Cheng (who is in Paris) to obtain a fuller understanding of the China situation and the Nationalist movement. Miss Cheng took pains to explain to them the organization of the Nationalist Government, its ideals and aspirations, and to answer all questions asked. She called upon the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received her cordially and with much courtesy. It is hoped that her visit to France will contribute a great deal towards creating closer sisterly relations between the two republics, say the reports in conclusion.

GROWTH OF WHITE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT IN THE FAR EAST

Organization Headed by General Horvath Sympathetically
Viewed by Chang Tso-lin: Diplomatic Body Interested

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 22.

It has been some months since there has been reason to report new developments in the growth of the White Russian organization in China. It will probably be remembered that General Horvath, once governor of the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone, received an appointment from the Grand Duke Nicholas, in his capacity as head of a world-wide White non-partisan organization, as his representative in China, and that the great majority of the numerous White organizations in this country then recognized General Horvath as their representative and as the diplomatic agent of the White Emigration in this country. An effort was then initiated to elicit from the several Chinese Governments and from the Diplomatic Body in Peking recognition of the White Emigration as a unit and of General Horvath as its acknowledged head.

Societies in Support

Since these facts were first published at the beginning of the year developments have been slow but by no means unsatisfactory. There has been quite a little correspondence with the Diplomatic Body through the Doyen, Sir William Oudendijk, and semi-formal relations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The number of adherents to the central organization has also grown materially. In reply to an inquiry from the Diplomatic Body about the number of organizations that now recognized General Horvath as their diplomatic representative, the total membership and the distribution of members, General Horvath was recently able to reply that his position was endorsed by 135 societies of various kinds in China and that he was steadily in receipt of letters from individuals and little groups, affiliated with no organization, who wished to enrol themselves as members of the central organization. To date, the following figures show the distribution of male adults in China who have subscribed to General Horvath's appointment as Representative:

Harbin, C. E. R. Zone, and North Manchuria villages...	15,314
Shanghai	7,400
Tsinan and Tsingtao (including soldiers in Shantung army)	2,100
Tientsin	1,005
Mukden	520
Changchun	230
Dairen	170
Peking	150
Kirin, Hanchun, Chinese Turkistan and widely scattered small communities	745
Total	27,634

Official Recognition in Mukden

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has been personally in favour of the organization from its inception and had the question of recognition referred to the Cabinet recently with a favourable recommendation, but no decision has yet been handed to General Horvath. Meanwhile however, the Waichiao has agreed to negotiate informally with General Horvath as chief Representative of the White Immigration in any matter which he may care to bring up. Colonel, Blonsky, formerly assistant Military Attaché in Peking, who has been appointed General Horvath's agent in Mukden, has been given official recognition by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Fengtien and is already in a position to be of material service to his fellow refugees. The Diplomatic Body has been sympathetic and encouraging, has made inquiries for information and appears to be waiting for the fuller development of the organization and possibly for Chinese recognition before according to General Horvath such a status as would enable him to approach the Southern Government or Governments.

Letter to Diplomatic Body

Since this effort towards White Russian unity was first undertaken the purposes of the organization are much more clearly defined as is evident from a recent letter from General Horvath to the Diplomatic

Body in response to an inquiry from the Doyen. The best way to present General Horvath's case for the White Emigration is perhaps to summarize and paraphrase this letter which is too long to reproduce. It runs somewhat as follows:

While there was still no treaty between China and the U. S. S. R., a large body of the White refugees in China found employment on the Chinese Eastern Railway, but now that the railway is under Soviet management it is impossible for Whites to get employment there while old employees have been discharged.

Many Russians with a knowledge of foreign languages have been able, in the past to find employment in European and American firms. Economic conditions in China have, however, reduced the number of openings even for those well qualified. In many places old firms are closing and no new enterprises are being opened.

Great number of White Russians have been reduced to the point where they would do coolie labour, but foreigners are loth to employ them in such capacities and resent it if they seek Chinese employment because it lowers race prestige. It is extremely difficult for the very needy to go abroad and find work elsewhere. They have not the travelling funds and have difficulty in getting visas.

The result of it all is much poverty and misery, with the usual consequences—demoralization, crime, prostitution and suicide. During the past two years in Harbin, suicide has accounted for more than two per cent. of the White Russian population.

Other non-extraterritorial nationals have the benefit of diplomatic and consular representation. White Russians have no one to intercede for them or present their case when they are in difficulties. Their sad plight is largely traceable to a lack of unity in the past. They have had numerous local organizations but no such inclusive national organization as might attract the attention and elicit the consideration of Chinese or foreign concession authorities.

A Working Programme

The new organization hopes to remedy matters to some degree by working according to the following programme:

1. It will take all possible measures for the economic betterment of the refugees.
2. It will establish bureaux from which *bona fide* White Russians can get identification papers, letters of recommendation and the like.
3. It will be a medium of approach to Chinese and foreign authorities, furnish interpreters and translators of petitions, documents, etc., employ Chinese or foreign lawyers when required, bring business men in touch with foreign commercial or industrial firms, provide bail for arrested persons worthy of help and investigate the cases of prisoners in the jails.
4. It will try to exert a moral influence, work against debauchery and mendicancy, and establish courts of arbitration in which White Russians will be encouraged to settle disagreements among themselves.
5. It will handle questions of inheritance and attempt to administer the affairs and find the heirs of those who die intestate and without families in this country.
6. To carry on these various lines of work, the chief Representative will appoint agents in the various centres of Russian population in China.

In conclusion the hope is expressed that through the action of the Diplomatic Body foreign authorities in the various concessions will recognize the validity of documents issued by the Representative and his agents and that the new organization may, in turn, be of service to these authorities by putting at their disposal all available information about White Russians in the several communities.

CONSUL AT NINGPO TRANSFERRED

Mr. H. Prideaux Brune Assigned
to Tientsin: A Great Loss

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ningpo, May 26.

The British Consul, Mr. H. Prideaux Brune has been transferred to Tientsin.

Mr. Prideaux Brune came to Ningpo in May of last year and his sudden departure after such a short stay is a matter of deep regret to all Ningpo foreign residents. His twelve months in Ningpo seem to have covered the most critical period, as far as local relationships with the Chinese are concerned, and high tribute should be paid to the tactful way in which British interests have been looked after. On the social side, both Mr. and Mrs. Prideaux Brune have taken a keen interest in the welfare of British and other nationals.

It is a matter for further regret that the Consulate is to be closed for two or three months. Although the British community in Ningpo is comparatively small, the Ningpo Consulate serves the whole of the province of Chekiang and the news that it is to remain closed for two or three months has been received with something of a shock. The official statement of the position is as follows:—"Pending the arrival of a substantive officer the affairs of the Consulate will be supervised by Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, C.M.G., Acting Consul-General in Ningpo, who is at present residing in Shanghai. The temporary offices of the Nanjing Consulate-General are situated at No. 8 Museum Road."

Empire Day Observed

The Empire Day celebrations in Ningpo were a great success. Mrs. Prideaux Brune and all the British ladies were at home to the Port, and the Committee of ladies appointed to make arrangements for the Garden Party and Children's Sports which characterised the occasion did their work excellently. The announcement of the Consul's transfer to Tientsin at very short notice made it necessary to transfer the place of gathering to the Compound of the United Methodist Mission.

About 25 children and 55 adults assembled in the afternoon, the Compound having been beautifully decorated with flags under the direction of the Harbour Master, Mr. Hamilton, and a splendid programme of entertainment was provided.

A sumptuous tea, to which the children did full justice, opened the proceedings, and after tea the annual sporting event of Ningpo commenced under well suppressed excitement. The first event was the 100 yards dash open to all children over the age of 30. At any rate it was announced as a 100-yds. dash and some of the entrants taking it as such finished in great style, the Rev. J. Bird winning by a nose grazed up against the Compound wall.

Others mistook it for a steeple chase and there were some minor casualties in the attempt to clear the path which intervened half way down the course. Bishop Molony and Mr. Prideaux Brune finished the course but were not placed. Having shown the other children how to proceed, the programme of children's events went on merrily, interspersed with a few more examples by the adults as to how to run the potato race, how to manage the tug of war and so on. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Prideaux Brune and all were agreed that it was an altogether satisfactory afternoon. The British ladies are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangement made for the afternoon's entertainment and the Sports' Committee comprising Mr. J. H. Cubbon, Commissioner of Customs, the Rev. W. P. Bates and the Rev. H. Tomlinson, deserve highest praise.

At the close of the afternoon Bishop Molony voiced the thanks of the community for such a happy afternoon and spoke with deep feeling of the regret felt at the approaching departure of Mr. and Mrs. Prideaux Brune. The Presence of Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, C.M.G., Consul-General at Nanjing, added a distinction to the event which was appreciated, and provided also an occasion for Ningpo residents to meet him.

MISSIONS LOOTED BY THE SOUTH

Miseries of Taian: Half Built Church Defiled: Catholic Mission Wholly Cleared Out

The following is an extract from letter to the head office of the Church of England Mission in Shanghai from its representative in Shantung, on the damage to missions done by Southern troops.

Taianfu, May 24.

I think you may be interested to hear what has happened, so far, to our Church in Shantung: since the advance of the Southerners began five weeks ago.

Yenchow was taken on April 21, the day General Synod began. We had no foreigners there, Matthews having gone on furlough, and Skues having just got away in time, and thus being able to leave on furlough with his family from Tsingtao. Our two Church compounds were occupied on April 22, the larger one, St. Mary's, by a front line hospital unit, under a certain notorious Tong Jih-hao. The result was that schools had to be dismissed, services were forbidden in the temporary church, the new half-built church defiled, hospital drugs stolen, and all buildings taken, including empty foreigners' houses which were broken into, and to some extent looted.

Taian was bidden by Chang Chung-chang to hold out, and the Southerners bombarded the city from April 28 to May 2 before the Northerners gave up. Our mission compound is in the west suburb, close to the city wall, in the line of fire from the station, and it suffered in consequence. Two foreigners, bachelors, Wellington and Sibley, were there, and thanks to the latter's experience in the Artillery in the Great War, basements were sandbagged and made pretty safe, and everybody took refuge in them during the bombardment. Services, school work, and indoor games were kept going even during the worst times. Happily no one was hurt, and very little damage was done, except to the bulgy windows of the cathedral; otherwise nothing worse than many broken windows, and a large hole in the roof of the one room in my house which does not normally leak in the summer rains. But it was a time of imminent danger, and some narrow escapes.

During the firing the wife of Dr. W. T. Hobart of the American Methodist Mission was killed by a stray rifle bullet.

The Roman Mission inside the city was completely looted by the Southerners; who gave as their reason the fact that the Northern General had hidden his things there.

After the Southern entry, soldiers occupied about a third of our compound, which necessitated the doubling up of our two boys schools; otherwise all important buildings are untouched, and work and worship went on as usual. Our senior Chinese master and others have been the greatest help in all relations with the military, and the foreigners have kept in the background. Propagandists have spoken in our schools, but are said to have been courteous and moderate. (and some of them Christians).

Church as Troops' Dormitory

At Pingyin, after a few days desultory fighting on the surrounding hills, the Southerners were victorious, and parties of soldiers have used our church compound for a sleeping place on seven separate occasions, occupying the church itself once. A Chinese priest was in charge, schools were not disturbed.

No certain news has been received from outlying stations, in the charge of Chinese priests, except that in one place soldiers treated a village church with great disrespect.

At Tsinan, where we have only our Anglican hostel and chapel in the University, the main events are too well known to need repetition. The students all fled, scared by a vigorous search of the campus by the Japanese for firearms said to have been used against them. The hospital kept open, and most of its staff stayed on, and the rest, (i.e., the medical women), who had been temporarily evacuated to Tsingtao, have now returned. The University itself has of necessity closed. Wives and children are at Tsingtao.

SWATOW WATCHES FOR REDS

Russians of All Shades Not
Wanted

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, May 22.

The authorities in South China, having been warned that Soviet agitators are on their way to Fukien and Kuangtung for the purpose of creating trouble, are keeping a sharp look out on the passenger lists of vessels entering the Southern ports. Men have been detailed to watch the houses of suspected Communists likely to shelter the Russian Reds. It is absolutely certain that the authorities at Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton will show no compunction toward any Russian agitator who may fall into their hands.

Indeed, Russians of whatever political shade they may be, are in very bad odour with the Southern Nationalists. The story is told again and again of how innocent Russian peddlars of clothes have been cruelly put to death after the Communist *débauche* in the South. Most of these men were Russian Tartars whose sole means of support was the peddling of clothes and knick-knacks to Chinese in the interior. In fact, most of them had suffered more from Communism than the average native of China. They not only lost all their possessions in Russia when the Bolsheviks came into power, but had to tramp thousands of miles across dangerous country in all kinds of weather, going foodless for days. Many women and children who came away with them perished on the way, from hunger or pneumonia.

As things stand to-day in the South, Communism has no chance. The Chinese in the South have never been as sick of Communism as now. There are still a great many Reds in the interior of course, but they are at present more

JAPANESE ABDUCTED AT WANHSIEN

Offices Raided by Bandits: Clerk
Shot Through Abdomen

Shanghai, May 20.

According to a telegram reaching Shanghai from Wanshsien, Szechuan, the branch office of the Mitsubishi Koshi at Wanshsien was raided by scores of Chinese bandits at 6 p.m. yesterday, and Mr. Fukuzo Yasutomi, Japanese clerk, was shot through the abdomen. He is in a critical condition. Mr. Okano, a shop assistant of the Nakaki tailor's shop at Hankow, who happened to be in the office, was carried away by the bandits. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, adds the telegram.—Toho.

FISHING TRAGEDY IN JAPAN

Four Hundred Fishers Killed by
Tidal Wave

Tokyo, May 31.

According to a special despatch to the "Hochi" from Sapporo, a tidal-wave has destroyed a number of fishing-boats off Sarubutsu, on the north-east coast of Hokkaido. Over 400 fishermen are missing and are believed to have been drowned. Official confirmation of the report is lacking.—Reuter.

The latest cigarettes to appear on the market bear the trademark of "Greyhound."

engaged in fighting on the defensive than in spending the pernicious tenets of Communism.

All agitators caught here are promptly taken out and executed. One favourite execution lot is near the Customs Quarters. Already there are legends of the place being haunted.

WORKING UP A BOYCOTT IN CANTON

Usual Methods of Rousing an Otherwise Unexcited Community by Violent Newspaper Articles Already Beginning to Tell

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 20.

The anti-Japanese boycott passing from the "talk" to the "do" stage, a run on the Bank of Taiwan, cargo coolies refusing to handle Japanese cargoes, and a newspaper advocating the death of all Japanese are the high lights of the news of the past few days.

Setting the pace for those who advocate the cutting off of Nippon trade relations is the Municipal Kuomintang, whose Central Executive Committee, just installed in office, has already shown its mind. Bitterly resentful, radical in the extreme on this one point, the Committee's set purpose is to make the Japanese pay dearly for what happened in Tsinanfu.

During the preliminary stage, a survey of the situation will be made by this Party organization, with particular reference to the type of goods that shall be included in a boycott, whether raw materials used in manufacturing by the Chinese shall be seizable, for example. Admittedly, it is going to take time to whip into shape a suitable organization to deal with this problem, which is of no mean size, and the Committee wants to be sure it is right and that it can meet with certain success before it goes ahead.

First Inculcate Hatred

While preparations are being made for the boycott of the future, public sentiment will be crystallized now, and the spark of hatred for the Japanese fanned, if possible, until it becomes a white-hot flame mountain high. The truth is, the Municipal Kuomintang knows full well that the average individual bears no particular antipathy towards the Japanese, and hatred must be inculcated first of all, for otherwise no retaliatory measures which the Party may adopt will meet with complete success.

So it is that new and frightfully realistic banners are being stretched across the principal thoroughfares to draw the attention of those passing by to the "truths" which the Municipal Kuomintang wishes to implant in the popular mind. Thus it is that the morning papers are being filled with articles which deal blows with the force of pile-drivers, and which are causing the man on the street to give much thought to the Tsinanfu question, whereas up to now he has been altogether indifferent.

An appeal is being directed already by the Canton journals to the buying public, asking that one and all shall use substitutes for Japanese products. The merchant is being urged to refrain from laying in stocks of Japanese merchandise. It cannot be denied that this propaganda is also having its effect.

A Blood-Curdling Cry

For the most part, those who have written these newspaper articles have let the individual Japanese strictly alone. But in the edition of the "Man Kuo Yat Po" of the 19th—and let it be kept in mind that this is the one and only official organ of the Kuomintang, and therefore, it may be said, is a government journal—in large print appears the blood-curdling statement, "We must not rest until we have killed all the Japanese."

Good use is being made by the propagandists of the Japanese returned students, who frequently contribute to the columns of one or another of the vernacular papers. One of them, also writing in the "Man Kuo Yat Po," urges the cessation of personal as well as business relationship with the Japanese. If one has a Japanese friend, let him "cut" him dead. Let all Japanese books and art objects be destroyed. And so far as possible Japanese cultural influence must be wiped out.

When the Fookshiu Maru dropped anchor in the Canton harbour one day during the past week, her captain found to his surprise and chagrin that neither for love nor money could he get coolies to unload her. The Fookshiu Maru came in at a bad time anyway, the Tsauap Yin union of cargo handlers having just been exchanging blows with its rival, the Tung Tak union. These little tiffs are of far too fre-

quent occurrence, and more than once there have been fatalities on one or the other side. The Tung Tak union was started during the Canton-Hongkong strike, its members having returned from the Crown Colony, and they have cut into the business of the local cargo handlers. Therefore, after the minor engagement of the other day, the Tsauap Yin men were not in the best of humour, and they felt just in the mood for giving vent to their spleen by refusing to handle Japanese cargoes. On the other hand, to spite Tsauap Yin, the Tung Tak union has openly declared that it will not take the same stand. But the past few days no Japanese vessel has been able to load or unload.

Faking a Bank Run

Part of the newspaper propaganda has been wholly untrue and the enthusiasm of the authors for their cause led them to declare last week that a run on the Bank of Taiwan was in progress. It took no more than this to start a real run, and for about three days there was a line of depositors before this, the largest Japanese banking institution in Canton. By the end of those three days, the public began to awaken to the realization that it had been beguiled, and "trade" dropped off. Since then few Chinese have hurried to the Bank of Taiwan to withdraw their money. But it is said that about one-tenth of the deposits of this bank were removed during the week just ended.

Every day or two Marshal Li Chison issues some fresh order, or makes some new declaration, all to the same point: it is the paramount duty of the local government to protect the lives and property of all Japanese subjects. A few days ago for instance, he ordered special guards to be stationed near the two land approaches to Shameen to see that none of this race are molested as they enter or leave the foreign concession.

Japanese Duty Cautious

Despite assurances given by the Chinese authorities that they have nothing to fear, Japanese residing in Canton are keeping pretty close to Shameen now, very few venturing to walk about in the native city. Three Japanese Customs employees from Waichow came down here only yesterday, fearful that they may be the objects of mob violence if they remain on duty. Chinese, too, of the higher-minded type shake their heads when they read pieces like that in the "Man Kuo Yat Po" referred to above, for they realize that such propaganda will stir the rabble to thoughts of violence if not murder.

MINING PROGRESS IN MANCHURIA

Drainage and Repair Work in Flooded South Oyama Pit

Mukden, May 21.

A new open-cut working was started at Yangpaipu at the Fushun coal-field on April 1. Stripping work is now in full progress and production is expected to commence in the course of the summer.

The drainage and repair work at the South Oyama Shaft, which was flooded recently, has now progressed so far that about 700 tons of coal are produced daily. Of the 500 victims of the disaster only 83 bodies have so far been recovered in the course of the restoration work. The expenses for new installations at the colliery for the financial year 1929 have been fixed at Y. 8,000,000, of which Y. 3,000,000 has been allocated for the new open-cut working, Y. 1,000,000 for the oil-shale plant, Y. 1,600,000 for a new electric power-house, and Y. 1,000,000 for public works.—Reuter.

THE Chinese press says that a Japanese vessel sank in the Yangtze near Chinkiang during the week-end as it was returning from Nanking where it unloaded 4,500 tons of "inferior goods."

MOKANSHAN

Every Prospect of Normal Summer Enjoyments

By J. M. BLAIN

Hangchow May 22,

In the interest of those who want to spend the summer at delightful Mokanshan a word about it may be welcome. Together with members of the Association's Executive Committee I paid a visit to the mountain recently. No difficulty was met in securing chairs for an early morning start from the Rest House where we found the railway agent at his post. The top of the mountain was reached without event, the road being in remarkably good condition and the coolies very happy to have work. Railway employees, coolies, citizens and police all gave us a hearty welcome.

As the place was unoccupied last summer we had expected to find the houses in rather a bad condition. The weather man has, however, been considerate and while many tile roofs and some walls need attention, the homes are in excellent condition. Whatever damage there is is small and easily made right in a short time by masons and carpenters who are crying for work. The caretakers have been steadily on the job and have kept their places in good shape. The old fascination of the beautiful place took hold of us and it was with great regret that we turned our faces down hill after a brief stay.

An Enthusiastic Official

The Chekiang Government has persuaded Judge Ling Piao, formerly of the Provisional Court in Shanghai, to assume the magistracy of Wukong in which district Mokanshan is situated. Getting into touch with him by long-distance telephone three of us made an appointment to see him last Friday. We made the trip of some forty odd miles by motor bus and private car via Yuhang returning the same day. We found a warm welcome awaiting us and spent a profitable and pleasant three hours in the yamen. Judge Ling studied in America and Germany and was in legations in Austria and other European countries. He speaks English and other European languages and is a delightful conversationalist.

He spoke frankly about Mokanshan and seems enthusiastic about seeing the place developed and improved. No sudden sweeping changes are contemplated and the resort will go on this year very much as it has in the past. Judge Ling's administration will begin to take over certain things for which a municipal administration should be responsible,—roads for instance,—gradually relieving the community of such responsibility, which should before long make it possible to reduce the assessment for the expenses of the Association. Judge Ling has been abroad for years and fully understands the desire of the foreigners as well as the Chinese for summer rest. He will have an office on the mountain and will stay there as much as possible himself, taking part in the activities of the place. No magistrates in the past so far as I know, and I have known the mountain for 130 years, has taken any active interest in the resort and it augurs well for the future. Judge Ling is particularly anxious for the various committees of the Association, which by the way have been already appointed and are preparing for the summer, to continue to function as usual, giving the benefit of their knowledge and experience in close cooperation with the local government. I hope it means that our fellow Chinese residents will cooperate more closely with the foreigners in making of the place an ideal resort where tired sojourners can get needed rest and recreation. The Association's Medical Committee is arranging for a doctor.

Transportation as Usual

Railway employees tell us that the Railway Administration is planning to maintain the usual transportation service. Judge Ling assures protection and expresses the desire to see the mountain full of summer visitors. At present there seems every reason to think that people can go in perfect safety. The telegraph office is to be opened, so that touch with the outside world will not be lost. Let us hope that

BIAS BAY PIRATES AGAIN

China Navigation Steamer Cut Out of Hoihow Harbour by Pirates and Taken to Notorious Lair in the South

Hongkong, May 29.

While she was lying in Hoihow harbour, the principal port of the island of Hainan, at four o'clock on Sunday morning, pirates seized control of the China Navigation Company str. Tean (2,202 tons) and ordered the vessel to proceed to Bias Bay. The Tean arrived at the pirates' lair yesterday morning.

Captain E. H. Histed, in a lengthy narrative of events, says that the Tean left Haiphong on Thursday afternoon and arrived at Hoihow on Saturday, where cargo was discharged and taken on board in the usual routine. The Tean was carrying a general cargo, including cattle and pigs.

Nothing unusual occurred the whole of Saturday, but at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when all the officers were asleep, he was awakened by the sound of shots, cries and a general pandemonium.

Captain Histed proceeded to investigate the uproar but immediately he put foot outside his cabin he was threatened by armed pirates, who gave him no chance of resistance.

During the shooting, which did not last long, the pirate chief shot his own brother, whom he mistook for a passenger. This was the only fatality during the whole affair.

Captain Histed, with the chief and second officers, were escorted to the bridge, where they were constantly guarded by four armed men. The three European engineers were forced to go below to the engine-room. The officers were then ordered to take the ship to Bias Bay.

The Captives Rescued

All the officers' and passengers' cabins were ransacked. The officers were not roughly treated, but were given no opportunity to resist.

The pirates were very destructive. They smashed open a lot of cargo which they made no attempt to take away.

The Tean arrived at Bias Bay at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

When it was observed that the British destroyer *Somme* was lying at anchor at the entrance to the bay, the pirates turned the ship about and lowered two life-boats, in which they placed seven Chinese passengers together with the chief officer, Mr. A. H. Mills, the second officer, Mr. J. G. Forster, and about \$4,000 worth of loot they had got together.

Landing parties from H. M. S. *Somme*

Some were sent ashore as soon as it was observed that pirates were busy while a Chinese Customs launch gave chase to them and succeeded in rescuing the captives and some of the booty.

Chief Engineer's Story

In a graphic description of the piracy the third engineer, Mr. J. J. Thompson, relates:

"I and the chief engineer were asleep on the poop-deck when I was awakened by Mr. Forster, the second officer, who, in a state of considerable excitement, said that pirates had appeared on the boat."

"Keeping together, we proceeded along the deck until we saw the Indian guards of the vessel huddled together on the poop-deck, their firearms having been taken away from them."

"Still keeping together for mutual protection the chief engineer, Mr. Forster and myself hastily retreated, but I was quickly seized by

three men and hustled along with Mr. Forster into his cabin, where we were made to give up our firearms."

"Later I was taken up on the bridge, where I found Captain Histed with several armed pirates guarding him, one of whom kept a revolver pointed at his body."

"The leader of the pirates appeared to be fairly well educated and spoke excellent English. He agreed, without discussion, to the suggestion that the three European passengers on board, a Mrs. and Miss Drummond and a foreign gentleman, should be given breakfast and otherwise accorded good treatment."

"Having obtained all the available kerosene and oil on the Tean, the pirates poured these inflammable materials into receptacles which they placed about various parts of the ship, informing us that it was their avowed intention to set fire to it in the event of the approach of any war vessel."

A Vigilant Watchman

The vigilance of a watchman stationed on a hill overlooking Bias Bay and Samun Harbour played a large part in the rapid pursuit of the pirates by the men on board the Chinese Customs steam-launch *Yeungshing*.

The *Yeungshing* was lying at anchor in Samun Harbour when the watchman signalled that the str. Tean was behaving in a suspicious manner and was making for Bias Bay. The *Yeungshing* immediately set out to intercept the Tean and, after following behind her for some time, managed to overhaul her. At the same time the pirates noticed the British destroyer *Somme* lying close by. Thereupon the pirates placed seven Chinese passengers, two European officers and suitcases stuffed with valuables into some of the ship's boats and put off, making for the nearest land.

Immediately the pirates left the Tean, the remainder of the ship's officers took control and brought her to, dropping her anchor.

The Customs launch sent off two landing-parties, one under the command of Captain W. H. Poole and the other in charge of the Second Officer, Mr. P. F. Shaw. A landing party was also despatched from the British destroyer.

Chinese Passenger Killed

The pirates succeeded in reaching the shore ahead of their pursuers, but the party from the *Yeungshing* landed and continued to chase them for a distance of four miles inland. The pirates were most reluctant to let go of their hostages and continued to urge them on, but, finding that their pursuers were gaining ground, ultimately they left the Chinese passengers and British officers to make their escape as best they could. One Chinese passenger was pushed over a cliff, fell a height of 300 feet and was killed.

Eventually the rescue party from the *Yeungshing* came up with the released captives, the pirates making good their escape.

Among the pirates who took part in the affair was one man who boasted that he had participated in the *Sunning* and *Hong Peng* piracies. From the description given by Mr. Thompson he seems to resemble one of the men who was acquitted of a charge of piracy in the *Sunning* trial.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS AND MOKANSHAN

Scheme to Buy Back Foreign-owned Property

Hangchow, May 26.

Mr. Chu Chia-hua, Commissioner of the Civil Affairs Department of Chekiang, left for Mokanshan yesterday in order personally to ascertain the amount of real-estate owned by foreigners in and around Mokanshan.

The project is to recommend the Chekiang Provincial Government to repurchase any such foreign-owned property from their present owners.—Kuo Wen.

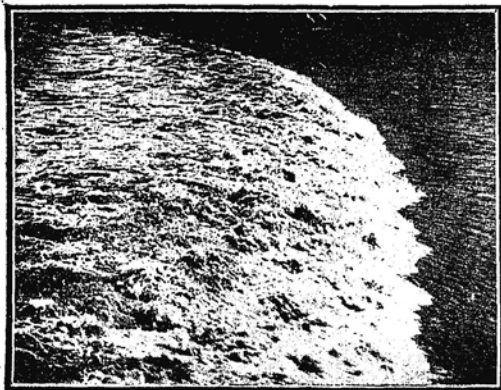
ROUND-THE-WORLD RACE

Tokyo, May 27.

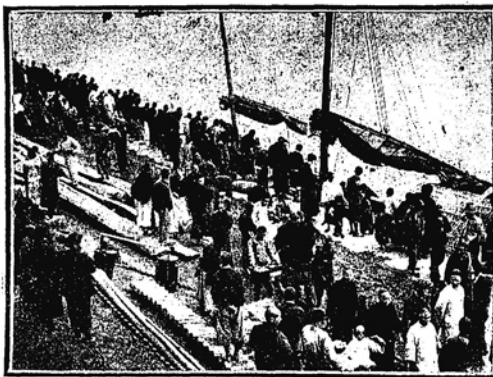
The committee of Judges in the "Jiji's" round-the-world race has decided to award a prize of Yen 3,000 to Mr. Toichiro Araki who spent 33 days, 16 hr. 33 min. 29 sec. on the tour and spent Yen 3,963.98.—Toho.

THE HANGCHOW BORE

Photos by H. S. Newsreel Wong, International Newsreel Corp.



THE BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE BORE



FAR FROM BORED BY THE BORE

NO ANTI-FOREIGN SPIRIT
IN ANHUIMissionaries Welcomed Back:
Soldiers Prudent Tactics

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengyangkuan, An., May 18.

It is pleasant to have missionary neighbours again, even though at a distance of 100 miles. But we have recently had a visit from two members of our own mission who are touring this corner of the province. They have received a cordial welcome wherever they have gone, and have had great sales of gospel literature. It is evident that the common people have not been affected by the anti-Christian and anti-foreign propaganda of last year. In some places they seemed to regard the returning missionaries much as they regard the birds of spring and the flowers of May, the harbingers of summer. Perhaps they regard the missionaries as harbingers of returning peace. If so, may they not be disappointed.

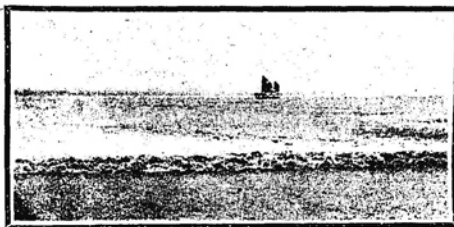
A Strategic Move Backwards

Last Saturday, the 12th instant, a telegram was received in this city from Luianchow and relayed to Peng-pu, calling for help, as the city was encircled by bandits. But almost a week has now passed and telegraphic and postal communications are still uninterrupted, so nothing serious has happened. From the man on the street I am informed that the soldiers who are in Luianchow, together with the local militia, formerly known as the Red Spears, had made an advance against the bandits who have their headquarters in the mountains to the southward. On coming in contact with the bandit outposts the soldiers and militia made a rapid strategic movement to the rear, hoping to draw them out into the open, where they could contend on more equal terms. They did not follow, however, and the military did not stop until they were within the city walls. It is presumed that they looked back several times en route, hoping to see the enemy following them out into the open. The city fathers took alarm, and telegraphed for succour.

Excellent Harvest Prospects

Barley harvest has begun here, and is well under way, and wheat harvest will follow right on. The crop promises to be a particularly good one, there having been plenty of rain, while fine weather has predominated. The heads of both barley and wheat are large and well filled, and the price of grain is coming down in the grain shops, in anticipation of this renewed supply. Shanghai papers are talking about three weeks to reach me. Yesterday we received the "Herald" of April 28.

According to the Chinese press, a Norwegian steamer, the name of which is given as "Lehokoh," has been detained by the Chinese naval authorities for carrying a large quantity of smuggled salt. It is said that the vessel will be detained pending instructions from the Ministry of Finance.



THE ONCOMING TIDAL WAVE

LETTERS FROM HIGH ALTITUDES

Young Priest's Adventurous Journey: Attempt to Subordinate
the Military: Much Criticism but General Cordiality

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, Apr. 6.

The French Cathedral bells were silent to-day and, but for this fact, Good Friday might have passed unnoticed. The bells ring out at sunrise, mid-day, and sunset, and people in this border town now determine their day in relation to these bells. The cathedral bells have now been ringing since Easter Sunday, 1926. They are bells of peace, law, and order, and have been calling warring men to the house of prayer. Unfortunately, they sound on unheeding ears and the land continues distressed and harassed by much war and bloodshed.

Some days ago there arrived in town a young Frenchman, Père Pasteur. This young French priest was appointed to the work on the Chinese-Tibetan frontier and, finding the road up the Yangtze blocked by contending armies, he made his way overland from Yunnanfu. Though just 23 years old and with only three months knowledge of the Chinese language, he made the long 30 days journey from Yunnanfu to Tachienlu. He bought a little Yunnan pony for \$30 and rode it all the way and, according to the young priest, the animal improved on the journey.

Père Pasteur called to see us, with Père Valours, and related the warm and kindly attitude of the people along the way. For the first twelve days out of Yunnanfu, the young priest did not meet any Europeans, but when he crossed the Yangtze and entered Szechuan, he met numerous Catholic fathers. Doubtless many of those lonely fellows were glad to see a fresh young face straight from France. From Hueilichow, right up through the Chienchang valley, the country is largely evangelized by Catholic priests. Many of them, unless they visit each other, seldom speak their mother tongue. Along the frontier here, many of these priests are held up in lonely and isolated places and continue their good work in spite of the unsettled and chaotic conditions of the land of their adoption. The French mission staff in the town now numbers ten.

An Administration Experiment

Two weeks ago, an effort was made on the frontier, to establish what might be termed a civil form of administration. Heretofore, as in practically every other part of China, the military have dominated the affairs of the border. The arrival

of three deputies from the capital, joined by two deputies already on the frontier, on March 24, resulted in a great gathering in the city. The public schools (boys and girls), the chambers of commerce (Chinese and Tibetan), the militia (Tibetan and Chinese), with all the officers attached to the border military administration, and all the people of importance in the town were invited to the opening ceremony. The French and British residents in the town were also invited. The frontier graced the gathering with the most glorious weather and the presence of the officers commanding the troops, with the chamber of commerce, delegates, gave the occasion considerable importance.

The whole affair was elaborately arranged. A large photograph of Dr. Sun was hung up in the hall and the company were invited to pay their respects to the great hero of the Chinese Republic. Then began the main business of the occasion, namely, speeches announcing the purpose of the gathering and speeches of welcome. The five deputies first addressed the company, then representatives of the officers and of the schools. Next they called on a friendly "Imperialist" to say a few words, then the large audience was addressed in Tibetan, and this was followed by the presentation of Chinese scrolls. Then followed the usual photograph, after which came a sumptuous Chinese spread.

A General Condemnation

On the surface, everything seemed to go with a great swing and for the moment the occasion might be considered a success. Some of the speakers delivered bombastic speeches against unequal treaties, imperialism, Wu Pei-fu, and Chang Tso-lin, and after these had been knocked down there was very little standing. Most of the speakers were very moderate and advised the policy of reconstruction. Everything to be knocked down was some considerable distance from the frontier and had therefore very little effect on the large audience. A feature of the gathering, and something which caused much interest, was the presence of two reporters, one on each side of the platform, taking down the addresses.

The first deputy, a very capable man, had spent ten years in Japan. The other deputies are also men of experience and well acquainted with

KOREAN SETTLERS IN
MANCHURIAGeneral Tendency to Accept
Nationalization Under Chinese

Mukden, May 24.

The general tendency among the Korean settlers in Manchuria seems to be submission to the Chinese demands for their naturalization as Chinese citizens. A representative has been sent to Peking to petition Marshal Chang Tso-lin for a remission of the \$20 fee fixed by the authorities for each person nationalized, which fee is claimed to be beyond the means of most of the settlers.

On the other hand, in some districts, such as Fushun, Liahotzu, and Changchiatien, a great number of the Korean rice-farmers have been ousted by the land-owners' refusal to renew their leaseholds, so that their numbers have been greatly reduced.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

SVEN HEDIN'S REST

Holiday in Europe: Back to
Turkestan in Autumn

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, May 30.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer in Central Asia, has telegraphed to his friends here that he is leaving Turkestan for a short sojourn in Europe.

The presumption is that he is returning in the autumn when desert travel is again possible.

border affairs. However, the new movement is faced with many dangerous and difficult problems, for it is an attempt by the civil to control the military, the man with the pen to rule the man with the gun. The new movement is faced with a much more serious question, namely, finance, for the border treasury is in a chronic state of pecuniary embarrassment. The pay of the troops is long in arrears and the poor fellows are willing to accept any form of government or administration provided it will meet its obligations in good hard cash. Who rules matters little: who pays the bill will always be the man who is loved and obeyed.

Extreme Cordiality

The occasion was marked by an extremely cordial spirit. The Chinese, Tibetans, and British sat in the same audience, and their voices were heard advocating the policy of reconstruction. There was an entire absence of all acrimony and those responsible for the gathering endeavored to infuse in it a spirit of goodwill. This has always been characteristic of the frontier and frequently Tibetans, French, Americans, and British are invited to participate in the social functions of the Chinese Border Administration.

It may be many long years before the civil will gain the ascendancy on the frontier, for the movement will need much careful handling, patient persistence, and a very deliberate programme. The deputies are prepared to work and to give the new movement the benefit of their experience.

The King of Drinba, the last surviving son of the King of Jala, was murdered some days ago.

SIXTY-SIX CENTS
PER WORDAn Experience With Chinese
Telegraph Officials

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, May 14.

Having received an important communication from a business connection up in the North, the writer decided to-day to reply by telegraph. Before proceeding to the telegraph office, he imparted the information to a friend. "Sending a telegram, are you?" the latter asked, in a tone indicating surprise and pity. "That's a luxury few of us in Swatow indulge in in these days of Nationalism; and, besides, one never knows what would happen to the message itself."

"Nonsense," I replied, affecting the "knowallness of the transient tourist. "Moreover, this message of mine to my friend wouldn't wait."

To show that I meant what I said, and said what I meant, I took a risha to the Chinese Telegraph Administration offices here. Upon arrival there, I found I came at an inopportune time, for the staff were all at tiffin and positively refused to handle my message before fully satisfying the inner man. After the lapse of a great many precious minutes, someone, with a gesture and an expression on his face that told volumes of his contempt for all Imperialists, pointed upstairs. Mounting a stair whose steps creaked in protest at the presence of a specimen of Imperialism, the writer met one of the directors coming down.

"I'd like to send a telegram to Tientsin," I said.

"Sixty-six cents per word," he replied.

"But that is preposterously dear," I commented.

"You haven't heard of the war, I suppose," he countered. "All messages for the North have to go via Hongkong."

"Then, how about Chefoo?" I inquired.

"Sixty-six cents per word," he replied.

"Shantung is now in the hands of the Nationalists."

"Yes, but we have not yet perfected arrangements. Moreover, the Nationalists are only in control as far as Tsinan."

"Very well, then," I remarked.

"How about a message to Tsinan?"

"Sixty-six cents per word...."

"I seem to have heard that beautiful sentence before," I sarcastically suggested. "You said a moment ago the Nationalists were in control at Shantung, as far as Tsinan."

"Yes, but the Japanese have since come in," he explained.

"Then, perhaps a message to Hailchow?"

"Sixty-six cents per word, and all messages at sender's risk."

"To Tsingtau?"

"Sixty-six cents per word."

"Now, see here," I said, "haven't you any other figure on your price list?"

"Yes," he replied, "but all the places you have mentioned come under the 66 cents section."

"All right, then, how about Harbin?"

"Sixty-six cents per word, and at sender's risk."

"Kalgan?"

"Goodbye," I said. "Sixty-six times goodbye."

I eventually had that message sent. I entrusted it to the wireless operator of a ship that was leaving and he promised to send it off when on the high seas. It cost me very much less than "66 cents per word."

WARM WEATHER IN THE
NORTHRecord Temperature in Tientsin:
Peking Short of Rain

Peking, May 20.

The Peking area is threatened with a drought unless it rains soon. On May 26 the thermometer began a rapid rise from the spring level to summer heat and for four days it has been hovering around 100 degrees.

Tientsin registered 109 yesterday. This is believed to be a record for May.

The crops in Chihli are suffering badly. Even if it does rain soon, the losses will be severe.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PRESS AND MR. KELLOGG

Attitude of American Secretary of State Ascribed to Misapprehension of Japan's Motives

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 22.

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg's declaration to American newspaper men that the United States regards Manchuria as Chinese territory and could not accept the Japanese view that the latter, because of her extensive commitments, possessed special rights there, has greatly stirred the Japanese press.

Official circles are silent as no formal report has as yet been received, but the press has indulged in considerable comment upon Mr. Kellogg's attitude towards the recent Japanese memorandum to the warring Chinese factions, in which Japan declares that she is prepared to take appropriate and effective measures should civil war threaten Manchuria and Mongolia.

The general opinion is that Mr. Kellogg is labouring under a mis-understanding with regard to Japan's future intentions, and that the authorities here should take every opportunity to disabuse the mind of the American Secretary of State of any apprehensions that Japan will not fail to live up to the terms stipulated in the Washington Conference treaties, in both the spirit and the letter of those agreements.

Uncasiness as to Relations

The "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" (Tokyo Daily News) expresses anxiety lest the United States and Japan become embroiled in a dispute over Manchuria. It is of the opinion that Mr. Kellogg has mis-interpreted Japan's note to the warring factions in China.

"Japan has never put forward any claim about safeguarding her special position in Manchuria, and, as Mr. Kellogg may read in the Japanese note, the Imperial Japanese Government is merely anxious to maintain peace and order in the Three Eastern Provinces. We would like to ask Mr. Kellogg on what grounds he entertains any fears, and whether Japan has ever resorted to forcible measures to safeguard her rights in Manchuria? A conflict, not involving bloodshed, once arose between the United States and Japan relative to the maintenance of the Open Door in all parts of China, and the position of Japan in the Three Eastern Provinces has since been vigilantly watched by America."

Averting that Japan's "special position" in Manchuria is "under constant menace of being challenged" by the United States, the "Nichi Nichi" next proceeds to enumerate the efforts made by America in the past "to out Japan from Manchuria and take her place there."

It recalls the proposal of President Roosevelt for neutralizing Manchuria, after which Secretary of State Knox attempted to make the South Manchuria Railway a neutral track. Later on came the Four-Power Consortium from which Japan and Russia were excluded. "But the most significant of the undertakings made by the United States to oust Japan from Manchuria," this paper asserts, "was the important and significant policy of America at the Washington Conference."

American Good Faith Questioned

The "Nichi Nichi" then declares that the principal objective of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity policy of the United States is the Far East rather than Mexico or Latin America, and that all nations, with the sole exception of the United States, recognizes that these principles are illogical.

"Japan was forced by the Washington Conference, as well as by the Four-Power Consortium to relinquish her special position in Manchuria. The Washington Conference treaties pressed Japan to invalidate the Ishii-Lansing agreement by which the United States recognized Japan's special position in Manchuria on the understanding that the territorial and political integrity of China was respected. It appears as though Mr. Kellogg was overwhelmed by apprehension that Japan will unscrupulously reduce these stipulations to scraps of paper. That is a groundless fear."

The "Asahi" (Morning Sun), also ascribing Mr. Kellogg's contention to a misunderstanding, regrets that this may tend to have an undesirable influence on the relations between Japan and America. It declares Japan is well aware that, when the Ishii-Lansing agreement was invalidated, her special position in Manchuria was no longer recognized, and that it is far from Japan's intention or desire to interfere with the Open Door and Equal Opportunity policy, or to set up a special sphere of influence. The "Asahi" thinks that the whole matter hinges on how one looks on the rights and interests that Japan does have in Manchuria and argues that, where nations are contiguous, special relations often arise.

"Japan is contiguous to Manchuria," it declares, "holds leased territory there and manages railway communications while, in addition, her nationals conduct numerous business enterprises in that region. It is, therefore, natural that she should evince great interest in the preservation of law and order in Manchuria, and should have recourse to measures which she thinks appropriate and effective for the purpose."

Cannot Rely on Chinese

The same paper insists that Japan is only too willing to have the Chinese maintain peace and order in this region but that, unfortunately, they cannot be relied on and that therefore the exigencies of the case compel Japan to safeguard her rights and interests in Manchuria.

"The United States took similar steps for the same reasons in Nicaragua when a revolution broke out there and endangered the life and property of her citizens, and the only difference is that the interests of Japan in Manchuria are incomparably greater than those of the United States in Nicaragua. The statement of Mr. Kellogg, which is the result of wrong observation, will sting the susceptibilities of a friendly nation and may tend to have an adverse effect on the peaceful relations between America and Japan."

Ministry Censured

The "Asahi" next censures the Tanaka Ministry for the misunderstanding prevailing in the United States, and declares that it is still sceptical as to whether the first despatch of troops to China was wise or timely.

"At every available opportunity, the Tanaka Ministry emphasized the necessity of a positive policy in China and this has tended to arouse suspicions in foreign minds. Despite the explicit declaration that the steps taken in regard to Manchuria are for the purpose of maintaining peace and precluding the possibility of any calamity, and despite the assurance given that Japan would remain strictly neutral in the Chinese civil war, the American Secretary of State is yet suspicious of Japan's good faith. His doubts are not without reason."

The "Asahi" concludes by urging the Government to observe its recent statement both in the spirit and the letter, and to avoid any action beyond the protection of the lives and interests of Japanese nationals. "We are not so much concerned about being misunderstood by America," it says in conclusion, "as we are about our future relations with China."

Must be Above Suspicion

That care should be taken not to arouse international suspicions is the key-note of comment by the "Yamato," as regards the attitude of Mr. Kellogg in connection with the memorandum sent by Tokyo to the warring Chinese factions. This paper declares that, when Japan first sent troops to Shantung, the opinion of the world was more or less favourable to her, but that subsequent reinforcements have caused a change of tone and have made other nations suspicious of possible imperialistic ambitions on the part of Japan. "The press comment of Great Britain and the United States, for instance," it says, "are no longer favourable to

BANDIT OUTRAGE IN KOREA

Japanese Wounded, Subaltern Captured

Tokyo, May 28.

The War Office reports that, as a result of a Manchurian bandit raid across the Korean frontier in the neighbourhood of Chukochin and Manpochin in the Upper Yalu region, involving the capture of a Japanese subaltern and the wounding of several Japanese guards, the Japanese Garrison Headquarters at Ryuzan have despatched a battalion of troops to the scene of the outrage as a precaution against further trouble.

At the same time, a strong protest has been lodged with the local Chinese authorities demanding that immediate steps be taken to secure the release of the officer; otherwise Japanese troops would be compelled to take whatever action they might consider necessary to effect the rescue.

In the meantime, two infantry battalions, a machine-gun unit and some guns are being held in readiness to proceed to the scene in case of necessity.—Reuter.

Firm Action by Japanese Commander

Tokyo, May 29.

According to a despatch from Antoken, Korea, some 60 Chinese bandits raided the str. Oikaze Maru owned by the Oryokko Kisen Koshi, at 1 p.m. on May 25 on the Yalu River at a point six miles below Linkiang, and killed one Japanese and one Korean passenger and seriously wounded the captain. Lieutenant Wakabayashi of the Japanese Garrison at Chukochin, who was on board the steamer as a passenger, was carried off by the bandits.

The Commander of the Japanese Garrison immediately sent the following notification to the Governor of Linkiangshien:—

"Though I reserve the full settlement of the bandit raid case until some future date, I demand that Lieutenant Wakabayashi who was carried away by the bandits, be handed over to the Japanese authorities at Chukochin by noon on May 28. If the Chinese authorities fail to comply with this demand, the Japanese Garrison will take such steps as it deems necessary."—Toho.

Japanese Warning

Mukden, May 28.

The Japanese Consul-General in Mukden yesterday warned the Chinese authorities to exercise strict control over the Chukochin district. In compliance with the Japanese request, 400 Heilungkiang cavalry were despatched to the Linkiang district from Chinchow, while telegraphic instructions were sent to the Chinese authorities there.—Toho.

Chinese Powerless

Tokyo, May 29.

According to an official report received by the War Office, Japanese troops searching for the Manchurian bandits came across them and fighting ensued. The bandits were forced to retreat leaving five or six dead.

The Chinese authorities to whom the Japanese protested regarding the kidnapping of Lieutenant Wakabayashi have replied, admitting that the protest is justified but saying that they are unable to promise to effect the release of the officer.

May 30.

Owing to the increasing activities of Chinese bandits on the Korean frontier, the Officer commanding the Japanese Army in Korea has ordered the frontier guards to take steps to meet any emergency.—Reuter.

Japan, and we must be on our guard against their growing jealousy."

The "Yamato" insists that the strong policy Japan is to-day adopting in China is not prompted by ambition, but is exerted merely in the defence of her legitimate rights and interests, and for the protection of the lives of Japanese nationals. It calls upon the public to refrain from criticizing the authorities and, instead, to co-operate with them harmoniously so that a happy settlement of the pending problems can be consummated.

SAVED FROM TOKYO'S UNDERWORLD

Emperor's Brother Intervenes to Secure Maiden's Release: Commodore Perry's Relics

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 20.

Thanks to the prompt intervention of Prince Takamatsu, brother of His Imperial Majesty, a poor girl from a country town was saved from being dragged down to the scarlet depths of Tokyo's underworld.

The girl, aged 18, was offered a job as a servant in a Tokyo household. With the consent of her parents, she journeyed to the capital where she was met as appointed and taken to the licenced quarter. Here, she was sold for Yen 300, but not until she was ordered to "receive and entertain guests" did she realize the sordid den into which she had fallen. She stubbornly refused and was sold to another house, the keeper of which was known to be a hard and a cruel task-master. From this house she managed to run away and bought a ticket to Yokosuka, the big Japanese naval base about 35 miles from Tokyo, in order to see her brother who was a sailor on the cruiser Yakumo. The brother told her that he could do nothing.

Somehow or other, word of the affair reached the ears of Prince Takamatsu who is making a trip aboard the Yakumo to the South Sea Islands and Australia. His Imperial Highness immediately ordered that some temporary provision be made for the girl, and telegraphed to his secretary to see the maiden safe and sound in her parents' home. The secretary made the necessary inquiries and purchased the girl's freedom for Y.500.

Commodore Perry's Relics

A lock of hair, a wedding ring, a button and some gold braid from Commodore Perry's uniform—all relics of the American who played a major role in inducing Japan to throw aside her policy of isolation—presented to the Japanese people by the Commodore's descendants were handed over on their behalf to Prince Tokugawa at a luncheon of

the Japan-America Society last week. Mr. Charles MacVeagh, American ambassador, was entrusted with giving the articles to Prince Tokugawa. The articles in question were enclosed in a specially-made case, on the inside of the lid of which was a brief inscription ending with "From Commodore Perry's Grand-daughter." Prince Tokugawa, as president of the America-Japan Society here, accepted the relics on behalf of the Japanese nation.

Among others present at the ceremony were Admiral Mark Bristol, commander of the American Asiatic Fleet; Count Chinda, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor; Viscount Ishii, formerly Japanese ambassador to Paris and many distinguished Japanese and American naval officials.

General Machino Attacked

While he was preparing to return to China, four thugs attacked Major-General Machino, adviser to Chang Tso-lin, and a friend in the General's room at the Imperial hotel yesterday. Those who perpetrated the outrage are believed to be hired political gangsters who were egged on to the deed by some political faction.

The four soshi (political gangsters) entered the hotel late at night and asked the clerk-in-charge to show them up to General Machino's room. On being admitted, they demanded that the General take them to China with him. When he refused and asked them to leave his room, they became abusive and suddenly attacked him and one Mr. Suzuki, a friend of the General's, with loaded sticks.

General Machino, who is a bit of a jiu-jitsu expert, gave a good account of himself and brought one of his assailants to the floor. His friend was, however, rather badly beaten about the head and is now in hospital. In the ensuing confusion all the four assailants managed to escape.

COMMUNIST PLOT IN FORMOSA

Scanty Details of an Intrigue to Establish Independence

Tokyo, May 30.

The news embargo has been lifted on the so-called Formosan communist intrigue. Details are scarce, but it seems that the police recently unearthed a plot by certain Formosan, Korean and Japanese communists to establish the independence of Formosa. A few of the leaders were arrested, but the remainder are believed to have escaped to Shanghai, where it is reported they are working in concert with the Japanese communists who escaped there at the time of the communist round-up in March last.—Reuter.

Koreans Arrested in Japan

Osaka, May 30.

The police to-day rounded up 23 Koreans here. The reason for their arrest is not known at present.—Reuter.

CHINESE BANDITS ON YALU RIVER

Raftmen Killed and Forest Set Afire

Tokyo, May 31.

A special despatch to the "Nichi Nichi" from its Seoul correspondent states that a powerful body of Chinese bandits raided Tokutoku, near Keizanchin, on the upper reaches of the Yalu, killed four raftmen and set fire to a neighbouring forest, which is burning furiously.—Reuter.

Locusts have appeared in the vicinity of Kaifeng. By order of General Feng Yu-hsiang one division of troops has arrived there to assist the farmers in their extermination.

JAPANESE CABINET DIFFICULTIES

Resignation of Minister of Education

Tokyo, May 25.

Mr. Mizuno has resigned from the Ministry of Education.

The resignation is apparently due to the Minister having offended the Premier by indiscreet references to the Emperor's request to him yesterday to remain in office, after he had intimated his desire to resign owing to Baron Tanaka's appointment of Mr. Kuhara as Minister of Communications.

That there is internal discord in the Cabinet is thus further revealed. This has led to a belief in some quarters that further developments are likely, possibly ending in the break-up of the present Cabinet.

Mr. Kuzue Shoda, a former Finance Minister, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Mizuno as Minister of Education. He will be installed in office this afternoon.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AVIATION ACCIDENT

Aeroplanes in Collision During Flight

Osaka, May 30.

Two military aeroplanes collided in mid-air at Kaganigahara this morning. Lieutenant Sasaki and Sub-Lieutenant Ozawa were killed as the result of the collision.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 30.

While the Kakumigahara Flying Corps was holding air manoeuvres this morning, a battle plane piloted by Lieut. Sasaki collided with another aeroplane piloted by Lieut. Ozawa at an altitude of 250 metres. Both planes, fell and were seriously damaged. The two officers were killed on the spot.—Toho.

THE DISARMING OF CHEN CHIEN

With All His Bodyguard: More than Meets the Eye

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 23.

The only excitement we have had here for some days occurred yesterday when the Wuhan Political Council denounced Chen Chien for irregular use of the Hupeh-Hunan finances and his bodyguard was disarmed. The charges are set out in five lengthy telegrams which have been published in the Chinese press but can be summarized in a sentence. The Political Council accuses Chen Chien of having appropriated to his personal use provincial revenues and of refusing to account in any way for the moneys taken.

While the few men the General has with him in Hankow were being disarmed, precautions were taken to protect the Garrison Commander and others, but the incident passed off quietly. The general opinion seems to be that the charges as stated are so vague, and so commonplace in these days, that there must be other reasons for suddenly removing Chen Chien from his post as Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government.

It is understood that Chen Chien's troops in Hunan have expressed their readiness to pass under the control of General Hu Tsung-tu, the Wuhu Garrison Commander, and that there is unlikely to be any movement in Hunan to help Chen Chien back into power. Rumours that the fallen general is under arrest are current, and there has been no official denial of this fact. A further rumour current this morning that he had been sentenced to death seems to be false.

The Japanese Boycott

The agitation against the Japanese has been conducted in an orderly fashion, save when some head-coolies tried to prevent the unloading of coal from a Japanese steamer. The matter was settled by slight increase of pay for the work, but the Coal Merchants' Guild has decided that no more Japanese coal is to be imported.

The only action yet taken by the Committee appointed to lead this agitation has been to select investigators who are to report on the stocks of Japanese goods held by each merchant and store. When these lists have been compiled it will be decided what action is to be taken, as it is realized that the local merchants are not in a position to stand the loss which would be incurred if these goods were confiscated. Any merchant adding to his stock of Japanese goods after the lists have been compiled will buy himself open to punishment.

Ananias Exceeded

Just as a sample of the fuel which is being added to the fire, it may be mentioned that Yang Yuting is alleged to have arranged with Japanese bankers to lend fifty million dollars to Chang Tso-lin, with the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway as the security. Ananias will have to look to his laurels if this sort of thing goes on.

A Coolie Quarrel

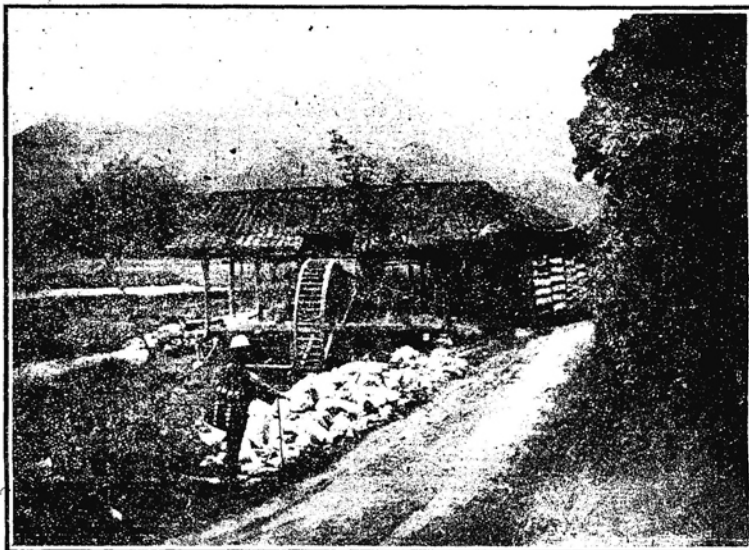
May 24.

Such excitement as there was over the dismissal of Gen. Chen Chien has died down. All the news received from Hunan as to the conduct of his troops was reassuring, and, after a telegram had arrived from Nanking, approving the dismissal, the General himself asked his friends not to add to his troubles by creating any unrest.

Nor has the threatened fight between the two gangs of coolies who carry the pressed cotton from Messrs. Mackenzie and Co.'s godowns eventuated. After the riot some time ago, the authorities arranged that the gangs should work on different days on a fixed ratio. Recently attempts have been made to return to a monopoly by one gang and a fight was imminent, but the Garrison Commander stepped in and the head-coolies spent an uncomfortable day in his headquarters and agreed to his terms.

There are signs that the anti-Japanese boycott will assume definite form by the end of this week. The levies to be paid by holders of

A ROCK-CRUSHING MILL AT CHINTEHCHEN



THE QUARRIED ROCK IS SEEN IN THE FOREGROUND AND THE FINISHED SLABS OF HARD CLAY ARE PACKED ALONG THE RIGHT WALL OF THE MILL.

Japanese goods have been fixed and it seems clear that those in charge of the movement mean business. Few passengers will venture to travel on the Japanese ships and Chinese dealers will refrain from sending shipments on them. It is very interesting to see how quietly and yet steadily matters are moving towards a rupture of commercial relations with Japan.

FUKIEN UNIVERSITY ON FIRE

Outbreak Obviously of Incendiary Origin

Foochow, May 20.

The large dormitory of Fukien Christian University was destroyed by a fire beginning in the attic at 8 o'clock last night.

The fire was obviously of incendiary origin. There is evidence that chemicals were used.

It is the fourth mission building that has been burnt recently. The original cost was \$60,000.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SHIP AGROUND

Tokyo, May 25.

A report from Kagoshima says that the Kureha Maru, owned by the Tatsama Steamship Co., Kobe, last night ran aground off Aira, Kagoshima Prefecture.

The ship is now in danger, the report adds.—Toho.

CHINTEHCHEN AND ITS PORCELAIN

The Pottery Centre of China: From Rock to Rice Bowl

A correspondent who has been travelling in Kiangsi, sends us the following notes on the fascinating art of Chintehchen, with the accompanying photographs.

The city of Chintehchen in Kiangsi, south of Poyang Lake, is well known as the pottery centre of China. After crossing the river and entering the city we visited a pottery kiln. A number of tall chimneys may be seen from the outside of the city, presenting quite an industrial aspect. These chimneys are made of mud bricks and appear to about 40 feet in height. Hard rock is quarried from the outside of the city and hammered into powder by wooden hammers headed with iron. These hammers are connected by wooden cogs to a water-wheel, and many of these may be seen outside Chintehchen.

A piece of rock placed in a cavity under the hammer soon resolves itself into a fine white powder. The powder is caked into small bricks and taken by wheelbarrow to the potteries in Chintehchen, where it is prepared into a plastic clay.

In one department of the pottery we found three men at work. The first takes a lump of clay from a bucket and kneads it into a large egg-like shape. This is passed to the second man who sits in front of a stone wheel, which is so accurately pivoted, that he need only spin

it from time to time with his hand. The egg-like lump is placed in the centre of the wheel and with astonishing rapidity a rice bowl appears in the hands of the potter. I had to think of Jeremiah's visit to the potter and of the lesson he learned from this art.

Seldom was a bowl marred in the hands of the potter, the thing was so accurately pivoted and formed that the third man who had a test-mould rarely had occasion to improve upon the work of his colleague. The bowls are carried on trays to the kiln, put into brick protectors and placed at the foot of the tall chimney in stacks, where a large fire is made. Flames roar from the top of the chimney and after some hours when the kiln has cooled, the baked pottery is taken out, painted, glazed and packed.

Many of the Chintehchen potteries are idle, due in a measure to labour difficulties, hence it is difficult to purchase good pottery. If a good piece is found, it is sold cheaply. The writer bought six exquisite pieces for one dollar!

LIEUT.-COL. Eaves, who is deputizing as Magistrate in Hongkong during Mr. R. E. Lindsell's absence, referred the other day to certain descriptions published of him, containing such expressions as "his first case" and "his first experience." His Worship modestly corrected these inaccuracies, remarking—"My judicial duties began many years ago in a Court whose daily fare was not mere hawkers and licencees, but range from treason-felonies to grave and minor misdemeanours."

HANKOW BRITONS' EMPIRE DAY

A Deluge of Rain but No Dampening of Spirits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 24.

After the scorching heat of yesterday, it was with pleasure that Hankow awoke to a cooler day, for it was evident that an Empire day untempered by a breath of wind would test the endurance of all who were sharing in the arrangements. The pleasure soon changed to blank dismay as the storm-clouds rolled up and the rain began to pour in torrents. From a little before noon till nearly 6 p.m., the rain was continuous and so heavy that most of the streets were from six to nine inches deep in water and in many places the surfaces of the roads were liquid mud.

The weather, however, made no difference to the celebration at the Recreation Club, which had been arranged on generous lines by a committee of ladies, assisted by naval ratings. It was estimated that there were just under 100 children in the port, and 90 of these arrived, ready for all the fun. Races in the dining room, tea in the central hall, Punch and Judy of the real old type, Chinese conjuring, interspersed with the antics of "Lizzie" and "Arriet" (of H. M. Navy?), all enabled the children to forget the storm and thoroughly enjoy themselves.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Giles, wife of H. B. M. Consul-General, who expressed the thanks of all to Mrs. Campbell, Miss Clinton, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Hewitt, and their eighteen handy-men from the Navy, for all that had been done.

CHINESE WEARY OF DISORDER

Apathy of Hangchow Towards Campaign Against Japan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, May 20.

All is quiet and peaceful here. Nothing much in the way of news to record. City improvements and street widening go on apace. Hangchow is fast becoming a favourite week-end pleasure ground and each Saturday sees a large influx of guests who are charmed with the environs.

The police force daily shows signs of increasing efficiency and the arm of the law is having effect in many new directions. The hot breeze of excitement and anxiety of recent days in the political realm has already calmed down to almost a chill of indifference. Even the Japanese incident is barren of enthusiasm. Social upheaval does not produce local reconstruction but a weary entail of fresh upheavals. The better-thinking Chinese are learning this.

The propaganda bureau seems to lack the initiative of the early days of the Revolutionary movement. It is rather astounding to find so many posters being torn down while many of the anti-Japanese publicity pictures fall in their purpose. Side by side with some of the flagrant anti-foreign slogans is a picture of a sick man in bed. The patient is labelled—"The Chinese people." The physician stands by the bed side ready to administer a glass of medicine which is marked "The three principles of the people." "Take this" he says, "and you will soon be well and strong." Other cartoons are exhibited suggesting veiled and troubled feeling. A few series of posters enlighten the people about international law and reveal the strength of foreign nations in arms and ships.

The student class and those in official capacities still hold Hangchow in the state of mourning. The black arm-band of crape is worn and serves to keep green the memory of National humiliations.

The Canton Government has issued an order forbidding the use of foreign woollen goods, its idea being to encourage the use of Chinese products, says the vernacular press.

THE POTTER'S HOUSE AT CHINTEHCHEN



CRAFTSMEN TURNING POTTERY WHICH ENTRANCES ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL ALIKE.

REPRESSING REDS IN JAPAN

Government Proposing Special Legislation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 20.

Prompted by the discovery of the recent Communist conspiracy, the Japanese Government has decided to revise the Peace Preservation Law, making its penalties much heavier. The revised law proposes to make liable to the extreme penalty of the law—imprisonment for life or for a period not less than five years—anyone who belongs to an organization which aims at subverting the existing form of social order and government. The old law provided for a period of imprisonment for not more than ten years.

The Tanaka Ministry is trying to enforce this revised law independently of the Diet by means of an Imperial Ordinance. Another new law now being considered is deterrent punishment of any individual or organization that repudiates the system of private ownership. The wording of the two new laws is now being drafted by the judiciary, and it is expected that, despite considerable opposition, the new laws will soon be on the statute book in accordance with Article 8 of the Japanese Constitution. The denial of the system of private ownership of property is to be made punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

Public Opinion Unfavourable

The House of Peers are divided on this subject. Some favour the plans in toto, whilst others contend that, the Government should call an extraordinary session of the Diet and have the new laws passed through the usual channels. The proletarian party, as may be expected, are strongly opposed to the new legislation. The main Opposition party is also against the Government's plans.

If the Government secures the consent of the Throne, these laws will shortly come into effect, but the Government will have to submit these to the next ordinary session of the Diet for *post facto* approval. The press generally criticizes the intention to secure this legislation by means of an Imperial Ordinance, which is only resorted to when a national calamity confronts the country. The papers express the opinion that things are not in such a desperate condition that the Government cannot wait till the next session of the Diet, and says that over-repressive measures are liable to produce results just the contrary to what were originally intended, citing Tsarist Russia as an example.

A HUGE LOAN FOR TOKYO

Flotation in London and New York for Electric Light

Tokyo, May 29.

Signatures will be placed tomorrow to an agreement which has been reached for the issue of a loan on June 7 for the Tokyo Electric Light Co., amounting to Y.245,000,000.

It is understood that of this amount £4,500,000 will be floated in London and \$70,000,000 in New York. The loan will be redeemable in 25 years and bears interest at 6 per cent.

The remaining Y.60,000,000 will be floated in Japan. The terms for this portion have not yet been decided upon.

Agreement Signed

May 30.

The agreement for a loan of gold \$120,000,000 to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. was signed to-day by representatives of the parties concerned, namely, the Tokyo Electric Light Co. on the one hand and the New York Guaranty Trust and the Whitehall Trust Ltd. of London on the other.

Of the total amount £4,500,000 will be issued in London, gold \$70,000,000 in New York, and Yen 60,000,000 in Japan.

The bonds, which are to be retired within 25 years, bear interest

TARIFF REVISION FOR JAPAN

Modifications to be Introduced at Next Session of Diet

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 20.

Modifications in Japan's tariff will be introduced in the next session of the Japanese Diet as the result of a decision by the authorities to revise the notorious 100 per cent. luxury tariff which was enacted in 1925.

Foreigners and foreign business organizations, at that time, pointed out the injustice of such a tariff which penalized the very necessities of life of the foreigner resident here. Ceylon tea, jam, fruit, jelly, cocoa, soap—absolute necessities of life such as these—came under the 100 per cent. tariff, having been classed as luxuries. They may have been luxuries to the Japanese, but all arguments that these were absolute necessities to foreigners fell on deaf ears. If foreigners wanted to have jam and butter etc., why not eat Japanese-made jam and butter?

Thus ran the argument, regardless of whether the foreigner's palate could endure some of the vile imitations of foreign foodstuffs made here. If he couldn't well he had to pay through the nose for the genuine article. By a strange mental kink, coffee was not classed as a luxury, though black tea was. The simple reason was that Japan did not wish to offend Brazil, to which country she has looked for concessions and for an outlet for her surplus population.

Injustice of Luxury Tax

The Finance Minister has now realized that the 100 per cent. luxury tariff has worked injustice to the few thousand foreigners in Japan and has hardly proved to be a protective policy, which was the main object with which this notorious tariff was enacted. The proposed reduction of the latter was dictated by political expediency, Mr. Sanji Muto, leader of the business men's party in the Japanese Diet having wrung a promise from the authorities for the revision of the 100 per cent. tariff, in return for the support of his party. Mr. Muto, who is against high tariff barriers and is a proponent of free trade, is also out for a reduction of the duties on steel, lumber, wool and other commodities. Big industrialists, however, are taking a diagonally opposite stand with regard to the latter commodities and are demanding an increase of duties on these.

Business Suffering

Japan's business with China is already suffering as a result of the unfortunate Tsinan clash and advices have been received here to stop shipping orders and to cancel contracts, especially in regard to silk and rayon piece goods. It is said that shipments will be reduced not only to China, but also to the South Seas where business is done principally through Chinese houses.

Negotiations for cotton goods, sugar, sundry goods and other articles especially along the Yangtze, have dropped largely, according to the local papers, and the view held here is that there will be a bigger falling off in the near future. Goods from China to Japan are also on the decrease. The N.Y.K. liners bound for Shanghai are carrying heavier tonnage than they have done for some time, but it is explained that these represent orders whose delivery has been held over. The N.Y.K. has called off its Osaka-Hankow direct service for the present.

CANTON telegrams to the Chinese press state that the Canton-Hongkong air mail and passenger service will shortly be inaugurated.

TELEPHONIC service between Tsingtao and Tsinan has been restored, says a telegram received by the Chinese press from the former place.

THE Mayor of Nanking is reported by the Chinese press to have issued an order to his subordinates, warning them that, if they fail to attend office regularly and punctually, they will be dismissed.

at the rate of 6 per cent. It is understood that the issue price in London and New York will be 89 and in Japan 91.—Reuter.

BANDITS IN THE SILK DISTRICT

Forty Thousand Dollars in Silver and Notes Taken

Ever alive to opportunities, bandits have not been asleep in the district surrounding Changchow, and news has lately been received in Shanghai that \$40,000 has been stolen by them.

For the past few weeks literally hundreds of thousands of dollars, in banknotes and in silver, have been sent away into the country for the purchase of silk-worm cocoons, and one "silk man" here expressed surprise that bandit raids of this kind did not happen oftener. Last year apparently much money was lost in this way in the Chékiang districts. This time, however, there has been no trouble there, but instead \$40,000 has been taken from the dealers sent to Changchow.

Soldiers and Police Outnumbered

The robbery took place about last Friday, and, as far as can be ascertained, between 20 and 30 armed robbers, or bandits took part in the raid. The district chosen for the raid has two small stations, about three miles apart, where the selling is carried on, and these are guarded by a few soldiers and police. The latter, however, were soon outnumbered by the bandits and, after putting up a stiff resistance were finally overpowered, and the bandits retired to their fastnesses with the loot. During the fracas two Chinese farmers were seriously wounded, and in all there were four casualties, four wounded and one killed, the last mentioned being a farmer who died as a result of bullet wounds he received during the fighting.

The \$40,000 belonged all to Chinese dealers, and about three-quarters of the total amount was covered by insurance.

This year, too, reports have reached Shanghai that farmers with cocoons to sell in the regions round Kiangying, formerly a station, have now to take all their goods to Wushih for sale, as it is considered unsafe to take the banknotes and silver so far into the country.

CARS IN KUEICHOW

Ford Contract Not Fulfilled But Others on the Way

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kueichow, May 8.

In my last letter, I mentioned that a representative of the Hongkong agents for the Ford Motor Company was in this city and had secured a contract for 20 Ford cars and one Lincoln car. That letter was written while I was away from Kueiyang. On my return, I learned that owing to a series of misunderstandings, in no way due to any fault of the representative, this contract has fallen through, and he is expecting to leave shortly for Hongkong.

I learn that the representative of Siemens has secured a big contract for factory machinery and expects to return to Chungking in a day or so.

A motor cycle and a Chevrolet (chassis only) have been brought here, and a Tsungi friend tells us that a Ford car is now in that city. So there is a little progress; it is said that other Chevrolet cars (chassis only) are already in the province and on the way here.

THE late Mr. John McCubbin, of Hillcrest, Hillmorton, near Rugby, retired resident engineer of the China Gas Co., Hongkong, left estate valued at £8,979 (net personally £7,790).

A FEUDAL SYSTEM IN KUANGTUNG

Ambitious Generals Appointed Petty Chiefs

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 23.

A new administrative system akin to a revival of feudal principles has been inaugurated in Kuangtung province, which is now divided into four rehabilitation districts, each governed by a petty chief holding office by the grace of Marshal Li Chi-sen. The province is sliced into north, south, east, and west. Marshal Li has been obliged to adopt this measure in order to satisfy his subordinate generals, all of whom have claimed credit for driving Chang Fa-kuei's "Ironsides" from Kuangtung and suppressing the Communists in the northern and eastern districts. These generals are Hsu Ching-tang, Chen Chi-tang, Huang Shao-hsiung, and Chen Ming-chu. The first three are followers of Marshal Li Chi-sen and have not taken any part in the Northern Expedition. Chen Ming-chu was originally also one of the subordinate officers of Li Chi-sen, but he followed Chiang Kai-shek in the Hunan and Hupeh invasions in the early stages of the Northern Expedition. Since then he has been more pro-Chiang than pro-Li.

The "Ironsides" withdrew from Kuangtung via Kiangsi and are now taking part in the drive to capture Peking.

These four generals are responsible for the peace and good order of their respective districts, and their job is mostly to clear them of bandits. They do very little in remitting local revenues to the Provincial Treasury, but hold them up for supporting their troops and for other expenses. Consequently, the monthly income of the whole province is less than before.



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34 NANKING ROAD

SHANGHAI NEWS

PRESENTATION TO MAJ. HILTON JOHNSON

Retiring Official Honoured by Local Chinese Organizations:
Services Appreciated by Merchants and Bankers

A most pleasant function took place in the Bankers' Club, on Monday afternoon, when Major A. Hilton Johnson, Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was made a presentation by various local Chinese organizations, on the eve of his retirement and departure for Home.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, President of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, supported by Mr. S. S. Fung, Vice-President, presided over a large gathering representative of the Chinese business community, and amongst the invited guests present were Messrs. V. G. Lyman, J. T. Ford, E. L. Allen, K. Fukushima, C. S. Taylor, C. Harpur, T. Funatsu, J. B. Jones, G. E. Sokolsky, Dr. J. H. Jordan and Capt. H. G. Read.

In making the presentation to Major Johnson of a beautiful silver tripod incense burner, suitably inscribed, Mr. Yu Ya-ching said:—

"Our honoured guest, Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, entered the Shanghai Municipal Council service as early as 1908. During the twenty years of his service, he has contributed much to the rapid development of Shanghai. In this city where people from over 40 nationalities come to do business, it is only natural that unfortunate incidents do sometimes occur. The untiring efforts of Major Hilton Johnson have helped in averting many a serious trouble in the interest of all.

Appreciated Services

"Mr. Fung and I have invited you, the leading personages of the International Settlement, here this afternoon to testify to the high esteem in which Major Hilton Johnson is held by all classes of society. It is my pleasure to be the medium of conveying to him, prior to his departure for England, the fact that his service has been much appreciated by the Chinese community of the International Settlement. And it is my honour to be the medium of presenting to him, on behalf of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Bankers' Association, Chinese Native Bankers' Association, Chinese Ratepayers' Association, Amalgamated Street Vendors' Association and Chinese Navigation Association, a silver tripod incense burner as a souvenir. The Chinese inscriptions on the tripod mean:—Constant, happy memories after separation."

"We are sorry to see Major Hilton Johnson depart. We sincerely wish that he, after leaving our shores, will give us valuable advice from time to time concerning our municipal affairs; that he will inform his countrymen of the friendly attitude of China toward the British Empire so as to promote perfect mutual understanding and amity between the two countries.

"Gentlemen, it is my privilege to ask you to join with me in drinking to the health and prosperity of our honoured guest, Major Hilton Johnson."

Major Johnson, responding, said that he was deeply sensible of the honour done him by the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations representing the Chinese community in Shanghai, in inviting him to the farewell reception.

As to the magnificent present they had seen fit to give him was quite at a loss to find words in which adequately to express his feelings. As a manifestation of the goodwill of the Chinese community towards him it was something of which he might well be proud of.

"My pleasure is tinged with regret that I shall so soon be leaving those whom I have come to regard as my friends. The quality of friendship among the Chinese people is traditional. I can only say that I am proud indeed to be admitted to the friendship of so many of you," said Major Johnson.

From time to time they had disagreed, but although their views did not always synchronise, their discussions had been frank and friendly, and he would always look

back upon their association, both official and private, with real pleasure and satisfaction. He certainly did not propose to make any critical remarks about anybody or anything at that time, but mentioned the matter only because he would like his Chinese friends to understand that anything he might say elsewhere in the future, would be fair, and without prejudice, and strictly in the interests of the whole of the Shanghai community in whose service he had been for the last 20 years.

One had often seen the statement that the foreigner in China was not interested in the welfare of China. He ventured to say that such a belief was not only false, but that it was at the root of many of the troubles that have occurred in this country in recent years.

"The fact is that the foreigner in China is not merely interested, but vitally interested, in China's welfare; for he realizes only too well, and after much sad experience, that anything that affects China adversely must of necessity react on all of those living in China, whether Chinese or foreign," said Major Johnson.

Shanghai was the sixth largest port in the world: for geographical and other reasons its position in this respect was almost unassailable. Development on a great scale was bound to come; but for the time being development was hampered by the existence of artificial boundaries between its various component parts and it had always been a key position in the politico-military strife by which they had been surrounded for many years past. He was pleased to see a very marked desire to have those barriers to the commercial and industrial growth of Shanghai removed: to see a plan evolved for the guaranteed neutralization of a sufficiently large area under some form of administrative control which would effectively safeguard both the interests and the susceptibilities of all parties concerned.

A Weather-beaten Rock

But in order to make effective in practice this thought of peace and security—this vital matter in which the interests of all are the same—it was necessary to bring to bear the full weight of a great public opinion. As Bryce, in his "International Relations," wrote, "The State is made up of private citizens. Each of us as individuals can do little, but many animated by the same feeling can do much.... The citizens of a democracy can do everything if they express their united will.... The people can do this in every country if the best citizens give them a lead."

In the welter of military movement and political turmoil in which they lived, one had come to regard the Chinese business community of Shanghai as a weather-beaten rock. Secure on its foundation of experience and common sense, it had been able to withstand the buffeting of circumstance to a degree that would be possible in no other place in China. "Who, then, is more fitted than the Chinese business men of this great city to give the citizens of this country a lead—to mould and direct that public opinion which in the end would go far to give us what we all most desire? Here there is wealth and prestige beyond compare. And what Shanghai says to-day is, quite often, what the rest of China does to-morrow," said the speaker. Shanghai had originated great things having far-reaching consequences. The greatest of all would be a movement the object of which was to outlaw civil war.

A Second Presentation

In conclusion, Major Johnson said: "I take this opportunity of saying my official farewell to the representatives of the Chinese community with which I have been so closely connected during the past three years. I thank them for the great assistance they have given me; for their uniformly kindly and

courteous treatment of me as a public official; and I thank them once more for this welcome and for this gift.

"I am often asked if I intend to return to China. My reply is that at present I have no plans beyond a good rest and a quiet time at Home. But this I can say, that, if I ever do revisit Shanghai, I shall certainly not fail to renew my acquaintance with those of your countrymen whom I have been privileged to call my friends."

The opportunity was also taken to make a further presentation of a silver shield bearing a poem, written in both English and Chinese, by an old friend of the guest, Mr. Feng Ping-nan, as follows:—

A Farewell

To Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson,
Commissioner-General, S. M. Council,
On the occasion of his retirement,
June 1, 1928.

Break back the willow's branch
Let mine eyes see
Thy sad departing,
Since it must be!

Good was the grain out-poured,
Hard was the toil,
Soon shall the harvest prove
How rich the soil!

Safeguard our welfare still,
Strive for us yet!
We have here need of thee,
Do not forget.

Graven upon my heart,
These words I find,
"We are of diverse race
Yet of one mind!"

FRENCH SAVANT IN
SHANGHAIProf. Sylvain Levi and Work of
La Maison Franco-Japonaise

Dr. Sylvain Levi, of the college of France, who arrived a few days ago from Japan, is a distinguished scholar of Oriental culture and history.

For the past 21 months, Dr. Levi has been working in Japan as the official appointee of the Japanese and French governments in the formation of La Maison Franco-Japonaise, an institution devoted to furthering an understanding of the culture of the two countries. Having now completed the work for which he was delegated, Dr. Levi is on his return journey to France, and will travel through Indo-China, Siam, Java and India on the way back.

When interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Thursday Dr. Levi spoke enthusiastically about the wave of popularity which he said had commenced in Japan for everything French. Certain elements in the country, he said, seemed to feel that Japan was becoming too mechanized, and for this reason any sort of endeavour like that represented by the Franco-Japanese institution was welcomed.

Despite the Earthquake

The work was started in 1923 as a private enterprise, but retarded by the great earthquake of that year. In 1926 it was taken up again, this time with Japanese official assistance to the extent of ¥. 30,000 yearly and with an equal amount subscribed by the French government, besides private donations in Japan and France. Young French scholars are working in Tokyo at the Maison at the present time and much valuable research is being contributed on everything Japanese, from a close study of Japanese Buddhism to philology, and Japanese banking practice. An encyclopedic dictionary on Chinese and Japanese sources of Buddhism is one of the noteworthy endeavours at the present, also, and it is thought that another five years will see its completion.

A comprehensive French library is being formed at the Maison, and the popular aspects of the work which has the support of large numbers of Japanese, are to be found in lectures, subscription dinners where French subjects are discussed, and similar kinds of cultural entertainments.

Despite his having been selected to commence the work of the Maison in Tokyo, Dr. Levi said yesterday that most of his studies had been on India. He has taught Sanskrit for the past 40 years, and is well

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MARCO POLO

Dr. Cressey's Expedition Into Wastes of Inner Mongolia:
An Investigation of Unknown Areas

Leaving Shanghai College three weeks before commencement, Professor George B. Cressey will start on a three months' tour to the unknown regions of the Ordos and Alashan deserts beyond the Great Wall from Kansu in Western Inner Mongolia. The journey to his base, the city of Ninghsia, Kansu, will occupy three weeks, and will be by boat to Hankow, thence by rail via Chengchow to Shanchow, Honan; from there by motor car to Sianfu and to Pingliang, Kansu; and then by pack mules to Ninghsia.

The area which it is proposed to study lies in western Inner Mongolia, north of the Great Wall from Kansu. Except for irrigated strips along the Yellow River all of this region is a desert. In the centre of the area lies the great Alashan Range of mountains, which rise to over 10,000 ft. and divide the desert into two distinct regions; the Alashan desert on the west and the Ordos on the east. The Ordos includes the district within the great northward bend of the Yellow River outside the Great Wall.

Although an ancient Mongolian trade route crosses this district, it has seldom been followed by Westerners. Except for a few trails most of the Ordos and Alashan is quite unknown, both geographically and geologically. Marco Polo crossed this area on his journey to China, and over much of the summer Dr. Cressey's expedition will be following in his footsteps.

Object of the Expedition

The chief geological problem deals with changes in the climate of central Asia during the last few geological periods. During the glacial period in Europe and North America Asia was free from ice. Mongolia at that time apparently had a much more moist climate. This problem is of more than theoretical interest, for climate controls vegetation and thus influences animal life. Since Asia seems to have been the centre of human evolution, climate throws light on the habitability of this area. The record of climate is written in sediments and erosion cycles, and the preliminary studies made by Professor Cressey in 1924 indicate that this area contains critical information. While no direct search is to be made for ancient man, it is important to note that the best evidence of early man so far found in central Asia is on the borders of the Ordos near Ninghsia.

The Alashan Range presents some interesting problems in structural geology, for they are formed as the result of a great

thrust from the west. Similar mountains are known in other countries, but no detailed studies of this type have been made in China. It is planned to examine the general geology of the range and map its structure.

The desert is the geologist's paradise. All the agents of erosion and transportation are actively at work, for despite the limited rainfall with which they carry on their work there is no protecting vegetation. Geologic processes are demonstrated on every hand, often in textbook perfection.

Many writers have pointed to Mongolia with its great expanses of empty land as the place to which people may emigrate from the overcrowded plains of China proper. It is hoped to study the agricultural possibilities of this area.

Dr. Cressey's Other Trips

Dr. Cressey visited both the Ordos and the Alashan in 1924 on the return from an expedition to Koko-nor in Tibet. There was no opportunity for detailed studies at that time, but hasty examination indicated several promising areas. Since that time the few available reports of earlier explorers have been examined and definite projects mapped out.

An attempt to continue this work in 1926 resulted in an attack by brigands, before the area was reached. Mongolia itself is characteristically peaceful, but the Chinese borderlands are often in an unsettled condition. Reports now indicate that conditions along the route which it is proposed to follow are quiet.

This is the land of wandering nomads who pasture their flocks of sheep and camels on the sparse desert grass. The rainfall is less than ten inches, and wells are few and far between. It will often be necessary to carry water for drinking and other purposes of the expedition. Camels are commonly used, but they travel only at night and only ten miles a day; for the most part pack mules will be employed.

Geologically the map is white, and large areas are geographically unknown as well. Prejevalsky and Obruchev, two Russian explorers, visited the region sixty years ago, and most of our knowledge dates back to them.

Dr. Cressey has previous to this already travelled more than 26,000 miles in China on various expeditions. This trip will presumably be his last before his furlough is due, and thus will mark a culmination to his valuable service along this line.

acquainted with the leading scholars of India. In 1921 and 1922 he was associated with Tagore, and for a time, also, with the Calcutta University. Study of the history and past civilization of Nepal had engrossed the greater part of his work in India, he said, and he had written a three volume work on the history of Nepal which he considered his country, after France. Nepal is the conservatory of much of the most interesting in Indian civilization, and it is there only that traces of the old Indian Buddhism are to be found. The Gurkhas who provide some of the finest regiments in the Indian Army come from this district, as do another entirely different race, the Newars, whose civilization has been traced back 2,000 years.

Study of Buddhist Music

In concentrating on Nepal, Dr. Levi has seen it in the light of a small country over which from earliest times widely differing currents of civilization have passed. This lent unusual interest to the country, he said, from the point of view of the scholar who must see human civilization as a whole and all one wave from East to West or vice-versa. One took a small section of it for study, but it was impossible to disconnect that section from the whole.

In illustrating his point Dr. Levi said that he had long been interested in Buddhist music as heard in various parts of the Orient. At first hearing that of Siam seemed to differ greatly from that of, for example, Tibet, but as one studied

more it could be seen that the same underlying melody linked up the whole. Similarly, he had studied Jewish music, Dr. Levi said, and had found that the Hebrew religious music of the present in all parts of the world had the same underlying current which could be traced back to the beginning of the Christian era.

Before leaving Japan, Dr. Levi was successful in starting an International Association for the study of Buddhist music, and it is his hope to interest other countries and communities in the same research.

Recognition of his work in Japan was made not long ago by the government, which made him a member of the Imperial Academy in Tokyo, in which there have been, to the present time, only two foreign members, the other having been Sir Charles Eliot, at one time H. M. Minister to China.

Dr. Levi will sail to-day on board the M. M. S. d'Artagnan for Indo-China.

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the Senior Consul, is reported by the "Shun-pao" to have addressed a lengthy letter to the Chinese authorities asking them to co-operate with the Municipal police in effecting the arrest of bad characters. He asks especially that orders should be given to soldiers not to interfere with Municipal officers when the latter go into Chinese territory to apprehend gangs known to be there, and promises that the Municipal police will co-operate with the native authorities wherever possible.

MR. E. S. LITTLE'S ELDORADO

An Explanation of the Advantages of Kerikeri

Mr. E. S. Little had the satisfaction last Friday afternoon of welcoming to his lecture (in the R. A. S. Hall) on Kerikeri, the newly-developed citrus growing section of northern New Zealand, at least as many people who attend some of the lectures given under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society. The hall was comfortably filled and the audience showed marked interest in Mr. Little's discourse, whilst at its conclusion he was asked a great many questions, all framed with a desire for information, and by no means of a critical or doubting nature.

The lecture would have better served its purpose had Mr. Little not spoken without notes, for in the beginning, when he was giving a general idea of New Zealand and its life, he was rather too much carried away with his subject and went into raptures over matters with which most British people are well acquainted, when his audience was principally concerned with the possibilities of Kerikeri. Mr. Little spent much time in answering those queries which have declared that he has been too expansive over a country in which they assert living is exceedingly expensive. He said he was prepared to dispute that with anyone and to prove his arguments with facts, and of the latter he gave a great many resulting from his own experience. "You may think I am ultra-enthusiastic," he said, "but I have travelled all over the world, looking for the right place in which to settle, and I have found it in New Zealand."

Mr. Little said that he went to Kerikeri with every discouragement, for it was a district little known even to New Zealanders and they all spoke most disparagingly of it. What he found there was quite the reverse. There were said to be three perfect climates in the world and Kerikeri's was one of them. The advantages of living there were so many that he was not surprised people thought him over-enthusiastic. As to its disadvantages, he did not know of any, unless that just now it was lonely.

The speaker said he had bought a piece of land on which he would settle and he had been made a director of the developing company, but beyond that he had no interest except to endeavour to attract a colony of people with whom he would like to live, and he would not gain any advantage from selling land. His opinion was that, to take a 20-acre plot, a man would need £1,000 and with that he could have the place in full bearing in five years and receive a steady and profitable income.

Another most interesting lecture was delivered over the radio on Wednesday by Mr. E. S. Little, in which he dealt with the Kerikeri district, telling of its wonderful citrus growing properties and laying before us a picture of beauty, which must have made many a listener wish to be joining him there in the future.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Routine Orders by Colonel H. E. Orpen Palmer, Commandant S.V.C.

Shanghai, May 24.

No. 85. Annual Rifle Meeting 1928.—The following is the committee for the annual rifle meeting to be held during September, 1928.

PRESIDENT

Colonel H. B. Orpen Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant S.V.C.

CHAIRMAN

Major A. J. Stewart, Supt. of Musketry & Range Practices.

MEMBERS

Captain F.A.R. Leitao, Portuguese Company.

Captain J. W. Baldwin, American Company.

Captain Y. C. Wang, Chinese Company.

Lieut. E. Murali, Japanese Company.

Corps-Sgt.-Major Stuart, M.C., M.M., Headquarters.

B.S.M.I. C. T. Wellbeloved, Headquarters.

Corps Q.M.Sgt. W. T. Rose, Headquarters.

Coy. Sgt.-Major F. E. Hodges, "A" Company.

Sergt. E. F. Patton, Headquarters.

Sergt. R. I. Ito, Headquarters.

HON. TREASURER

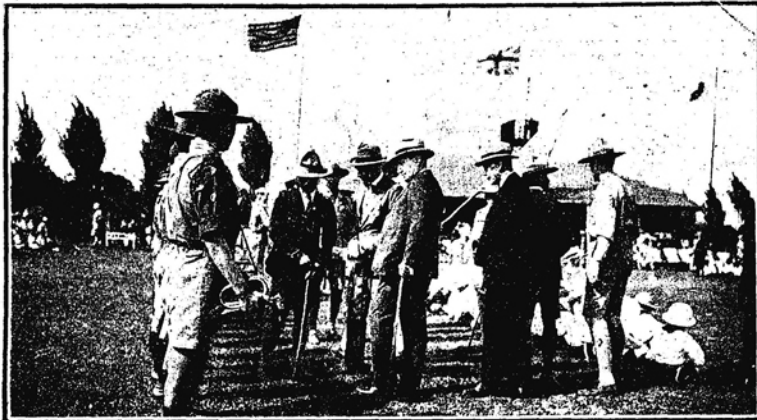
Capt. C. Trenchard Davis, M.C.

HON. SECRETARY

Captain C. A. Angles, Sandels, M.C., M.B.E.

THE SCOUTS' JAMBOREE ON EMPIRE DAY

Photos by P. Zetterlund.



THE SCOUTS PRESENTED A VERY SMART APPEARANCE



BRITISH, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE CONSULS INSPECT THE SCOUTS AND GUIDES



VICE-ADMIRAL TYRWHITT GETS A FEW TIPS ON GIRL GUIDE WORK

THE AMERICAN SILK PARTY

Interchange of Views at Luncheon Given by Well-Known Chinese Firms: Use of Chinese Silk in U. S.

A tiffin in which five leading Chinese silk export companies acted as joint hosts was given on Saturday at the Bankers' Association in honour of Mr. Daniel Douthy, President of the American Raw Silk Association, and his party who have recently come to China after their official visit to Japan. Mr. N. T. Zi of the China Export Co. presided over the function. Besides a number of Chinese silk merchants, those present included Mr. William Cheney of the Cheney Brothers Co. in the United States, and Messrs. Albert Bushard, William Wheeler, James Nany, Roy Schwartz, George Chernetzke and Ralph Buchanan. With the exception of Mr. Buchanan who is in charge of the International Silk Testing House in Shanghai, the other guests were all from the United States, coming to investigate the conditions in this country as regards silk production.

Development of the Silk Industry
In his speech of welcome the chairman expressed his appreciation of the help given by the American

Raw Silk Association towards the development of the Chinese silk industry and the invaluable services rendered by the International Silk Testing House. Mr. Zi asked the American guests to offer their advice and suggestions, especially in regard to the requirements of the American market.

Mr. Cheney was the first one to respond and opened his remarks by stating that the request from the chairman could not be properly complied with without days of discussion and that he believed that the American visitors had imparted a good deal of valuable information to the Chinese silk merchants during the two technical conferences that took place at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Friday and Saturday. He found encouragement in the fact that the younger generation are gradually stepping into the silk trade in China. Mr. Cheney remarked that on his previous visits made about six or seven years ago he was usually obliged to deal with the grey beards, whereas his present dealings

were chiefly with the young blood. "The sons are stepping into their fathers' shoes," Mr. Cheney remarked, "and are doing creditably well."

Mr. Douthy, the next speaker, stated that he would only like to supplement what had been remarked by the previous speaker by explaining that the American guests did not come to China as official representatives of the American Raw Silk Association, but had undertaken the trip on their own responsibility and as representatives of their respective firms. The fact that they had done so was sufficient evidence proving their intense and genuine interest in the development of silk trade between China and the United States.

Too Many Varieties

Mr. Bushard made some practical suggestions which he could only dwell upon in a very brief manner because of the limited time at his disposal. He said that China has been supplying a wide variety of raw silks, the great number of grades making it impossible for Chinese manufacturers to produce any single grade in large quantities, while the requirements of the American market were exactly for a single good grade of raw silk but in great quantities. The tendency in the requirements of the American market was thus contrary to the

FIRE IN CENTRAL DISTRICT

Fire Brigade's Quick Work with Threatening Outbreak

Fire which broke out in the upper storeys of the Chung Hua Book Co.'s retail shop, situated at the intersection of Honan Road with Foochow Road, at 6.36 p.m., on Monday, threatened to do much more damage than it really did, because firemen, when those inside would not, or could not, open the iron grilles, had finally to smash them in and get water on the flames.

Police first saw the fire as it broke out in a spectacular manner from the windows of the third floor. They blew their whistles and in a very short while Central division with three pumps and two extension ladders were at the scene. Firemen first rushed to the door, and although persons within saw them, they made no attempt to open the door or grilles. Bolt cutters were brought into play, but the steel resisted their efforts. Finally they did smash their way in and men ran lines up the stairs. Whether those below were too frightened to open the grille or whether they did not have the keys is a matter which remains to be cleared up. At least when the men reached the fire, itself, they found inmates using their own lines of hose.

The extension ladder got into action quickly, although a considerable amount of difficulty was experienced in erecting it, as it had to pass through a veritable maze of overhead wires. Flames were shooting from the windows, before the first line of hose had been lifted. Almost as quickly as the men applied water, the flames subsided, whereupon parties continued to damp down.

It is understood, although insurance men had not made a survey last night, that though quite an amount of paper and stationery and books was damaged by fire and water, the loss is not as large as one would think at first glance. The building and contents were fully insured.

conditions of production in China. Mr. Bushard thought the methods of boiling cocoons in China were rather crude and unscientific and should be brought up to date. He also advised the use of seriplano to detect evenness in silk fabrics.

Mr. William Wheeler, representing the use of raw silk in hosiery, speaking from his personal experience said that owing to the nature of its fabrics only a very small quantity of Chinese raw silk was used in the manufacture of socks and stockings in America, and even that small portion was used tentatively. The manufacture of hosiery required knitted fabrics in raw silk which were not found in silks produced in China, though the Chinese silk had an advantage in its evenness. But the advantage was not sufficient to offset its drawback. Mr. Wheeler concluded by saying that the very fact that American hosiery manufacturers were willing to use Chinese silks experimentally was proof of their earnest desire to give Chinese silks a chance and their attempt to solve difficulties in this connection.

Recent Encouraging Signs

The last speaker was Mr. Buchanan of the International Silk Testing House who observed that ultimate responsibility for the development of the silk trade between China and the United States rested with the Chinese merchants. He had found some encouragement and hopeful signs during the past three or four years.

Mr. Buchanan will sail for New York in the next few months when he will be able to impart to his fellow-countrymen much valuable information he has gathered during his long connection with the International Silk Testing House. Upon his return home Mr. Buchanan will also have access to laboratories in American factories where he will test the possibilities of the use of Chinese silks in various lines of American manufacture.

The firms which acted as hosts were, in the order of their age, as follows: China Export Co., W. Tsz. Silk Co. Ltd., Whou. Li. Silk Mfg. Co., Venus Trading Co. and Touying Co.

A SUNDAY MORNING'S MARTIAL MUSIC



THE BAND OF THE SECOND BATTALION SUFFOLK REGIMENT PLAYING IN HAYMA'S CANYON, SHANGHAI, ON SUNDAY MORNING. THE PUBLIC MUCH APPRECIATE THESE WEEKLY CONCERTS

MAJOR HILTON-JOHNSON'S RETIREMENT

Distinguished Career, Including Sudan War, Boxer Expedition and Great War: The Old Weihaiwei Regt.

Major A. Hilton-Johnson, who since June 1925 has been Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and for the past 28 and a half years resident in China, left yesterday, with Mrs. Hilton-Johnson by the Empress of Asia to retire in England.

The retiring Commissioner-General has had a distinguished career, the greater portion of which has been spent in varied service in China, where he arrived in January, 1900, after an appointment to the 1st Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei.

Major Hilton-Johnson was born at Sarre Court, near Canterbury in Kent, in 1876. He was educated at Newton Abbot College, and later at Haileybury where he was in Le Bas House. He passed into Sandhurst in 1894, and there was in the Shooting VIII for two years. In 1896 he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment. The following two years he was stationed in Malta and Egypt, and it was in 1898 that he took part in the Sudan Expedition, seeing active service in the battles

Intelligence Department, North China Command and for the next two years, until April 1908, he did reconnaissance and survey work in five provinces.

With the S. M. Police

He was offered and accepted the appointment as Assistant-Superintendent, as the title was then, in the Shanghai Municipal Police, in charge of the Chinese Branch of the Force, in April 1908. When the Revolutionary Army was at its operations in November 1911 in the Siege of Nanking, Major Hilton-Johnson was present throughout, and he was again present at the Siege of Nanking by the counter-revolutionary government troops under General Chang Hsun in August 1913.

In September 1913, he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police, locally, and thereafter was acting Captain-Superintendent (or Commissioner) on several occasions. On October 16, 1914 he left for England for War Service, as a reserve officer recalled to the colours, in



MAJOR A. HILTON-JOHNSON

of Athara and Omdurman and receiving the Queen's and Khedive's Medals and clasps.

In the Boxer Expedition

From 1898 to '99 he was stationed at Secunderabad, Deccan, India, where he passed the higher and lower standard language examinations in Hindustani and Persian. From there he was seconded from the Lincolnshire Regiment and appointed to the 1st Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei in January 1900. From July to November 1900, Major Hilton-Johnson took part in the Boxer Expedition, including the Relief of Tientsin and actions around Tientsin. During this period he received the China medal and clasp, and the American "Military Order of the Dragon."

During 1900 and 1903 Major Hilton-Johnson passed the interpreter's standard in both Chinese and Japanese. He travelled extensively in North China during the period also, and while on leave was with the Japanese Army during part of the Russo-Japanese War. He was present at the landing of the Japanese Armies in Korea.

From April, 1903, the August 1906, he was Adjutant of the Chinese Regiment until the time of its disbandment. In September 1906 he was appointed staff captain,

Mr. Wang Kien-tsu has been appointed a judge on the Bench of the Shanghai Provisional Court, in place of Mr. Ling Piau, who has been appointed District Magistrate of the Wukang District.

POSTERS found in Pootoo Road and other parts of the Settlement are strictly Communist in intent. Translations follow:—"Let us start an armed uprising; let us fight together; long live Communism; support the Soviet government."

Two armed robbers, found guilty by the military court, were executed on Wednesday by order of Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the Gendarmerie Commissioner at the scene of their last crime.

Mr. Kiang Chia-mei, Shanghai District Magistrate, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. He has handed over all affairs relating to his office to Mr. Pang Chi-nin, his chief secretary.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Twenty-Two Representatives from China

Up to the present time, it is known that Chinese Sunday schools will send 22 representatives to the Tenth Quadrennial Convention of the World's Sunday School Association, which will be held in Los Angeles, California, from July 11 to 18, this year. In addition, other Chinese delegates, who are at present in America and Canada, are expected to attend, especially some of the Chinese delegates to the Methodist General Conference which is being held this month in Kansas City.

The delegates who will represent China and who will leave on June 15 in company with 150 Japanese delegates and the Korean delegates are as follows:—

The Rev. Otto Braskamp, American Presbyterian (North), Ichowfu, Sung.
Mrs. K. C. Chen, Christian Mission, Luchowfu.
Miss M. J. Jones, American Baptist (North), Huchow, Ché.
Miss Z. F. Young, American Baptist (North), Huchow, Ché.
Miss Mariam Hu, American Methodist (North), Foochow, Fu.
Mr. L. D. Djung, American Baptist (North), Kuangtung.
The Rev. Eugene Davis, D.D. Seventh Day Baptist, Shanghai.
Mr. H. N. Sung, Seventh Day Baptist, Shanghai.
Mr. S. D. Dzuu, Seventh Day Baptist, Shanghai.
Mr. K. C. Woo, Seventh Day Baptist, Shanghai.
Mr. C. Y. Chow, Seventh Day Baptist, Shanghai.
Miss Edna Mau, Bridgman School, Shanghai.
Miss Bertha Feng, Bridgman School, Shanghai.
Mr. Albert Fenn, Peking.
Miss G. K. Hsu, M.A., Presbyterian (North) Soochow.
Miss Ruth King, M.A., Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai.
Mrs. F. F. Allen, United Church of Canada, West China.
Mr. Woodrow Gung, American Presbyterian (North), Shanghai.
Prof. T. F. Pan, Secretary China Sunday School Union, Shanghai.
The Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, Secretary World's Sunday School Association for China, Shanghai.
Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury, Shanghai.
Miss H. Roberta Tewksbury, Shanghai.

The programme of the Convention is based upon the conviction that "The child is the asset of the Kingdom of God and the superb hope of to-morrow," and the theme is "Thy Kingdom Come." To the consideration of this theme, the presidential address will be devoted on the opening night. There will be four major addresses on which stress will be laid, "The Message," "The Motive," "The Method," and "The Mandate." Other addresses will deal with "The Kingdom and Childhood," "The Kingdom and Youth," "Brotherhood and the Kingdom," and "Co-Operation in Kingdom Service."

It is expected that the first issue of the weekly English paper which has been started by Dr. Hu Shih, Mr. Lieu Ta-chun and Mr. P. K. Chu will be published this week-end. The contents include "A true account of the Tsinau Affair" by Mr. Li Ting, District Magistrate of Tsinau, who is also a professor of the Tsia-li University; "Japan's place in Shantung" by Mr. Lieu Ta-chun; "International competition in the Three Eastern Provinces" by Mr. Chang Hsin-hai; "The attitude of Great Britain towards the Three Eastern Provinces" by Kuei Chung-shu; and "Military training in universities" by Chang Hsin-hai.

The death occurred at his home, 119 Rue Massenet, at 8 p.m. on Sunday, of Gen. Sun Yueh, a member of the Nationalist Government and War Councils. The late Gen. Sun was an old member of the Tungmenghui (which later became the Kuomintang) and he commanded the Third Kuomintang Army under Marshal Feng Yu-shiang, whose intimate friend and adviser he was. After having served as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces for the Suppression of Bandits in Honan, Kansu and Shensi, he became Tapan of Shensi and later Tapan and Civil Governor of Chihli. During the wars with Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, Gen. Sun distinguished himself and became one of the best known leaders in the Kuomintang.

A FURTHER STEP IN GASOLINE WAR

Companies Reduce Lower Grade Spirit to 60 Cents and Best to 65: Honigsberg Gasoline in Brisk Demand

Shanghai, May 26.

The gasoline war is still on and the "big guns" have spoken. The lull in the prosecution of the war on the part of the oil companies is at an end and they have now launched a gas attack on the "Apple Green" pumps. "Shell" and "Pratt's" gasoline will be obtainable this morning at 65 cents per gallon and "Flying Wheel" and "Socony" at 60 cents. Messrs. Honigsberg's gasoline—which is all first-grade—remains at 63 cents.

Meanwhile, local motorists look on and hope for more warfare. The "Apple Green" pumps were again busy all day yesterday and all previous records have been broken. All who have purchased the gas are quite satisfied with its performance and there is no doubt that Honigsberg's gasoline has come to stay.

The Question of Rebate

Other garages have not yet been notified of any increase in the rebate allowed by the oil companies, and in this connection it will be noted that their commission on May 3, was 60 cents on five gallons, to-day it will be 48.75 cents—that is unless the oil companies decide early this morning to increase their inducement to garages to sell gasoline. The matter has been under consideration by the companies but naturally such a drastic step in favour of the garages cannot be taken hurriedly. A further five per cent. or 3.25 cents per gallon would mean that the oil companies would have to donate a further \$9,750 to the garages each month, which would have to come out of the companies' monthly revenue. Calculating monthly sales at 300,000 gallons, the revenue will be \$195,000 less 15 per cent., i.e. \$165,750 or \$1,989,000 a year—presuming the price remains at 65 cents.

It seems, however, unlikely that the price will go down very much lower in Shanghai, as it was reported yesterday that gasoline had increased in price in America. Shanghai motorists are, therefore, lucky that the "war" commenced when it did and must hope for the best and more warfare.

OTHER ASPECTS OF HONIGSBERG'S CHALLENGE

May 28.

That the gasoline war is bringing much joy to the heart of the motorist who has paid for his spirit through the nose for so many years goes without saying, for not only has the step taken by Messrs. Honigsberg & Co. proved that "gas" can be delivered in Shanghai at rates comparable with those prevailing in other countries, but has given some sort of earnest that the old inequitable prices will not lightly be introduced again. It is a common trick to resort to the "I told you so" attitude, but in justice to the "North China Daily News" it should be remembered that the question of the prices charged for gasoline has been adversely commented on at intervals for some years past, while the Automobile Club of China at one time or another has considered means of obtaining supplies at prices very much lower than were then prevailing. Now we have the spirit at something approaching home prices for, until the advent of the petrol tax in the recent budget, petrol had been sold as low as 1/03, or 50 cents Mex.

Effect on Motor Trade

That is very much an individualistic point of view—one which is concerned solely with the cost per gallon to the owner of a car, but there are other considerations of wider import. Thus, for example, he may be considered the general effect on the motor trade in Shanghai. With up-to-date facilities for the purchase of vehicles on the hire-

purchase system the primary factor for consideration by the prospective purchaser is the monthly cost. Thus a man who is paying Tls. 100 per month off the purchase price of a car has had his choice of makes limited by the amount he is able to afford monthly, for the cost of running has also to be considered. Consequently in ordinary running of a moderate sized car, the recent changes in price mean a reduction in running cost of Tls. 20 to Tls. 25, which, now, might very well be an inducement to purchase a car anyhow, or to acquire a more expensive model than otherwise would have been the case. Three hundred taels a year may make all the difference between the purchase of a low-grade car and one of better make and it is in the best interests of the motor dealers and, incidentally, of the public at large that the best grade of cars should be on the streets.

The Tied House System

But there are wider implications involved in this gasoline price war. The system for the retailing of motor spirit, as it has been described to us, appears very much like the tied house system which brewers imposed on public houses in England. Garages have been, and are, at the present moment bound to handle only certain lines of gasoline and oils from the same companies, the effect being to restrict the trade and cut out that degree of competition which is always so beneficial for the consumer at large. Garages have been unable to handle certain brands of lubricants because their agreements with the gasoline-purveying companies have prevented them. That certainly is not to the best interests of motoring which this newspaper has had consistently at heart ever since that mode of conveyance became an accepted fact on our streets, and an era of free, open competition is one of the best things that can happen for the traffic well-being of this city.

Excellence of Honigsberg's Spirit

First impressions of this new spirit which Messrs. Honigsberg is retailing are highly favourable. The specification, which we have seen places it as a high grade spirit, while very ordinary tests show that the refractory processes through which the spirit has passed have resulted in a fuel of excellent quality and able to rank as a first grade gasoline. That has to be established at the outset, for in dealing with such a monopoly as has now been challenged, the quality of the challenging fuel is of considerable importance in connection with the question of what sort of merchandise is being given in return for the lower price.

The gasoline which Messrs. Honigsberg is selling, under practical tests, which of course do not run over a great length of time at present, ignites quickly from cold, offers no difficulty so far as starting is concerned, and gives every showing of being a good quality spirit for use in the best of cars running on our streets. It is pure white and exceptionally clean to look at, while certain simple tests indicate the absence of those heavier oils which are so often to be found in low grade spirits.

It is practical tests such as these which form the real consideration, for it is no inducement to the average motoring man to be told that he is receiving the best aviation spirit in exchange for a price which appears on the very face of things exorbitant. The question so far as he is concerned is—does it run the car? If it does, it does not matter if it consists only of pink tea, so long as the iniquities of the former monopoly are forced out of existence by a little healthy competition.

ARNOROS of a letter which recently appeared in our correspondence columns, it is of interest to note that the Russian Volunteers stationed at the different bridges over Soochow Creek are holding up trams and motor buses now and that the passengers are being searched by Chinese policemen.

A PAHANG correspondent of the "Malay Mail" writes that three Chinese living in a hut near Man-chis were attacked by wild elephants. Two of the men were trampled to death but the third escaped and reported the matter to the police, who brought the bodies to Bentong hospital.

SUCCESSFUL BATTLE WITH KIDNAPPERS

Three Raids from Chinese City to Yangtseepoo: 29 Arrests and Two Ruffians Shot; No Police Killed

Zealous devotion to duty and entire disregard of personal danger was amply displayed again by the Municipal Police last Friday afternoon, when a party of three foreigners and about 20 Chinese, attached to Sinza Station, entered a house in Yangtseepoo, and in spite of armed resistance on the part of the inmates, shot and killed two armed kidnappers and rescued Mr. K. L. Sung of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, whose kidnapping we reported a few days ago.

Earlier reports had it that Det. Sergt. S. Gash had been wounded and sent to hospital, but the reports were fortunately premature. Sergt. Gash, the second man to enter the house, had three bullet holes through his sleeve, and was burned in the leg by a stray bullet, which did not break the cloth of his trousers. A Chinese detective was shot in the leg, and two police agents were wounded, one in the foot, and the other, the more seriously injured, was shot twice in the legs. He also was struck by two bullets in the right and left breast, but because he wore a steel waist-coat, he was not mortally wounded.

Heavy Firing All Round

The affair began just after noon, and the real battle lasted, perhaps, for only two or three minutes. Sergt. Gash emptied three magazines. Det.-Sub-Insp. C. Henry used up the contents of several magazines, and P. C. S. Davis's Colt .45 automatic needed replenishing before the affair ended.

Owing to the need for immediate action, the police could not make any plans before the raid. The information which they received merely told them where Mr. Sung was being kept a captive, and apart from equipping themselves with steel waist-coats, which they secured from Sinza Station and others which they got from Louza Station and Hongkew Station, while en route to the scene of the raid, they could make no preparations. Not one of the detectives was familiar with the house, nor did they know for certain that the captive was there.

The Pretended Actor

As a result of their operations, which began before midnight last Thursday, 29 alleged kidnappers appeared at the Provisional Court on Saturday morning. About 11 p.m. last Thursday, a detective arrested an actor and his concubine in the theatre district. The man asserted that he was an actor, but in reality he is believed to be one of the leaders of the gang of Shaohsing kidnappers. After close questioning the man admitted his connection with a gang, but he refused to give information regarding any of their captives.

Having ascertained from him that a number of his confederates were living in the Chinese City, Sinza detectives obtained the assistance of those officers, and at 4.30 a.m. last Friday, they made their first raid. In this instance also, they were working blindly. They got to the house and surrounded it, but could not effect an entrance without disturbing those within. They were non-plussed. One of their agents, however, dared to enter the house next to it. From this he crawled over a wall, and in some manner which he has not explained, he made his way inside, slipped to the lower floor and opened the front door. The party found their prey in bed, and pounced upon them before they awakened.

Arrests and Information

They arrested five men and three women. Under the bed they found 61 rounds of ammunition and a magazine which contained eight rounds, but no pistols. Det.-Sub-Insp. Henry detailed men to watch the premises and after several hours they arrested three others who came in.

Several of the gang "squealed." Acting on this information, another party was organized to raid 812 Medhurst Road. Here they arrested four men and two women, all Shaohsing persons, and seized two .32 calibre pistols, fully loaded.

With the assistance of the French Police—it was now after sun rise—the same party arrested three men and a woman at 295 Rue Marche-

In Sinza district itself they found another portion of the gang, who informed them of the whereabouts of the man whom they considered to be their leader.

He, too, was taken into custody. When the police found a service pass, the property of Mr. Sung and which was issued to him by his employers, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, they were sure that their prisoner was concerned with this kidnapping. He confessed to having taken part and told where Mr. Sung was being detained.

The Kidnappers' Lair

This information put the police on their mettle. Foreigners, detectives, and their agents secured shields and steel waist-coats, and three motor-car loads were off with a jump. They drove up about 500 yards from the house, and approached the spot cautiously.

The kidnappers had rented a shop at the corner of Pingliang Road and Ningkuo Road, the premises being part of a recently constructed semi-modern group of shops and Chinese houses, intersected with the usual alleyways. The rear boundaries of the tract were surrounded by a 10-ft. corrugated from fence. The shop, itself, was directly on the corner and on either side were two vacant shops.

There was no time for reconnoitring. They posse rushed in and found two men and two women having their tiffin. A few carpentry tools and some boards lay about, merely a disguise. Covering the group, the police asked them where the others were. They answered upstairs.

The Battle

Then came real action. An agent, wearing a bullet-proof waist-coat, led the way, followed closely by Det.-Sergt. Gash. Half-way up the stairs they were fired upon. A single man shot perhaps six times. The agent staggered and fell back upon Sergt. Gash. Two bullets had splattered on the resisting steel surface. Two others struck him in the legs. One bullet passed through. Sergt. Gash's right coat sleeve. Sergt. Gash felt the other as it stung him in the leg, the bullet not breaking the cloth, but the heat burned his flesh.

They could not advance. Those downstairs were secured and the party went out of the front door. The kidnapper followed them into the road, brandishing his pistol. He seemed mad with rage, as he shouted, "Kill, kill." As he stepped from the pavement the entire party opened fire, and all three foreign officers are sure that they hit him. He staggered back into the room, and as was ascertained later, crawled into the alleyway and died.

The party took to cover. Men assumed stations behind electric standards, others crawled into fields across the road. P. O. S. covered one alleyway. Det.-Sub-Insp. Henry took the other, while Sergt. Gash was directly in front of the shop. While the police were shooting at the first kidnapper, another Chinese came on to the verandah and shot at them, but they drove him back.

Mr. Sung's Dramatic Escape

Mr. Sung then appeared on the verandah. He was motioned to lie down. The man who had retired from the verandah, fearing that his victim would escape, aimed his weapon at him. Sub-Insp. Henry fired at him and broke the window. This disconcerted the brigand and his attempt to murder Mr. Sung miscarried.

The latter crept to the edge of the verandah and crawled over the edge, suspending himself by his hands. He hung there for a minute, then dropped, while the party fired at the upper-storey room. He ran over to where Sub-Insp. Henry had taken cover and embraced him, refusing to let go.

The second kidnapper left the house by a rear door and attempted to escape through the alleyway which Mr. Henry guarded. The latter shot him down. A third man ran out and picked up the pistol, which the other had had, and then returned inside. He was taken into custody later. In the exchange of shots another agent was shot in the foot and a detective, who had taken cover behind a mound, received a

bullet in the leg. The missile fractured the bone.

There was no more shooting for the time being. Sergt. Gash, acting under instructions from Sub-Insp. Henry, telephoned a report to Central. The Reserve Unit responded, as it was thought that at least four more men were in the house. In the meanwhile three armoured cars, from the British Army, stood by, but owing to the peculiar circumstances, could be of no assistance.

All Kidnappers Accounted For

While awaiting the arrival of the Red Maria, the police, who had deployed round the block, prevented any person from leaving. A stronger cordon was then thrown round, and with the presence of reinforcements, innocent residents were removed.

A plucky agent crawled on his hands and knees to the front door of the shop, and on seeing no one, entered the lower room and the kitchen. His subsequent investigation upstairs showed that no more persons were inside. Detectives then searched every house in the compound, but found no suspicious characters. When the prisoners had been collected, it was found that the original six, including two dead, were accounted for.

By four o'clock the neighbourhood had resumed its usual placid appearance. The prisoners were taken to Sinza Station, the total for the day amounting to 29. The detective and the two agents received medical attention, and Det.-Sergt. Gash had the burn sterilized.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE COUNTRY

Perilous But Successful Raid in Heavy Firing

A party of police, attached to West Hongkew Station and commanded by Det.-Sergt. Tabrum, raided a house in the country beyond Avenue Haig early last Friday morning and released a wealthy Chinese merchant, who had been kidnapped on Wednesday. About 25 shots were fired, and one kidnapper was shot in the ankle.

The police arrived at the scene about 5 a.m. They left their motor-cars and walked half a mile across country before they arrived at their destination. When within 100 yards of the house, which their informant indicated, persons within opened fire. Each man, although wearing a steel waist-coat, took to cover. Most dropped prone on the ground. Gradually the party advanced, firing as they went.

American Indian Strategy

A number of the police took steel shields, which they placed before them, and in a manner resembling the attack of American Indians, gradually approached the house. Other police at their rear maintained a barrage.

On approaching the door, they rushed the house. The inmates surrendered without further resistance. When they released the kidnappers' captive, he became almost hysterical and refused to leave Det.-Sergt. Tabrum.

One of the gang attempted to escape, having jumped from a rear window. The police fired at him. As he took a step, a bullet struck him in the ankle. When he put his foot on the ground he collapsed and rolled over two or three times. Three pistols and 17 rounds of ammunition were taken by the police.

The kidnapped man, formerly a millionaire from Shaohsing and later a magistrate in Tsingpoo, lives at 435 Burkill Road. Last Wednesday as he left his house, four armed men stopped the motor-car, ejected the chauffeur, and drove off into the French Concession, where the car was found later. The gang wrote two letters to the family warning them that, if they notified the police, they (the gang) would kill their victim and come to his house and murder the household.

ORDERS have been issued to the Chapei police to snare all unmuzzled dogs found about the streets.

LOCAL merchants are making arrangements for the establishment of a special hospital for the treatment of labourers.

THE GENTLE ART OF KIDNAPPING

Valuable Victim Allowed to Escape by Somnolent Guards

Another daring kidnapping was carried out on Monday morning at about 9 o'clock in the Western district, when a Chinese was held up in his motor car by three armed men, who forced the chauffeur to relinquish the wheel while one of the gang took charge. Further on, the victim's mother and daughter, who were accompanying him in the motor car, were ordered to alight, while dark spectacles with non-transparent paper pasted on the inside of the glasses were put on the victim, so that he would not know his whereabouts.

The victim was taken to a house in the Western district, and was forced to write a letter to his relatives telling them to send the ransom money demanded, \$50,000.

Early on Wednesday morning, the guards placed over him fell asleep and the kidnapped man managed to escape from the house and run to a university in the vicinity. From there a telephone message was sent to his family and also to the police. The police immediately raided the house where the victim was imprisoned, but all of the gang had made good their escape, except one old woman, who, upon being questioned, gave information which led to the arrest of one of the male members of the gang. As a result of subsequent inquiries two others were arrested, but there are still about five or six yet to be arrested.

The four members arrested by the Police appeared in the Provisional Court, on Thursday morning, before Judge Liang and Mr. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, and upon the request of Insp. Mason a remand was ordered to permit the Police to continue their inquiries.

HEROIC CHINESE DETECTIVE

Narrow Escape from Would-be Murderers

The vendetta between the police and Shaohsing kidnappers is becoming more serious every day. At noon last Friday six armed men entered the house of a Chinese detective, who had been mainly responsible for the arrest of 83 kidnappers by the Dixwell Road police in March. Because of his vigilance their attempt to murder him failed. The situation is becoming so serious that senior Chinese detectives employ bodyguards to be with them while away from their stations.

Last Friday the gang entered the officer's house, but it seems that he realized that something was wrong. He ran up stairs and locked himself in a room. In the meanwhile the gang overpowered his wife and his riches-puller.

They came upstairs and called on him to surrender himself. Without answering, he opened fire, a pistol in each hand. There are three bullet holes in the door but none of the gang, as far as is known, were struck. They left the house hurriedly, but the officer clambered on to the verandah and fired four times at them as they ran off.

ARMED MEN IN WONG-KASHAW GARDENS

One Arrested by Police: Another Too Much for Watchman

Early last Friday morning Chinese constables attached to Sinza Police Station arrested a Chinese in Wengkashaw Gardens, upon whose person they found three fully loaded Mauser pistols. Two constables saw two suspicious looking persons, who, upon being challenged, ran through the winding roads. They overtook one, searched him, and handed him over to a watchman, continuing their chase after the other. After a long run they crapped with him and threw him to the ground. In his belt were three ugly looking pistols. The three returned to where they had left their first prisoner, but he was gone. The watchman sat on the pavement rubbing his chin. He ex-

OBITUARY

Mr. E. C. Richards

News has been received in Shanghai of the death in England of Mr. E. C. Richards, formerly agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. here. Mr. Richards apparently had an acute attack of pneumonia, and death supervened after an illness of only two or three days.

Mr. Richards, who had been in the service of the P. & O. S. N. Co. for about 30 years, spent most of his time in the East in Bombay where he was very well-known. He saw service in other ports, and about 1910 was transferred to Shanghai, having been appointed sub-agent under Mr. A. M. Marshall. For the next ten years he remained in the port, becoming agent on the retirement of Mr. Marshall.

During his stay in Shanghai Mr. Richards did a tremendous amount of work in a very quiet and unobtrusive manner. But for the fact that he was a keen yachtsman, sailing regularly with the Midgott Club at Henli, it might have been said that his only hobby was work of one kind or another. He concerned himself with every detail of office routine, and, when not engaged in shipping work, was at the disposal of all and sundry, whether individuals or organizations, who required assistance. As head of the P. & O. he naturally took the keenest interest in the Missions to Seamen, and his intense activity early brought it to public notice that he would be a valuable asset as a member of the Municipal Council. On this body he served for a number of years, and, if we remember aright, only severed his connection when he left the port on retiring. A man of the highest principles and extremely kind-hearted, his departure from the port was felt as a very great loss not only to the community at large but also to the great number to whom he had been of assistance.

Mr. Richards, who was unmarried, decided to settle down on the coast of Cornwall, and there he built a house in close proximity to that of his old friend and former chief, Mr. Marshall. Unfortunately he did not live many years to enjoy his retirement, for at the time of his death he was no more than 56 or 57 years of age.

Mr. W. M. Dowdall

We regret to record the death of Mr. W. M. Dowdall which occurred on May 21, at Hove, Sussex. The deceased was born in Dublin in 1843 and arrived in Shanghai in 1882. He practised in Shanghai as an architect and engineer, and the Church of St. Ignatius at Siccawei was designed by him and will stand as a reminder of this true son of his much-loved Church, whose life was one of rigid integrity and uprightness.

He was a keen yachtsman and won many trophies with his yacht Aerolite in English waters during his bachelor days, and was one of the original members of the Corinthian Yacht Club. There was no cove or head along the south and southeast coast of England with which he was not familiar. An interesting incident in his yachting life is that he used proudly to claim that he, aboard the Aerolite, was the first to salute the late Queen Alexandra as she approached the shores of England for her marriage to King Edward VII.

The late Mr. Dowdall had a fine tenor voice and was heard on many occasions in Shanghai. He was particularly fond of Italian opera. He was always deeply interested in the Shanghai Volunteers and was in command of the Engineer Co. in its very early days, retiring from the S. V. C. with the rank of major. During the 37 years lived in Shanghai, he only went to England once and retired in 1919. His widow and six children survive him.

THE Commissioner of Public Safety is reported by the Chinese press to have instructed his subordinates to adopt special precautions against Communists and evil characters. Extra men have been detailed to duty and they have been ordered to report every suspicious movement and to arrest any suspects they see.

plained that his prisoner had jerked loose and knocked him over and then ran off before he could gather his wits.

THE CONGESTION IN THE GAOLS

Views of Provisional Court Official: Weakness of the Kiangsu Commission: Criminals who Never can be Condemned

Provisional Court officials attribute the congestion in the municipal gaols to the increased number of criminals in Shanghai who are convicted in the Provisional Court. Before the Rendition Agreement, certain classes of criminals were handed over to the Chinese authorities, but under the agreement only such criminals are handed over as are to be executed. Nevertheless, the following figures indicate why one class of criminals remains in the gaols:

Prisoners sentenced to death since the rendition	83
Prisoners executed (including two to-day)	9
Prisoners awaiting execution, i.e., awaiting confirmation by the Provisional Government	61
Death Sentences commuted	13

According to the Rendition Agreement, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has the right to review cases involving a death sentence. This agreement was made when Marshal Sun Chuan-fang controlled Kiangsu and the Shanghai area and when it was impossible to submit the cases to the Supreme Court in Peking. Although there is a Supreme Court in Nanking, it has not yet been possible to amend the agreement to bring such cases before a judicial authority. The Kiangsu Provincial Government is a Commission, most of the members of which have neither the qualifications nor the time to pass on judicial cases. Such members as have a legal training are regarded as unfriendly to the Provisional Court, because it was the Kiangsu Provincial Government which attempted to make changes in the court last year and failed. But even if this were not the case, these men have no time to review all the cases that come up from the Provisional Court because of the numerous other duties which devolve on them. The result is long delays.

Kidnappers Buy Freedom

It must also be pointed out that

in many instances, kidnappers who are wealthy or have political connections find that they can make arrangements for long delays. A case that is often cited is that of two kidnappers who were caught red-handed by the police in a telephone booth telephoning for the ransom money. There was never any question of the evidence; yet the Kiangsu Provincial Government returned the cases with a recommendation for commutation of sentence because they regarded the evidence as insufficient. It is understood that persons affiliated with certain secret societies can never be sentenced to death with the approval of all the authorities.

The judges in the Provisional Court are required to prepare full, written decisions of all but summary cases, because their judgments are subject to review. Although this entails a certain delay and keeps prisoners in the gaols, the opinion in the court is that remnants have been brought down to a minimum since the beginning of this year, when a reorganization of the criminal section of the court took place. There are now four criminal sessions, which sit regularly. The police often request remands for the procuring of additional evidence and in kidnapping cases to apprehend the whole of the gang. This naturally produces some delay and helps to keep the gaols full.

A prominent official of the Provisional Court told a "North-China Daily News" reporter on Thursday that he did not see any possibility of reducing the number of persons in the gaols as long as crime continued in Shanghai. He rather expected that there would be an increase in the numbers sent to and kept in the gaols. He said that relief could only come by increasing the number of gaols, as the judges could not commute sentences because the gaols were filled.

be completed in a few months time but their symbolic operations never cease.

In laying this corner-stone we cannot help from being reminded that the very soil in which this stone is embedded and upon which this Temple will rise is foreign to the nationality of the bodies holding it. We are guests of a nation whose peoples are millions. Our fraternity has a number of these people who commune with us as brethren. Let us hope that this edifice which this stone will support will send forth rays of light through these brethren by means of their activities as masons, and be as a beacon to this great country of China so helplessly floundering in the sea of uncertainty.

Masonry was brought to China first by our English brethren many years ago. The first American Blue Lodge that was organized in China being that of Ancient Landmark Lodge in the year 1864. Following this were Shanghai Lodge and Sinim Lodge in Shanghai, International Lodge in Peking, Hykes Memorial in Tientsin, Talien Lodge in Dairen and Pagoda Lodge at Mukden, all under the constitution of Massachusetts. In 1901 the Scottish Rite Bodies were formed at Shanghai and later on the Peking Bodies were formed, all under the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America. In 1871 Royal Arch Chapter was formed at Shanghai under the jurisdiction of Grand Chapter of the United States.

Had mankind from the day of the flood steadily followed some of the lessons taught them by the industrious bees, had they associated themselves together in lodges, and taught and faithfully practiced toleration, charity and friendship; had even those of the human race done so who have professed the Christian faith, to what imaginable degrees of happiness and prosperity would they not have attained! To what extreme and now invisible heights of knowledge and wisdom would not the human intellect have soared! Had they but practiced toleration alone, what a Garden of Eden would this earth be now! Blood enough has been spilled for opinion's sake, to fill the basin of an inland sea! Treasure enough has been expended and destroyed to have made the world a garden, covered it with a network of roads, canals and bridges, and made its every corner glorious with palaces; and the descendants of those who have been slain would have thickly peopled every continent and island of the globe.

Akin to his ideal is the Mason's faith in his brother Masons. What vengeance has been wrought in this world due to the lack of faith in humanity! No man has a right to believe less in the average of his associates than in himself.

In considering this corner-stone, as to what it is and what functions it performs, we arrive at the basic conclusion that its principal function is to form part of the foundation for supporting the building. There must be a foundation for all things. This idea of a foundation is something that all men have inherently considered. We have always sought to know what was at the bottom of things. It is natural for man to turn to the acquisition of wisdom when purely animal wants and desires are satisfied. In this one thing more than in anything else, man differs from the rest of the animal kingdom. And, as one generation thrives upon the gathered knowledge and accumulated wisdom of those who have been before, we pay our debt to humanity by adding a little bit more and passing it to posterity.

And here is the lesson that architecture teaches to Masons—that we should embellish and adorn our minds with useful knowledge; but that our principles should conform to the laws of God, as the architect's plans confirm to the laws of nature and of physics. The Masonic edifice is founded on firmest supports, else we could not build thereon. We cannot build without starting squarely over and upon these truths and fundamental principles.

As society grows and becomes more complex, we, who superintend the building must, if we are true Masons and real builders, go more and more to the bottom of things, seek further and further for the governing laws which we are taught exist—endeavour with all the intelligence at our command to inter-

THE SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Beautiful and Varied Blooms Shown at Thursday's Exhibition of the Shanghai Horticultural Society

A rainy afternoon did not prevent a good attendance at the Spring Flower Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society on Thursday at the Town Hall. So great a variety of splendid blooms met the eye as to prove again, if such proof is necessary, that Shanghai takes its flower shows seriously and that the gardens of Shanghai have capacities for wonderful results.

A noteworthy feature of the exhibition was the large number of Chinese who came to see the blooms, whole families making the rounds and appearing to enjoy thoroughly the showing. As usual a very large number of potted plant exhibitors were Chinese members of the Society.

Avenues of Flowering Plants

The exhibits had been arranged with fore-thought by those in charge and the first impression gained upon entry into the hall was long avenues of flowering potted plants in varied colours with a vivid scattering of the red geranium in luxuriant growth. At the west end of the hall a mass of greenery and potted plants from the Municipal nurseries had been arranged expertly, and at the east end an artistic arrangement of evergreen trees with smaller plants made an effective setting. Near at hand a large bougainvillea tree shed charming radiance from its deep mauve blooms.

The exhibit stall arranged by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (China) Ltd., was another effective decoration and attracted considerable interest throughout the afternoon. A large crescent of purple and mauve sweet-peas with shades of red intermingled made an arch over the booth, and other arrangements of sweet peas, sheaves of maize and various vegetables grown in the gardens of the firm drew visitors' attention.

Some of the most effective exhibits were to be found in the north room where an exceptionally fine showing of sweet-peas was on view. The damp atmosphere brought out the full fragrance of these blooms and their colouring was lovely in the extreme. A table of beautiful,

large blooms comprised the competitors for the National Sweet Pea Society's medal, and here the full versatility of the sweet-pea was to be seen at its best. Reds from tomato and bright scarlet tones to puce and wine vied with the pure white blooms, with others tipped in mauve and pink, and with the deep mauve verging on purple which make this flower so well-loved by gardeners the world over.

Japanese Flower Arrangement

In the same room were several examples of Japanese flower arrangement which won much admiration. One charming flat, white bowl had clusters of perfect purple iris at one end with a balancing tuft of iris leaves at the other, making the whole a delightful study in simplicity. Another was a basket of tulip tree flowers mingled with yellow lilies.

Pansies, some of the prettiest being solid, deep yellow, and others velvety purple with only a tiny "eye" of yellow; Canterbury Bells, of rich mauve and white; old fashioned pinks in speckled shades; Easter and Calla lilies; orchids in delicate tints, with one handsome solid light green variety having a feathery centre; nasturtiums in pots; marguerites; jasmine; ivy-leaved geranium and other vivid ladders and pots of this plant; bamboo plants in tubs; the delicate bougainvillea; hydrangeas; ornamental grasses; snapdragons and other spring flowers, represented only a few of the choice selection on exhibit.

As for the vegetable section of the show, despite the rather late season, a delectable showing had been arranged in the north room to discount the myth that Shanghai cannot produce the best of the species. Very fine specimens of lettuce, onions, beet-root, asparagus, artichokes, beans and peas, enormous cabbages and cauliflowers and several exceedingly well-grown piles of strawberries were some of the outstanding exhibits. A group of leeks drew the attention, also, one of this sturdy vegetable lying at nearly five feet of length on the table.

THE UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

Very Successful Picnic at St. John's, Jessfield

Through the courtesy of the Dean and Faculty of St. John's, the grounds of the university at Jessfield were on Saturday afternoon kindly placed at the disposal of Union Church Sunday School for the annual picnic, which was one of the most successful held in recent years. Assembling at the Church Hall at one o'clock, many of the scholars were conveyed in motor-lorries to Jessfield, where during the afternoon about 150 young people were gathered, being joined by a large number of parents and other members of the congregation. The beautiful grounds were at their best, and afforded great delight to both young and old. The early part of the afternoon was spent in various games, and at about 3.30 the young people and visitors sat down to a bountiful tea which had been prepared by a ladies' committee comprising teachers in the Sunday School and other helpers. Then came a long programme of sports, keenly contested and thoroughly enjoyed, followed at six o'clock by the distribution of many prizes, this being kindly performed

by Mrs. Hawks Pott, wife of the President of St. John's, who was introduced and heartily thanked by the Rev. Dr. Darroch, Superintendent of the senior branch of the Sunday School. At the close three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Hawks Pott, to whom a handsome basket of flowers was presented. Cheers for the Dean and Faculty of St. John's, the teachers and all who had contributed to the picnic brought to a close a most pleasant afternoon, and at 6.30 a very happy party of young people and adults sped their way homeward.

The Sunday School superintendents and teachers are greatly indebted to and heartily thank many local firms and individuals for donations in goods or money in aid of the picnic.

LOCAL flour merchants have addressed a letter to the Nationalist Government asking that an embargo should be placed on the export of flour and millet as there is insufficient for local requirements and as it is feared that these articles will be sent to Japan or that they will fall into the hands of the North-erners.

OFFICERS of the 4th Regiment, U. S. M. C., were at home at noon on Sunday to their civilian and service friends. The reception, the second of the season, took place in the beautiful gardens attached to Col. H. C. Davis's residence in Avenue Joffre, at the intersection with Route Ferguson. Col. and Mrs. Davis received the guests, on behalf of the regiment. The reception was very informal, and there was an air of hospitality, and a feeling of comradeship, which was so emphasized by the hosts that all who attended promised to be present at the next affair, which will be held on the last Sunday in June. A large number of British officers, both from the Defence Force and, from H. M. Navy, were present.

MASONIC CORNER STONE LAID

Full Ritual in Connection with Hall for American Bodies

The corner stone of the American Masonic Hall was laid on Sunday afternoon, the full Masonic ritual for such a ceremony being performed by officers connected with the American Masonic bodies in Shanghai. Mr. A. Q. Adamson, Deputy District Grand Master, presided. The address of the day was given by Illustrious Nelson E. Lurton, 330 Deputy and Legate of the Scottish Rite. The building is at the intersection of Route Dufour with Route D'Arcy.

The processional, those taking part being in full regalia, left a house in the vicinity, and marched to the corner stone. After they had seated themselves, an escort brought in the visiting delegates, who were seated on the platform. Subsequent to the formal Masonic welcome by Mr. Adamson, the various delegates took part in the ritual, which was followed by prayer.

Then came the laying of the stone, Mr. E. T. M. Van Bergen, District Grand Treasurer, reading the list of items, which he later placed in the metallic container. Mr. Adamson then laid the first trowel of cement. Other officers, including Mr. Lurton, and Mr. C. E. Larsen, Excellent Companion of the Keystone Chapter, and Mr. C. K. Kliene, Acting Deputy District Grand Master, added further portions.

With the square, compass, and plumb other officers reported that the stone had been truly laid.

Messrs. Kliene, T. C. Britton, and Skuse dropped corn, oil, and wine on the stone, symbols of Masonic fruitfulness, whereupon the crafts-men were admonished to use tools in the construction in a proper manner.

The Speakers

Mr. Adamson then outlined how the building originated, and in a few words welcomed the visiting delegates. They were extremely gratified to have them present.

The visitors—Mr. H. G. Clarke, District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of North China, E. C.; Mr. Edney Pace, Deputy District Grand Master for North China, E. C.; Mr. G. Penfold, District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Free Masonry in North China, S. C.; and Mr. S. C. Young, Deputy District Grand Master of the Scottish Constitution—replied suitably.

The function completed, the visiting delegates were escorted from the compound, and the officers marched back to their temporary headquarters.

Illustrious Nelson E. Lurton's address follows in part:—

Members of the Masonic Fraternity and friends:—We are assembled here to-day to perform a most pleasant duty. For many years American Masonic bodies have been the recipient of the courtesy of sister Constitutions who have so kindly granted them the privilege of having housing facilities in their Temple in the Bund but as conditions have made it imperative for all to vacate that well known Masonic land mark it has behaved all to find quarters elsewhere.

It is with great pleasure to the members of the American Masonic bodies to feel that they are now about to enter upon the threshold of a new era in the fulfilment of their ambition to form some plan whereby they could have a suitable meeting place which they could call their Home.

To-day it is our great pleasure to lay the corner-stone of this most useful edifice, and while performing that symbolic operation, many reflections of the past and queries for the future revolve in our minds. This corner-stone will well support a society with its kindred branches which has had for its symbolic foundation for so many hundreds of years the fundamentals that betoken clean, moral, and upright living for all mankind who are justly qualified to participate in its activities.

Recall the history of countries having strong governments, and you will find among their leaders a large percentage of our cult. Our craft to-day in Shanghai are now constructing a building which will

SHANGHAI'S ART CLUB

Important Augmentation of Local Cultural Facilities

Some few weeks ago, certain Shanghai residents who are earnestly committed to the advancement of painting and allied arts, met at the rooms of Dr. A. de Carvalho and organized the Shanghai Art Club. Subsequently, a second meeting was held in the Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, since which meeting the new project has assumed an important and most promising aspect.

Now in Own Premises

So marked has been the earnestness of the organizers, that quite recently others came forward with the offer of a guarantee of the rental of club premises. Thanks to these well-wishers and the wholehearted co-operation of the Shanghai Land & Investment Co., the Art Club is now installed, for a minimum period of six months, and with every prospect of permanency, at 390 Avenue Foch. Here is now to be found the nucleus of a local requirement the importance of which has long been realized, but its realization, even in embryo, hitherto been impracticable.

Importance of the Movement

The importance of this project cannot be over-estimated. When it is recalled that, to date, there have been little or no facilities for the instruction of Shanghai children with marked artistic talent, and the development of that talent; and that artists, themselves, have had no facilities for drawing from life, etc., the true significance of the movement is at once grasped. In respect of art exhibitions, too, the new club will fill a long-felt want. Here Shanghai's artists, and there are not a few of unusual ability, may show their pictures. Here our school children may come into contact with an almost indispensable cultural influence. Here, the aspiring young architect, who up till now has had no chance to show his work as an individual, will have every opportunity for reasonable publicity.

Not the least valuable phase is the projected co-ordination of all artistic endeavour in the community. It is hoped to revive interest in art-photography, in which case dark-room facilities will be provided.

Membership

Admission to the club comprises an entrance fee of \$20, and a monthly subscription of \$5. The Committee is empowered to make suitable reductions in these fees in the case of worthy but indigent applicants.

Membership, be it understood, is not restricted to those who are active in the several forms of artistic expression. It is hoped that the roster will include the names of all who are interested in the advancement of art and of the culture of the community.

Work of Fullest Support

The success of the new club naturally depends upon adequate support. Lacking this, the club cannot continue, after six months, to occupy its newly-acquired rooms. In view of the sincerity of the organizers, who are determined to sponsor nothing that is bizarre, it behoves everyone who has the slightest interest in art to stand solidly behind the project. It is not going too far to say that, adequately supported and intelligently developed, the Art Club promises to be the foundation of a permanent exhibition of paintings and of sculpture in Shanghai, with all that that implies in the way of increased educational facilities for our children and cultural advantages to ourselves.

Applications for membership may be made through the Secretary, Mrs. C. W. K. Pennett, 149 Avenue Haig, who will supply the necessary forms. These may also be had of Mr. G. T. Squires, 139 Connaught Road, who is the club's Treasurer.

A serious fire which was seen first at 5:24 a.m., on Monday, had assumed such proportions that, by the time the alarm was turned in, it required the full attention of Hongkong "A", "B", and "C." Five Chinese houses near the intersection of North Shan Road and Tsepo Road were badly damaged. The fire had such a start that three women and a child who were trapped by the flames were burned to death in spite of all efforts to rescue them.

AMERICAN DECORATION DAY AT BUBBLING WELL

Photos by P. Zetterland.



GRAVES OF VETERANS OF MANY WARS WHICH WERE DECORATED BY AMERICAN LADIES



TRUMPETER W. L. DUTROW, U.S.M.C., BLOWING "TAPS"

AMERICAN DECORATION DAY

Wednesday Mornings Impressive Anniversary Service at Bubbling Well Cemetery

The American community celebrated Decoration Day on Wednesday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, which function was attended by civilian and military detachments, as well as a representative gathering of children from the American School. The ceremony was simple, yet impressive, and those present were reminded of similar observances which they had attended in their home cities.

The presence of one battalion of American Marines, under command of Captain Betts, as well as several units of sailors from ships, now in port, added a touch, different from the usual celebration. Spanish War Veterans with four standards were present, as they have always been in the past.

It was necessary, owing to the large number of persons attending, to deploy uniformed men to roadways, which flanked the Chapel and civilians, as well, filled the area directly in front of, and to the side of, the Chapel. However, loud-speakers made it possible for all persons within 100 yards to hear everything which was said.

The function began in reality on the Race Course at 8:30 a.m., at which time the Marines and sailors, together with the American Company, the Spanish-American War veterans, and the Boy Scouts assembled marching to the cemetery. The Band of the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C., by courtesy of Col. H.C. Davis, offered musical selections, both on the march and during the service.

On the chapel steps, besides Mr. E. S. Cunningham, master of ceremony, and others who took part, were Messrs. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Messrs. Spiker and Jacobs of the U.S. Consulate, Col. Davis, Lieut. Col. Kilgore, and Cmdr. Armstrong.

Cmdr. W. R. Hall, Chaplain U.S.N., offered the invocation and the benediction and Major C. P. Holcomb gave the address of the day. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Cunningham thanked Col. Davis for his kindness in permitting the band to be present, and expressed his appreciation because so many naval officers and men attended the service. He also mentioned the attendance of the Boy Scouts, rendered service to a lady in distress.

The American Co., S.V.C., fired three volleys, during which all service men presented arms, and during "Taps," blown by Corporal Trumpeter L. W. Dutrow, U.S.M.C., those officially present, and a large number of others in uniform, came to attention. The "Star Spangled Banner" concluded the programme.

Mayor Holcomb's address follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Service men, Volunteers, and ladies and gentlemen, another Decoration or Memorial Day is here and we Americans are present, as is our annual custom, to do honour to our heroic dead, and our annual meeting here is proof that neither oceans, distance, or time can

weaken the ties that bind us to our homeland. This day in every city, town, village, and cross-roads in our homeland, Americans are decorating the graves of all those who have served under the Stars and Stripes in the military and naval establishments of our country, from the Revolutionary War to the present time.

Memorial Day as we now know it, originated a few years after the close of our Civil War and was known as Decoration Day and for about 50 years was principally a day on which the Grand Army of the Republic, commonly known as the "G.A.R." met and visited the graves of veterans and decorated their graves with spring flowers. Now through the lapse of time the membership of the "G.A.R." is fast dwindling in numbers so that the honoured duty of caring for veterans' graves now devolves on the Veterans of the Spanish-American War and those of the Great War, the American Legion.

In this connection, I wish to point to the fact that the local camp Spanish War Veterans several years ago, at their expense, had neat metal markers placed on the graves of every known American buried in Shanghai who had served in our Army or Navy, and the members of that camp who are present with us to-day, have, to-day in conjunction with the American Women's Club, strewn flowers on all these graves in the various cemeteries in Shanghai.

The annual recurrence of Decoration or Memorial Day brings to all our minds and hearts recollections that run the gamut of all the feelings that we possess. Nearly all of you remember sometimes in your lives seeing the uniformed men or, as it seems now to most of us, the uniformed boys, leaving their homes at duty's call to protect and fight under their flag for the honour of their country. Who of us can forget the tearful good-byes that were said by the families, sweethearts, and friends? Of you who have been through it, who can forget the long days and nights, perhaps preparing and awaiting for orders to go to the front? Who can forget the tears of gladness shed by families, sweethearts, and friends on the return home? Who can forget the scenes that occurred when perhaps it became your duty to tell some mother or father or brother or sister, or wife or sweetheart of the last hours of a comrade who had given his life for his country, never to return to receive and enjoy the welcome that every soldier receives on his return to his home? It is fitting that all loyal Americans should honour their soldier dead, and doubtless Memorial Day will continue to be in our homeland one of the most important days of patriotic observance.

Thank God our soldiers and sailors have never fought a war of aggression—we have always fought for principles and may it ever be. Our wars commencing with the Revolutionary one, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Great Civil

War (which for a time it seemed might be the cause of the dismemberment of our beloved country) the Spanish-American War and the World War were all fought by us for principles.

May the school children many of whom are present be taught by their parents and school teachers to respect and revere our heroic dead who have made the last and greatest sacrifice for our country and for principle. May they be taught the immortal words of one of, if not our greatest of Presidents, the martyred Lincoln, who in November 1863, in dedicating the soldiers cemetery at Gettysburg said:—

"But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

And the words of our recent great war president, Woodrow Wilson, who said to Congress in addressing them in reference to declaring war:—

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes—everything that we have—with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

In the larger sense this day should be a day of thanksgiving to us, especially should we give thanks and as Americans we should not forget, that it was the valour of our arms and by the help of God that our veterans saved the Union to us—that to-day we are one united country, that there is no North, no South, no East and no West, that we are no longer an isolated country, that we have grown to manhood in the family of nations and that we must and will accept the full responsibility that is ours in World affairs, thus setting an example to all other nations of the World.

And our flag, which is floating to-day over veterans graves at

THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

Opening of New Premises in Avenue Joffre

The formal opening of a new building for the Convent of the Sacred Heart, a boarding and day school for foreign children in Shanghai, took place last Friday afternoon at the new premises at 542 Avenue Joffre, attended by a large number of friends in the various local foreign communities.

The Convent which for the past year and a half has been using a group of old residences next door to the new building, will be moved in and school opened on June 1. Accommodation for about 100 boarding pupils and 300 day scholars will eventually be available and about 15 nuns of the Sacré Cœur, under the Rev. Mother Nourry, are in charge of the institution.

Large light classrooms, dormitories, refectory, studies, and playrooms have been arranged in the building on the most up-to-date lines, and especially noteworthy is the ventilation system. A flat roof has long reaches of covered and open air playground, and work is being started on what will eventually be a handsome garden as a setting for the institution.

Messrs. Leonard & Veyssiere are the architects.

Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lan, Wang Ping-jen and Fan Seng-seng have been elected joint chairman of the Chapel Chamber of Commerce.

ORDERS have been issued by Mr. T. C. Chao, Director-General of the China Merchants S.N. Co., for the cancellation of all free passes on the company's steamers. All who desire to travel on these, he says, must pay their fares.

THE Western Shanghai Commercial Federation has circularized a letter (says the Chinese press) to the effect that, as the merchants have been so long under the oppression of the militarists and subjected to such heavy taxation, they had found it difficult to exist and so when the Nationalists arrived, they began to see gleams of hope and development. In harmony with the Three People's Principles, it is suggested, the merchants should organize themselves as that they may have a voice in the decisions of the Government. The Federation, therefore, recommends the organization of the Taxpayers' Association and invites every business man to join.

home, in Mexico, in Cuba, in the Philippines and in France says to all Americans in spirit, words attributed to it by the late lamented Franklin K. Lane:

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of colour, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes our nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labours. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 272
DEMAND SELLING RATES
£1 at 2/8 1/2 = £7.37 at 71.80 = \$10.28
G\$100 at 66 1/2 = \$150.94 at 71.80 = \$210.22
Chi. Dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.20
Chi. Dollars, per \$100, buying \$71.50
Native interest per day on \$1,000 \$1.14
Copper Cash per \$100 407.500
New York on London, G\$4.883

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer 2/8 1/2
Demand 2/8 1/2
New York—Tel. transfer 66 1/2
Demand 66 1/2
PARIS—Demand 1852
INDIA—Demand Rupees 181
BATAVIA—Demand Gulden 1632
YOKOHAMA—Demand Dollars 76 1/2
SINGAPORE—Demand Yen 71
Dollars 89 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand 2/9 1/2
4 months' sight credits 2/10 1/2
4 months' sight docts 2/10 1/2
6 months' sight docts 2/10 1/2
NEW YORK—Demand G\$67 1/2
4 months' sight credits 69 1/2
4 months' sight docts 69 1/2
PARIS—4 months' sight docts 1765

GOLD BARS—Opening \$338.80
Highest \$342.10
Lowest \$336.20
Closing \$336.20

American Oriental Bank

OPENING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT
U.S. G\$100.00 Mex. \$208.65
U.S. \$10.00 " 10.20
Yen. 100.00 " 97.84

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT
U.S. G\$100.00 Mex. \$203.68
U.S. \$10.00 " 9.92
Yen. 100.00 " 7.87
Pcn. 100.00 " 95.22

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES
Belgas 4.80 \$1
Belgas 3.44 \$1

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES
It. Liro 12.60 \$1
It. Liro 9.03 Mex. \$1
Swiss Francs 3.45 \$1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS—

Morning 100 = \$72
Afternoon 100 = \$72.0125

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS—

Morning 500 = \$61.5
Afternoon 500 = \$61.5

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS—

Morning 500 = \$58.7815
Afternoon 500 = \$58.75

COFFERS—

Morning 407,500 coffers = \$100
Afternoon 407,500 coffers = \$100

6 silver 20-cents and 3 coffers = \$1
290 coffers = \$1
24 coffers = 10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 5 coffers = 10 cts.

Big money
Mex. \$1 = \$0.72
Tl = Mex. \$1.3888

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning \$0.34 per \$1,000
Afternoon \$0.28 per \$1,000

Customs June Exchange Rates

\$1 Hk. Tls. 6.58
Gold \$1 Hk. Tls. 1.35
Hk. Tls. 1 French Francs 18.79
" 1 Yen 1.57
" 1 Hongkong \$1.44
" 1 Singapore \$1.30
" 1 Rupees 2.02
" 1 Reich Marks 3.09
" 1 Guilders 1.84
" 1 Italian Lire 14.06
" 1 Swiss Francs 3.84
" 1 Belgas 5.34
" 1 Swedish Kronen 2.76
" 1 Norwegian Kronen 2.77
" 1 Danish Kronen 2.45
" 1 Spanish Pesetas 4.45
" 1 Czechoslov. Kronen 25.03
" 1 Austrian Shillings 5.27
" 1 Mex. \$1.54

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on June 1, as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY

Highest Lowest
U.S. G. 67 1/2 69 1/2
Yen 70 1/2 68 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T. 2/9 del. June
G\$ T.T. 67 1/2
Rs. T.T. 185

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c. 2/10 1/2 del. June
G\$ 4 m/s. l.c. 69 1/2
Rs. 7 d/s. 187 1/2

BULLION

Highest Lowest
Gold Bars 342.20 335.80

BAR SILVER

Ready For'd. 27 1/2
Lond. price per std. oz. 27 1/2
N.Y. cents per oz. troy 61 1/2
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 63.05
Bombay offtake 100 tolas.

MARKET

Weak at opening, steady at the close.

REVIEW OF SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Weew Ending May 26

In searching for quotations equal to those witnessed during the past week, one has to go back to August, 1926, the time when the recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission brought chaos into the silver markets of the world. On the 24th inst. bar silver in London had reached 28.7/8d for ready delivery, while New York quoted 63 1/2 cents, and Bombay 66:01 rps. Locally business (interbank) was done, on May 25, as high as 2/10.3/16 and 70.3/8 for forward, but in the afternoon of the same day a reaction set in which continued its course on the following day.

Present Position of the Exchange Market

The most important news during the week, bearing directly on silver prices, is the closing down of the provincial mints at Hangchow and Nankin. The cause for this step is not to be found in a superabundance of minted dollars in the vaults of Shanghai banks, and neither in too low dollar-tael rates. The step has been brought about by the advisability of conserving the remaining silver funds here, which were fast dwindling away.

As the arrivals of bar silver at Shanghai were insufficient for the requirements of the mints, the latter had to draw on Shanghai's store of sycee, causing a serious depletion of stocks. As a matter of fact, the total of silver funds in the shape of sycee at present with Shanghai banks is only about one-half of what it was last year at the same time, roughly 37 million taels in value. Should the mints remain idle for a lengthy period, it would constitute a distinct factor for weakness.

As pointed out in these notes, two weeks ago, the requirements on the part of the Chinese Government during June are in excess of 1 million £, another factor against continued strength.

On the other hand it appears that importers have availed themselves of the recent considerable rise to cover a large portion of their requirements, so that the demand from that quarter should not be excessive in the near future. Export paper, during recent weeks, has been very scarce. As the export season is nearing, it may be inferred that offerings of paper are likely to strengthen our exchange market. Another helping factor is the tightness in the local money market which may be accentuated by demands for shipments of silver to outputs.

The oversold gold position of Chinese speculators is about unchanged in size, when compared with last week. An eventual panic in the local exchange market may, of course, induce the speculators to cover, thus bringing down the market. But thus far, apart from attempts at profit taking, there was no anxiety discernible on the part of the gold dealers to adopt bull tactics.

As regards India, news during the week show that purchases of silver at ever-increasing quotations were the order of the day there. It is persistently rumoured that the India Treasury is continuing its sale of silver, derived from melted rupee coin. But even these tactics have had no telling effect on the silver market. Much interest attaches to the capacity of the machinery at present working for the reduction of India's silver reserves. It is stated on fairly good authority that, at present India can convert rupee coin into bar silver to the extent of about 25,000 troy ounces per day. And furthermore, that additional smelting machinery has been ordered, to be in operation within 3 months, to double this quantity. This would mean a capacity of 1,500,000 ounces per annum, which is not of much consequence.

Leaving aside political conditions in China, and their bearing on silver and exchange, it appears that, while we may witness strong reactions and subsequently an easier market here, the undertone of the market is still good, though violent upward movements should not be looked for in the near future.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Tightness of Money and Political Situation Stagmates All Markets

June 2.

There is almost an entire lack of interest in all markets, due primarily to the tightness of the money market and the consequent high rate of interest. Although the strength of the Japanese boycott is unknown, the situation is having an adverse effect on all markets. As far as Piece Goods are concerned, northern markets are out of action due to the political situation. Referring again to the Japanese boycott, there is little to show that it has much strength and there is no doubt that Japanese cargo is finding its way up river to Yangtze ports. There is an entire lack of orders and the market displays an extraordinary weak tone. At the Yuenfong auction with reduced offerings, 290 packages found buyers. Black Italians were down 3 1/2 mace, Grey Shirtings were down 2 1/2 mace and White Shirtings were down 1 1/2 mace. Sundries like coatings and Venetians were weak. Velvets were slightly firmer. The stock market is described as quieter with dealers satisfied with sales during the past fortnight and supplies of many chops running out. There was a steady trade inquiry for poplins, venetians, grey and white shirtings from the Yangtze, Changsha and Szechuan. Clearances were satisfactory and local values quite steady.

The forward inquiry for White Shirtings has led to fair replacements in the aggregate, but most declares aim mainly at keeping chops in evidence and are none too happy to indent at to-day's replacement costs, especially in view of uncertain and easier exchange rates. At the auction on Tuesday there was less inclination on the part of speculators to operate. In fact, in some instances they resold. This, in conjunction with smaller trade orders, resulted in slow bidding and easier prices throughout.

Cotton

The market is very dull and Yarn and Cloth are practically neglected. Deliveries are poor. Local prices of Cotton declined on the rise in silver but have since recovered slightly. American Cotton has been steady throughout the week. The strength of the Japanese boycott is not perceivable, except as above stated.

Tea

Total arrivals of Keemun's are 43,000 with 17,000 settled. Late arrivals still continue indifferent quality and prices continue high for any parcels above average. From other districts, a few Monings have arrived but no business has been done.

Green Teas. Country Chunmees. The first three chops of Soeyoan have been settled at Tls. 98 per 100. This price is at least Tls. 16 higher than last year. Prices on the few remaining Hoochows have advanced in sympathy.

Silk

The market is very quiet and Chinese are beginning to lower prices and are anxious to sell. Silks are still beyond the reach of buyers after the decline of the Japan market and the rise in exchange. New silks are about 10 per cent. higher than Home buyers' ideas and business might be done at round about this figure.

Metals

This market is also very quiet. Shanghai dealers holding stocks have lowered their prices.

Produce

The position in the produce market is unchanged. High exchange and the general situation makes business impossible.

Mr. Lambert W. Middleton has been elected deputy chairman of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd., in place of the late Mr. W. Douro Honre, c.n.e.

The exports of native rubber from the Dutch East Indies for April are reported to be 40 per cent. down, and this, of course, will be reflected in the May shipments from Malaya.

MEETINGS

CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Arnold & Co., Ltd., No. 6 Kiukiang Road, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. H. E. Arnold presided, supported by Messrs. W. J. N. Dyer and C. L. Scitz, directors. The shares represented totalled 3,491.

The secretary having read the auditors' report, the chairman said:—

In presenting to you our balance sheet and profit and loss account for the twenty-sixth year of the operation of the company, I do not think it is necessary for me to explain the reasons which have contributed towards making the profit on trading for last year smaller than in previous years. I think that, in view of the surrounding circumstances, the trading result must be considered satisfactory. You will observe, on the other hand, that considerable profit has been realized from the sale of one of our properties, viz., the Point yard site, on which our sawmills are located.

New Machinery being Installed

This sale has necessitated the transfer to, and reconstruction of, our mill plant at the main yard. Some of our old equipment has been disposed of, and replaced by new machinery. This transfer has made it necessary to write off for depreciation on buildings Tls. 125,000 and on machinery Tls. 75,000. In scrapping all machinery which is not economical, and substituting the most modern type of equipment, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the new sawmills and box factory will be absolutely up-to-date in every respect and will enable the company to handle a greater volume of box shooks and general sawmill trade than has been possible in the old plant, and what is more important, at a much reduced cost. The latest devices for economical operation are being installed, and our clients will benefit therefrom in the favourable prices which the company will be able to offer them on its products.

Political condition have made it impossible for us to continue working in Fukien Province; logging and forestry operations there have had to be temporarily abandoned, and have been written off to the extent of Tls. 40,000. We have for some time anticipated this, and have been providing for the contingency in working account for the last couple of years.

Railway Obligations

You will observe in the balance sheet that there is specifically shown the sum of Tls. 776,499.48, covering obligations of Chinese Government Railways to the company. Your directors have since some time been allocating to reserves a large portion of your profits to offset this liability, and you will observe that under special reserve this total amount has been covered. So long as there is no government in China to settle such obligations, there will be no possibility of recovery of the moneys due to the company. The collection of these accounts is dependent upon future developments in the readjustment of China's political and financial affairs. There has been no repudiation of the debts by the Chinese Government Railways, but they simply have been unable to pay the company what they owe, because of lack of available finance.

Conditions prevailing during the period under review are so well known that they call for no extended comment. The lumber and building trade is particularly dependent upon stable political conditions, and it is not surprising, therefore, that for the greater part of last year, owing to civil war, Communist strikes and labour agitations, our business was at a standstill over wide areas in central and north China. The total volume of trade in China in our line has fallen off considerably, and increased competition will be encountered for what business there is. We must, therefore, be prepared to operate on very small margins during the next few

years, if we intend to maintain our position in the trade.

I shall now be pleased to answer any questions which any shareholder may desire to ask.

The Resolutions

There being no question, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting:—

It was proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnold and seconded by Mr. W. J. N. Dyer and carried unanimously:—That the report and accounts for the year ended February 29, 1928, as presented, be passed.

It was proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnold and seconded by Mr. C. L. Scitz and carried unanimously:—That a dividend of 8 per cent. be paid, and that the sum of Tls. 176,149.52 remaining, be carried forward to new account for the financial year 1928.

It was proposed by Mr. Chun Nee-ching and seconded by Mr. J. E. Gray and carried unanimously:—That the appointment of Comdr. F. R. Davey as a director of the company be, and is hereby confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. Han Yung-keng and seconded by Mr. T. P. Cranston and carried unanimously:—That Mr. W. J. N. Dyer be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

It was proposed by Mr. O. T. Tessa and seconded by Mr. C. L. Char and carried unanimously:—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

MESSRS. WEEKS & CO.

The annual meeting of Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday in the Shanghai offices. Mr. A. K. Craddock presided, supported by Messrs. H. Martin Little, L. J. Cubitt, and T. E. Trueman (directors), and Mr. A. Braid, secretary, and shareholders representing 7,686 shares. The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts for the year ended February 29, 1928, have been published and circulated to shareholders, and I will adopt the usual course of taking them as read.

When addressing you last year, I said each year had been getting worse, and we could only hope that we were nearing the climax. There is, however, no indication yet that trading is becoming less difficult, and although in some directions appearances of prosperity are not entirely wanting, peace and security throughout the country are necessary to ensure the attainment of this end.

Decrease in Gross Gain

Our sales in Shanghai have been slightly less than last year, but the loss is mainly due to the decrease in the gross gain on the turnover. Trade working expenses are less than last year, but that in itself is not sufficient so long as the gross gain is below the average of previous years.

The greatest care has been exercised in replenishing our stock, so that our range and quality are maintained without increasing the bulk. One result of this is, that although the shareholders' position has been adversely affected by this curtailment of profit, and by the writing down of stocks in Hankow, the financial position of the Shanghai office may be said to have improved, in that stocks have been reduced by \$62,444.48. Sundry debtors account (credit sales outstanding) has been reduced by \$26,219.55 and this is mainly accounted for by the larger sales in cash, which have doubtless resulted from the discount granted to customers for cash payments. From the realization of these assets we have been able to reduce the overdraft with the bank by no less a sum than \$37,306.72 and have reduced our liability to suppliers by \$17,388.77, thereby effecting a considerable saving in interest charges.

We have recovered \$7,385.12 for bad debts written off some years ago, and this has been allocated to a reserve for bad and doubtful debts in the future, and after deducting this year's amount, a balance of \$6,226.38 is carried forward.

(Continued on Page 382.)

Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.—New Issue of Shares.—Directors have authorized a further issue of 68,010 ordinary shares at Tael 1 each, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the present issued shares, to be offered at a premium of Tael 1 per share making together ₦2 per share, to Shareholders on the Registers of the Company on the 14th day of April, 1928, in the proportion of as nearly as may be one share for no less than every four shares held by each member at that date. No fractional shares will be issued.

As stated in the Directors' circular to Shareholders dated February 27, 1928, the new capital thus raised, or such portion of it as may be required, will be invested by the Company in taking up at par a further issue of shares in The Wilkinson Process Rubber Company, Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., now being offered for subscription in Kuala Lumpur on July 15, 1928.

Forms of Acceptance and/or Letters of Renunciation and Nomination together with the necessary remittance should be forwarded to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, to be received by the Bank not later than July 5, 1928.

A share certificate in the name of the acceptor will be issued in due course in exchange for Bank's

On the local share market during the past week Rubbers have tended towards firmer rates, whilst Industrials have been noticeably easier. Prices for raw rubber during the week (see below) have remained steady at a higher level than last week, and there has again been another substantial decrease (4,077 tons) in London stocks. With one or two exceptions buyers' quotations for local rubber shares have been steady to firmer, and rates at which business has been done are generally 5 to 10 cts. above last week's record. The following changes in quotations for Miscellaneous shares (other than Rubbers) are noteworthy, viz:—H. & S. Banks on account of exchange are easier @ HS1,275 business done; likewise Kaipings are easier @ T19 buyers, and Trams are easier @ T15 business done with buyers since offering T1435 to-day. Cotton shares are dull with Ewo (Ord) easier @ T8.75 business done, and later @ T8.70 and T8.65 for June. Union Insurance are easier @ HS318 buyers after payment of dividend. H. & S. Hotels have improved to HS930 buyers to-day, with HS940 offered earlier in the week. Telephones are easier @ T63 business done with T62 buyers offering later. Omnibuses are easier @ T9 business done. Buyers of New Engines (Ord) have lowered their rate to T4.30, and Prefrs. are easier @ T4.70 business done. Shai Dock's are easier @ T106½ cash and T106½ June business done. Wharves are easier @ T156 business done with sellers since offering at this rate. Shai Lands are easier @ T141 sellers with buyers offering T137½. Buyers of Kelly & Walsh after quoting MS12 steadily for several weeks have lowered their rate to MS10 after declaration of final dividend. Among Greyhounds, Assocn. after business at the improved rate of MS16½ in the middle of the week are easier @ MS16½ sellers. Assocn. (Founders) have improved to MS30 business done. Sellers are offering S.I.G.S. @ MS11, which is the last price recorded for business done. C. H. de Courses have improved to MS103 buyers. Buyers' quotations for nearly all local debentures (except S.M.C. Sterling Loan and issues nearing maturity) have been lowered 1 to 2½ points owing to continued favourable sterling exchange, and business has been done at rates below last week's quotations.

London quotations for Chinese Government loans and Railway bonds show an improvement on last week's prices and the latest quotations cabled to us are as follows:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	..	..	£63.	2.	6	Middle Price
" " " " " —F.L.	..	..	62.	17.	0	" "
" " " " " —O.L.	..	..	61.	10.	0	Buyers " Cam. B.I.R.,
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	..	..	2.	17.	0	Middle Price
Szechwan Tractor Co. Pref.	..	..	0.	17.	6	Sellers " "
Canton Pacific Railway Co. Common	..	..	44.	0.	0	" "

(*Sept. Settlement, †Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; §Other Business Reported
 **July Settlement)

MAY	26th		28th		29th		30th		31st		June 1st	
	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June
RUBBERS												
Anglo-Dutch... Tls.	\$3	..	..	..	10.55	..	\$10.75	..	12.84	..	..	..
Anglo-Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.95	..	..	..
Alma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Ayer Tawah	..	..	..	..	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	13.75	C.R.
Bukit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.40	..	..	..
Cheng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.45	..	..	..
Consolidated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.50	..	..	..
Kroewick	11.90	..	..	..	10.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kota Batoe	..	..	..	..	10.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repah	10.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singai Seremban	10.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagaga	..	..	..	..	10.65	..	\$0.65	..	..	..	..	..
Tebong	11.37½	..	..	..	..	\$1.97½	..	\$1.15	11.45	..	..	..
Tanah Merah	..	..	..	..	..	30.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ziangbe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.80	..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
Singai Dock .. Tls.	1106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1106.50	1107	..	..
" & H. Wharf	..	..	..	..	1156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singai Gas	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. Pref.	14.70	..	..	..	14.70	..	14.70	..	..	..	..	..
Quinnibus	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	19	..
Telephone	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	..
Trans "B"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank .. H.S.	..	..	..	..	1127.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ground keq. Chas M.S.	116	..	..	..	116.50	..	116.50	..	130	..	130	..
" " Found	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..
COTTONS												
Ewo (ord.) .. Tls.	18.75	..	..	..	..	..	\$8.60	..	..	\$18.70	\$2.70	..
Ewo (ord.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$8.65	..	..	\$8.65	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 3%, 1909Tls.	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 5%, 1911	299	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	..	..	138	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1912	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1916	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1918	298.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193½	..
S.M.C. 8%, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	1100	..	19100	..	1100	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299.50	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1911	..	..	..	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	..

receipt.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—A dividend at the rate of 3/- per share free of income tax payable July 5, 1928, Bearer coupon to be presented No. 51.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.—The 29th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 24a Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 12, 1928, at 4 p.m.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 3.75 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 1 to 12, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.—Issue of Tls. 1,000,000 at seven per cent. Debentures at Tls. 98½ per cent. redeemable in 5-10 years.

Copies of the full prospectus and form of application can be seen of the Company, No. 24a and 24b Kiangse Road, Shanghai, or at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.—The 12th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 12, 1928, at noon.

To pay a dividend of 5 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 6 to 12, 1928, both days inclusive.

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.—The 43rd Annual General Meeting will take place at 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 5, 1928, at 5.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 70 dollars cents per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29 to June 5, 1928, both days inclusive.

	May 26	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31	June 1
<i>London Spot</i>			9½d.	9½d.	9½d.	—
<i>June</i>		Holiday	9½d.	9½d.	9½d.	—
<i>July/Sept.</i>	No Cable		9½d.	9½d.	9½d.	—
<i>July/Dec.</i>		Holiday	9½d.	9½d.	9½d.	—
<i>Market</i>	No Cable		Easier	Uncertain	Dull	—
<i>New York Spot</i>		19½	19½	Holiday	19½	—
<i>June</i>	Cable	19½	19½		19½	—
<i>July/Sept.</i>		20	19½		19½	—
<i>Market</i>	No Cable	Firmer and Active	Quiet and Steady	Holiday	Quiet and Steady	—
<i>Singapore Spot</i>	31½	Holiday	32½	Holiday	32½	32
<i>June</i>	32		33		32½	32½
<i>Market</i>	Quiet		Steady but quiet		Quiet	Quiet

Stocks:—On May 29 London Stocks were reported 44,629 tons, a decrease of 4,077 tons on last week's figure.

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on May 31, the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 37,703,000 and \$81,350,000. These figures include Tls. 17,940,000 and \$61,450,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 597 bars.

Arrivals:—	1,192 bars from America
	87 " " Japan
	1,279 bars
Shipments:—	337 bars to Hangchow
	82 " " Japan
	419 bars
	SYCEM
Arrivals:—	Nil.
Shipments:—	Tls. 250,000 to Nanking
	DOLLARS
Arrivals:—	Nil.
Shipments:—	
	\$1,300,000 to Tientsin
	200,000 " Wushih
	400,000 " Dairen
	700,000 " Tsingtao
	500,000 " Newchwang
	400,000 " Chefoo
	100,000 " Hankow
	\$3,600,000

The quotations received from London yesterday were 27½d. ready and 27½d. forward, as against 28½d. and 28½d. forward a week ago, showing a drop of 1½d. and ½d. respectively. The highest quotation during the week came on Saturday at 28½d. ready and 28½d. forward.

India and China both bought and sold and the market has generally had an uncertain tendency.

Exchange

The official quotation for selling T. T. at the close yesterday was 2/8½d., after opening last Saturday at 2/9½d. The highest quotation reported during the week for interbank T. T. was 2/10½d. on May 29, and the lowest 2/8½d. on May 31.

The Speculators' position is estimated as oversold Yen 19 million and £1,600,000.

The market closed firm with sellers:—
2/9½d. cash—2/9½d. June, 2/9½d. July, 2/9½d. Aug.
2/9½d. Sept.

G.56½ cash 68 June, 67½ July, 67½ Aug. 67½ Sept.
Merchant paper could probably be placed at:—
2/10½d. June, 2/10½d. July/Sept. 2/10½d. forward.
G.56½ June, 69½ July/Sept. 69½ forward.

LOANS				Quotations on June 1			Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	LOANS				Quotations on June 1			Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of					
				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers								Nominal	Buyers	Sellers				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers		
S.M.C.	6%	108	(5/20)	Tls.	98 1/2	98 1/2	..	4-5-25	98 1/2	650,000	June-Dec.	F.M.G.	7%	24	(10/30)	Tls.	96	..	24-5-23	97	800,000	Mar.-Sept.		
"	6%	109	"	"	97	97	..	26-5-23	97	300,000	do.	"	6 1/2%	25	"	96	..	8-5-22	88	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.			
"	6%	110	"	"	96	96	..	17-1-27	92	313,000	do.	"	6 1/2%	26	"	95	..	3-5-23	88	1,000,000	Jan.-July			
"	6%	111	(10/30)	"	99	99	..	1-6-25	92	350,000	do.	"	6 1/2%	25	"	95	93	11-5-23	99	500,000	Apr.-Oct.			
"	6%	112	"	"	99	99	..	2-12-27	95	340,000	do.	Waterworks	6%	21	(10/30)	Tls.	101	50	100	100	23-5-23	101 1/2	2,000,000	June-Dec.
"	6%	113	(10/30)	"	95	95	..	17-2-27	75	500,000	do.	"	6%	22	"	95	5-5	100	100	5-3-23	100	500,000	do.	
"	6%	114	(10/30)	"	95	95	..	24-2-28	85	900,000	do.	"	6%	23	"	95	57	100	100	21-5-23	100	1,000,000	do.	
"	6%	115	"	"	95	95	..	11-3-28	85 1/2	800,000	do.	Gas	6%	24	(5/20)	93	98	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June			
"	6%	116	"	"	95	95	..	28-5-23	88	1,400,000	do.	Shal Land	6%	25	"	93	98	4-6-23	98	750,000	June-Dec.			
"	6%	118	(10/30)	"	95	95	..	26-5-27	88 1/2	507,300	do.	"	6%	11	"	93	93	29-5-23	95	750,000	Various (3)			
"	6%	119	"	"	99 1/2	99 1/2	..	1-6-28	88 1/2	1,735,300	do.	"	6%	12	"	93	91	31-5-23	92 1/2	250,000	June-Dec.			
"	6%	120	"	"	99 1/2	99 1/2	..	20-4-28	98 1/2	2,240,000	do.	"	6%	13	"	91	91	31-5-23	91	750,000	Various (3)			
"	6%	121	(10/30)	"	94	95	..	28-7-27	88	750,000	do.	"	6%	14	"	91	91	14-5-23	93	250,000	June-Dec.			
"	6%	122	"	"	102	101	..	17-5-28	103 1/2	1,000,000	do.	"	6 1/2%	16	(5/25)	85	84	11-7-27	85	237,600	do.			
"	6%	123	"	Tls.	100	100	..	1-6-28	92	5,096,400	do.	"	6%	22	"	88	87	17-5-23	91	1,250,000	Various (2)			
"	6%	124	"	"	98	98	..	2-6-28	92	8,000,000	do.	"	6%	23	"	88	87	18-5-23	90	500,000	do.			
"	6%	125	"	"	98	98	..	30-5-22	99	4,950,000	do.	"	6%	24	"	88	87	18-5-23	88	500,000	Mar.-Sept.			
"	6%	126	"	"	98	98	..	21-5-22	92	5,000,000	do.	A. F. Land	6%	11	(5/20)	96	87	11-5-23	98 1/2	304,000	June-Dec.			
"	6%	127	"	"	98	98	..	25-5-22	90	2,000,000	do.	"	6%	24	"	88	87	30-4-23	90	440,500	do.			
"																								

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Standard Production		Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 30-11-27	1928				
		Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	Previous (lb.)	From 1/11/27 (lb.)			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-27	343,900	430,000	370,953	c) -/8.63d.	44,000	24,500	25,000	8,500	NH (A)	6,000
Amherst (New)	104,982	31-10-27	266,779	267,500	291,000	b) -/11.32d.	37,738	37,406	22,652	20,486	22,193 (i)	21,662
Angio-Dutch	1,575,000	31-12-27	683,366	1,229,600	..	d) -/10.23d.	..	..	76,000	73,000	73,000	..
Anglo-Java	2,935,611	30-9-27	1,826,139	2,676,500	..	a) -/7.07d.	..	..	138,000	170,000	183,000	136,000
Ayer Tawah	372,042	30-9-27	360,869	492,740	498,642	c) -/2.55d.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	430,000	31-12-27	234,070	363,453	296,121	c) -/11.85d.	..	..	15,500	16,000	20,500	19,100
Bukit	408,650	31-3-27	600,848	618,569	449,111	c) -/8.00d.	264,000	41,900	12,200	NH	NH (A)	15,200
Bute	300,000	31-12-27	554,006	333,750	269,526	c) -/9.22d.	..	..	21,000	14,500	..	..
Chemor United	360,000	31-12-27	416,251	670,330	470,496	c) -/8.19d.	..	..	24,400	19,000	12,000 (i)	16,900
Chempedak	232,177	31-10-27	200,110	263,575	242,525	c) -/9.59d.	15,600	16,000	15,600	13,000	NH (A)	7,800
Cheng	274,871	30-9-27	214,500	329,250	237,016	c) -/10.13d.	407,500	18,000	15,500	10,200	NH (A)	..
Consolidated (1914)	281,250	31-12-27	650,474	759,807	..	..	..	..	42,000	38,600	24,000	17,300
Dominion	166,745	31-12-27	517,244	698,075	601,830	c) -/3.93d.	..	..	37,670	23,016	23,222	23,735
Gula-Kumpang (Fully pd.)	665,000	31-12-27	1,186,000	1,521,321	..	..	..	..	140,000	67,000	NH	..
Gula Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-27	653,557	900,191	..	d) -/7.55d.	..	..	64,200	66,200	61,500	66,000
Kaprayang	148,000	31-12-27	141,907	193,185	150,362	d) 35.74c.	..	..	12,300	9,371	7,210	11,713
Kota Bahru (1921)	292,500	30-6-27	424,057	448,160	..	c) -/10.25d.	131,512	23,827	19,968	15,576	6,087	5,450
Kroewok	475,000	31-12-27	686,799	715,800	..	c) -/5.79d.	..	..	77,000	73,000	72,000	77,000
Langkat	1,225,000	31-10-27	1,036,418	1,000,000	..	c) -/7.44d.	90,619	98,309	98,309	73,000	72,000	77,000
Padang	500,000	30-4-27	298,867	374,983	..	c) -/11.87d.	161,550	23,350	93,875	84,527	71,807	66,990
Pengkalan (1921)	150,000	31-3-27	223,000	246,900	213,743	b) 30.85c.	130,000	19,500	22,500	14,300	10,940	12,050
Pernate	226,585	31-10-27	119,565	162,722	137,549	c) 30.68c.	9,765	11,096	10,429	4,667	3,882	7,046
Repah	450,000	31-12-27	371,616	552,982	487,404	c) -/11.54d.	..	..	23,000	19,200	21,000 (i)	24,100
Samsagga	411,000	30-9-27	236,229	348,084	296,705	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samudra	300,000	31-12-27	240,300	334,421	263,259	c) -/10.55d.	..	..	15,000	12,000	13,000	15,000
Senawang (1921) (Ord. Pref.)	285,000	31-1-28	338,251	606,740	422,723	c) -/8.74d.	..	..	..	30,000	13,000 (i)	27,300
Sengul Kedah	33,943	30-9-27	441,310	491,349	417,609	c) -/7.93d.	74,351	34,148	17,650	..	23,100 (i)	17,840
Semburh Kelantan (1924)	35											

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including Duty and Suanznal Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only. (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Depreciature Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to wintering. (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JUNE 1, 1928.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 131 1/2 MS 1,360	...	...	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Final £3, & Bonus £2 (mkg. £8, 1927) subject to deduction 1/T... Final 14% & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. 20s. 3d., 1927) free of I/T	25-2-28 28-3-28
Chartered Bank of I. A. & O. London..	£ 21	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.		
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H\$ 320	318	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1926 Works, %, Interim 24s. ex. 1927 Work %	25-5-28
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 140	...	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1925 Work % and Int. 25s. ex. 1926 Works %	30-6-27
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M\$ 50	50	...	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$2.25, 1926	30-6-27
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1926	30-6-27
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H\$ 570	...	620	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22(mkg. H\$40) ex 1926 Work, % Interim H\$18 ex 1927 Work, %	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 750	...	...	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$43 ex 1926 Working %	26-3-28
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 215	204	...	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$5 ex 1926 Work % Interim H\$2 ex 1927 Work %	25-5-28
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 350	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	...
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G\$ 300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	...
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	6% cum. pref. H\$ 30 def. ord. H\$ 48	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H\$24 1/2 London Warrants less 1/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	ord. Regd. 5% cum. 1st pref. 7% cum. 2nd pref.	...	...	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- free of I/T, 1927 (Coupon 50)	6-1-28
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 62.50 7% pref. T 42.50	42.50	...	10,000	5,000,000	£1	Dec.		
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	H\$ 2.25	...	...	200,000	67,380	H\$6	Mar.	Ord. T5, 1927... Pref. T3.50, 1927 Incorporated, 1924	5-3-28 6-3-28 ...
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 108	105.50	...	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T6.75, 1926-27	18-7-27
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H\$ 40.50	...	...	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	T 5.15	...	...	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1927	1-3-28
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 4.90	...	...	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1927	1-3-28
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	T 160	...	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1927)	27-4-28
	H\$ 130.50	...	...	80,000	80,000	H\$60	Dec.	H\$8, 1927	29-2-28
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "B" London	T 23 £2.15.6	19 £2.18.6	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Interim 2/- free of I/T (Coupon 3) 1927-28	1-5-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 143	...	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3, & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1927)	6-3-28
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 66	...	64	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1927)	9-2-28
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 14.75	...	...	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1927	9-2-28
Weihsaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 135	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 103	...	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1927-28)	21-3-28
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 6.50	...	...	4,000	4,000	T100	Dec.	T7, 1927	21-3-28
West End Estates, Ltd.	H\$ 8	9.30	...	100,000	32,100	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	T 15	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.20, 1924)	5-4-25
Carlton, Ltd.	M\$ 100	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	...
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	G\$ 10	...	...	8,576	8,576	M\$100	Dec.	7%, 1927	1-2-28
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	G\$ 10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925	20-2-23
	G\$ 10	...	...	...	32,035	G\$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% (53 quarterly divd.)	31-3-28
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 6	5.80	...	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.50	...	...	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1926	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 2.95	2.85	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4 1/2)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1927	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 5.85	5.55	...	600,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.85, 1927)	29-2-28
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 3.60	...	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.55, 1926-27)	29-12-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.60	0.40	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Est., Ltd.	T 1.50	...	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1927)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 0.80	0.75	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.25	...	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.20, 1927)	13-4-28
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est. Ltd.	T 8	...	...	27,305	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.60	0.40	0.50	3,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27)	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ltd.	T 2.50	2.50	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1927)	28-3-28
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3.25	...	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	3-4-28
Gula-Kalumpung R.E., Ltd. (Fully pd.)	T 12	11	...	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Final 1/0d. (mkg. 2/0d., 1927) less I/T 4/0d. in £ (Coupon No. 28)	21-4-28
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 1.22 1/2	1.20	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.17, 1927)	15-3-28
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 5.85	5	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 15	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahore Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	T 0.70	...	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	3-10-27
Kroewek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 1.90	2	...	550,000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.25, 1927)	12-3-28
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.40	0.30	0.45	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 0.80	0.85	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	1st Interim T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2.50	2	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	T 0.70	0.65	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.65	0.60	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 0.70	0.65	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30 1926)	4-4-27
Sonawang Rub. Ests., ordinary	T 1.20	1.26	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Divd. T0.06, 1927-28	21-10-27
Co. (1921), Ltd. 12% cum. pref.	T 1.35	1.25	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 0.60	0.30	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-10-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T 0.40	...	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927	4-4-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 7.60	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.70, 1927)	16-4-25
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., 8% cum. part. pref.	T 10	8	...	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	16-9-27
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1	1.10	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divd. T0.08, 1927	29-2-28
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T 0.50	0.52 1/2	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T1.25 (mkg. T2.25, 1926-27)	6-3-28
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T 8.50	8	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-12-27
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.80	0.75	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	4-11-27
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.25	1.20	...	150,000	145,462	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.08, 1927-28	28-9-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 8.25	7.75	...	40,000					

MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 379.)

In this connection I would like to say, that while it is not possible to eliminate bad debts entirely from a credit trade, our allowance never has exceeded one half of one per cent. of the book entry sales, and the average for the last eight years is under 0.30 per cent.

Stocks here and in Hankow

Our stocks have been carefully valued, and especially in Hankow, where there was considerable depreciation in certain goods owing to there being no sale for them last year; these have been entirely discarded, all the remainder was in a sound and saleable condition when valued in February.

As usual, a liberal amount has been allowed for depreciation in fixtures, furniture, motor vans, machinery and lifts, and all these assets stand at figures well below their value.

All our buildings have been maintained in serviceable condition and the value of these and the land still stands in our books at very much below the 1927 assessed value of the land alone.

I can assure you that every care is being exercised in the management and working of our business, and I am glad to say that we have on our books contracts much in excess of what we had at this time last year.

The accounts are very clearly set out and self-explanatory and it is unnecessary for me to say anything further, but before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be glad to answer questions to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked.

The Resolutions

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

That the report and accounts as presented be passed—proposed by Mr. A. K. Cuddock and seconded by Mr. L. J. Cubitt.

That the appointment of Mr. Leslie J. Cubitt as a director be confirmed—proposed by Mr. C. H. Butler and seconded by Mr. H. M. Little.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$600 per annum—proposed by Mr. C. H. Butler and seconded by Mr. Woo Ngo-dong.

SHANGHAI EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT CO.

The ninth annual meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday morning at the office of the general agents, Messrs. George McBain, No 1 The Bund. Mr. W. R. McBain presided and he was supported by Messrs A. W. Burkill, R. S. F. McBain and A. J. Welch (directors).

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said:—

The result of the year's working, I regret to say, shows a loss of Tls. 68,213.53, which, added to the previous balance of Tls. 114,283.81 at the debit of profit and loss account, makes the balance at debit of that account Tls. 182,497.34, which your directors propose to carry forward.

This unfortunate result is entirely due to the state of war existing throughout the entire year which not only interrupted trade, but, as you are all aware, interfered seriously with business generally.

The Insatiable Military

General:—The year 1927 was a difficult one for the company, on account of civil wars, agitations, and an insatiable demand for money by the local military authorities.

It became impossible to get our coal away to the consuming centres, while stocks at the mine rose to 175,000 tons. Therefore, in the early summer of last year, your directors decided to close the mine until such time as stocks could be transported and sold. I am glad to be able to inform you that the stocks at the mine have since been reduced to 95,000 tons.

Production:—Production for the year was 80,000 tons. We closed down our old workings at the beginning of July, since when the only coal brought to the surface has been that taken out during development of new areas.

'Before closing down, we curtailed production in order to avoid further accumulation of stocks unsold, and to reduce overhead expenditure to a minimum.

Since closing down we have concentrated on selling stocks, and by making drastic reductions in our staff and general expenditure, we have been able to cut down overhead very considerably.

Despatch:—During the year we despatched 61,549 tons. As already mentioned, despatches have been unsatisfactory on account of civil wars, which continued throughout the year, causing a serious shortage of rolling stock and acute business depression in the north.

Development:—We have now sunk a shaft down to our second level, which level we reached last May (1927) and made galleries at two different depths, to the coal seam. On reaching the seam we started an incline downwards through the coal to meet the second drift. When we re-open we shall work the coal from the two lower levels, leaving a vertical layer of rock between our old level and the new workings. In the latter, we shall be working below the flooded area and should be free from the necessity of excessive pumping operations.

New Seams Struck

South Drift:—In April, we started a new drift from the old shaft in order to strike the same seams near our southern boundary. This progressed favourably and in March of 1927 we struck the first seam.

We were fortunate in striking two new seams during these operations, each of which had been exploited for some distance eastwards, and found to be regular and workable, varying from two feet to eight feet in thickness. As this area was in the direction of the largest and hitherto undeveloped part of the field, and entirely free from native workings, we estimated that these two new seams would yield a considerable quantity of coal at a price well below that at which we have produced hitherto.

Construction:—During the year we erected a modern screening plant driven by one electric motor which reduced labour expenses, at the same time reducing our coal into four categories with far greater accuracy and speed than was possible under the old method of hand-picking. We estimate we shall recover at least seven per cent. of cobbles from what under the old system became slack, and reduce the proportion of slack to lump to 50 per cent. of each.

We have also completed the erection of our own power plant, and we anticipate that this will be a considerable saving in the cost of production.

Briquetting Plant:—I should like to call your attention to the loss of Tls. 1,203.76 appearing in profit and loss account transferred from this account. The loss was caused through our removing our briquetting factory from Chinese territory at Pootung to our present location in the Foreign Settlement at 13 Lehong Road.

The removal was rendered necessary by the spread of Communism at Pootung following the occupation of Shanghai by the Southern forces in the early part of last year. Our present factory is more conveniently situated for the conduct of our briquetting business, and we look forward to showing better results in our next accounts.

That, gentlemen, is all I have to say, but before putting the formal resolutions to the Meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions anyone may wish to ask.

There were no questions, so the following resolutions, having been formally proposed and seconded, were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed.—Proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Ellis Hayim and seconded by Mr. Sih Kee.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. Ellis Hayim and seconded by Sih Kee.

U. S. VARSITY WOMEN

The final meeting for the year was held by the American Association.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. F. W. Maze, wife of the Commissioner of Customs, left Shanghai on Saturday on a short visit to Australia.

Sir Frederick Whyte, who has been in Shanghai for the past fortnight, has left for the north on a visit to Tientsin and Peking.

THE engagement is announced between John Johnston French, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Eleanor Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McCallum, of 66 Campden Hill Court, Kensington, W.8.

THE announcement published to-day of the death of the Hon. Thomas Butler, "father" of the House of Representatives, has a melancholy interest for many in China. He was the father of Major-General Smedley Butler who commands the American Forces in this country and who is very well known in Shanghai.

THE Portuguese Legation in Peking has received word from Berlin that M. Jose Batalha de Freitas, Portuguese Minister to Germany, has died in the German capital, at the age of 61 years. M. de Freitas was Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking from 1921-23. He came to China in 1913. He was transferred to Brussels in 1923, and afterwards became Minister to Berlin.

Word has been received in Peking from Paris of the engagement of Miss Elvira Filandino to Dr. Robert Cormack. Both Miss Filandino and Dr. Cormack were well known residents in the capital a year ago, having both been attached to the P. U. M. C. Dr. Cormack is the eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Cormack who left here last June to return to their home in Scotland. Miss Filandino is at present working in the American Hospital in Paris.

THE Rev. G. W. Sheppard, the British & Foreign Bible Society's secretary for China, recently arrived in England, having travelled from Shanghai across Canada where he addressed a number of representative meetings on behalf of the Society. It was his intention to speak at the annual meeting of the Society in Queen's Hall at the beginning of May at which the Prime Minister had promised to preside. Mr. Sheppard will be on furlough until the autumn.

Mr. R. E. Buchanan, Far Eastern manager of the Shanghai International Testing House, accompanied by Mr. G. D. Chernetz, laboratorian of the organization, are departing next week from Shanghai for a six months' tour of inspection of various silk centres of America and Europe. They expect to return to China next December. On the trip to America, they are joining the party of American silk experts who have been visiting Japan and China since April 18.

tion of University Women on Tuesday afternoon, in the garden of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 655 Avenue Joffre, where delightful weather made the garden party which followed the business session, a great success.

Guests of the afternoon were the senior student of the Shanghai American School, and members of the Association discussed various American colleges with them.

Among the business items of interest included in the annual report read by the president, Mrs. G. A. Fitch, was that 63 new members had joined the Association during the past year, and that the total number of members was now 215. It was decided, also, at yesterday's meeting that, beginning next autumn, the organization would hold its regular meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month, and not on Tuesdays as hitherto.

Further, it was decided to send a recommendation to the Headquarters of the A. A. U. W. in Washington proposing that Chinese women graduates of accredited women's colleges or co-educational institutions in China should be permitted to become members of the Association in the future. A letter will be written to the Headquarters to this effect.

Mr. S. Langkjaer, the Danish Consul-General, is soon to leave Shanghai on holiday.

Mr. Thomas Richards, former pastor of Union Church, Tientsin, has resigned his temporary appointment as assistant master at the Grammar School there.

ADMIRAL Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, is visiting Peking. He called on Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Peking's Foreign Minister, on Saturday, says the "Shunpao."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on June 20, between Trevor Sidney Powell, Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China), and Joan, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Douglas, of The School, Malvern Link, and Mrs. Douglas, of Curraghroe, Camberley, Surrey.

THE marriage of Major Richard Brougham Denny, Somerset L.I. (Retd.), late Assistant Military Attaché, Peking, and Sybil Nina, daughter of the late Mr. F. N. Evans-Freke, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Saunders, of 80, Philbeach Gardens, S.W., took place on April 21, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

MISS Teru Nagaoka, one of Japan's younger dramatists of the modern school and the author of several well-known one-act plays, is a passenger on the N.Y.K.S. Hakusan Maru, en route for Marseilles. She intends to spend three years in Germany, France and England studying dramatic art in the old world centres.

Dr. Charles A. Siler, a well-known American physician in Tientsin, will depart at the end of the month for Europe with his wife and their children George, Marian, Charles, David and Margaret, where he will spend several months in the clinics of Vienna doing post-graduate work before they continue their journey to America on holiday.

MISS Hillman of the Tientsin Grammar School staff is leaving at the end of the present term, when she will return to England via Siberia, and travel thence to Nairobi, to marry Mr. H. Laidlaw, late secretary of the Tientsin Club. She will take with her, says the "North-China Daily Mail," the best wishes of many Tientsin friends.

A NUMBER of well-known Shanghai people are expected to leave here to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brand are going Home, and it is hoped that they will be accompanied by Mr. David Brand, who has recently been ill. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson are leaving by the Empress of Asia, and expect to be back in November. Mr. D. C. Hutchison is travelling by the same steamer.

CAPTAIN F. H. Elderton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Principal Sea Transport Officer here for the past 15 months, is leaving Shanghai with his wife, by the P. & O. S. Delta, on Tuesday next. Captain Elderton was previously in China—at the time of the Boxer Rebellion—when he was at Taku and Shanhaikuan. For his services at that time he was awarded the China medal and the Relief of Peking clasp. H. M. Transport Office, after the departure of Captain Elderton, will be under Captain E. L. Grieve, D.S.O. R.N., as Sea Transport Officer in Charge.

MAJOR-GENERAL Evan Gibb, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., who arrived recently by the Ranpura in Hongkong, is late of the R. A. S. C. His decorations include medals for service in West Africa, South Africa, (despatches), Queen's Medal with five clasps, King's Medal with two clasps and D. S. O.), European War (despatches six times), where he served as D.A.Q.M.G., in France, as Assistant Director of Transport and on the G.H.Q. Staff, to become the G.O.C. British troops in France and Flanders in 1920. His last appointment was A.D.S. and T. Aldershot Command from 1923 to 1927.

It is understood that Gen. Huang Fu, late Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government, and Mrs. Huang are soon to make a tour abroad.

Mr. Frank S. Williams, Registrar of the China Trade Act and American Trade Commissioner in charge of the Shanghai office of the United States Department of Commerce, has returned from a three weeks trip to Tientsin and Peking.

We regret to learn that Mr. Geo. A. Johnson, of Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morris, was taken acutely ill, on Thursday evening, with appendicitis, necessitating an immediate operation which was performed in the Country Hospital. His condition is as satisfactory as can be expected.

THE Rev. Henry T. Ford of the China Inland Mission has just resumed duty at Taikong, Honan, after being Home on leave. Everything there was peaceful and free from military interference at the time of his arrival, and he was cordially welcomed back to his station, the people there taking this as an earnest of more peaceful times. The prospects of a good wheat harvest were excellent.

DR. J. E. Murray, President of St. Andrew's Society, was guest at lunch following the usual monthly committee meeting this week of the St. George's Society. Members of the Committee who are shortly leaving Shanghai on leave are Captain A. W. Dixon, Mr. P. H. Nye, and Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, to all of whom the Committee bade farewell, wishing them a smooth voyage and a pleasant holiday.

AMONG those who are leaving Shanghai during the week-end are Mr. Zacharias, of the Eastern Equitable Bank, who is proceeding to New York accompanied by Mrs. Zacharias. They are travelling on the President Lincoln. Aboard the same steamer will be Mr. O. D. Martinez, port superintendent of the Dollar Co., who, accompanied by his mother, is going Home on leave.

Dr. G. Zay Wood, chief of the European and American section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation. Dr. Wood was first Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai for the Nationalists and was later appointed Director of the Land Office. Dr. Wood is an American returned student. Whilst in the United States, he contributed to many papers and magazines and was the editor of a pro-Nationalist magazine. He is also the author of several treatises.

THE French government, through its Ambassador to Japan, M. Robert de Billy, has indicated its desire to confer upon eight Japanese the decorations of the Legion of Honour, says the "Japan Advertiser." The following will be made members of the Legion: Mr. Ikuma Arishima, well-known painter and art critic; Mr. Hakutei Ishii, professor in the School of Fine Arts; Mr. Matsaku Shiohara, a prominent industrialist and art connoisseur; Mr. Seichio Chujo, architect and president of the National Society of Fine Arts of Japan; Mr. Inouye, director-general of Customs at Yokohama; Mr. Hiroshi Shimomura and Mr. Magosaburo Ohara, directors of the "Asahi Shimbun."

Mr. A. C. M. Andersen, engineer-in-chief and acting manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., is retiring after 28 years in China in the service of the Company. He arrived here in 1900, during the Boxer trouble, to join the engineering staff of the Company. After serving in many ports, he was appointed, in 1914, to take full charge of the Company's affairs in China, and for valuable services rendered to the Chinese Government and to the Japanese Government he has received the Order of the Golden Crop from the former government and the Sacred Treasure from the latter government. Mr. Andersen leaves to-day on the C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia, and will travel to Copenhagen via Canada and the United States. His many friends wish him *bon voyage*, and many years of happiness during his well-earned retirement.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THRILLING SCENES AT LUNA PARK

Record Gathering at Opening of Greyhound Racing Track: Meeting Run in Smooth Order

For many months Shanghai has waited patiently for the promised thrills of greyhound racing and could be excused for being critical, but if what was offered by the Greyhound Racing Association at Luna Park on Saturday night was not sufficient to satisfy the most expectant, then it is difficult to conceive what really would excite them. It has been stated before that Luna Park in every way can compare very favourably with anything in the same line that can be offered at Home and there is no cause to retract the statement. At the same time, to be perfectly honest, a very long list of faults was noticed on Saturday, but these in the main were associated with a failure to appreciate local needs and easily can be remedied, with one exception. This latter is the matter of the higher-priced accommodation. It is realized that a very large proportion of Saturday's admission tickets were free, but, at the same time, the success of the project must depend on a regular attendance of somewhere near the same numbers, and for such the present accommodation is hopelessly inadequate. As regards the other failings it would perhaps not be quite fair to "rub it in" so early in the test of a somewhat bold effort, and some at least of the committee and officials displayed a marked anxiety to discover what was lacking, so it is expected that in the next few days they will make diligent inquiries and do their best to remedy the defects.

The races in details follow:—

1.—The Yangtzeppoo Stakes

First, \$100; Second, \$50.
A. W. Olsen and Y. F. Hung's b.d. 1
Warrior 2
Mme. Speciman's b.k.w.b. Queen of 2
the South 3
Miss Brothers' w.b.k.d. Fighting Fool 3
Mr. & Mrs. McElnain's f.d. Manna 0
F. E. Davey's w.r.d. Garden City 0
Mr. & Mrs. J. Springfield's r.f.d. High 0
Speed 0
Winner trained by G. McKay. Time, 31.64 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$28.70; \$7.
Places, \$13.10, \$12.10; \$3.50, \$3.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 49, 232, 266.
Unplaced:—Nos. 173, 133, 162.

2.—The Luna Park Opening Cup

For 13 Greyhounds, 1st and 2nd each heat qualify for final on Thursday, May 31. First, \$500 and cup; Second, \$250; Third, \$125.
Heat 1.—First, \$150; second, \$75.
Col. R. W. Duckert's r.f.d. Staff 1
Captain 2
A. Palamontain's b.w.d. Blue 2
Skies 3
Sir Victor Sassoon's b.d. Very 3
Slippery 3
We Two's f.d. Deal Castle 0
Major J. R. Robertson's b.d. Gay 0
Douglas 0
K. Chun's r.f.d. Netherdale 0
Winner trained by G. McKay. Time, 32.31 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$16.80; \$19.0.
Places, \$9.30, \$11.40; \$3.10, \$2.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 103, 268, 44.
Unplaced:—Nos. 181, 135, 263.

3.—Luna Park Hurdle Cup

For 8 Greyhounds, 1st and 2nd qualify for final on Thursday, May 31. First, \$300 and cup; Second, \$150.
Heat 1.—First, \$150; Second, \$75.
Misses Margot and Tita Stephen's 1
b.k.d. Merry Sinner 2
Sir Victor Sassoon's b.d.w.d. Vine 2
Street 3
J. B. Wishart's f.d. Captain Cuttle 3
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. McBain's b.d. 0
Magician 0
Winner trained by J. Piggitt. Time, 34.48 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$11.60; \$2.60.
Places, \$5.30, \$6.60; \$1.20, \$1.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 341, 77, 457.
Unplaced:—No. 461.

4.—The Luna Park Opening Cup

Heat 2.—First, \$150; Second, \$75.
Macox b.d.w.d. John Willie Go On 1
Ping Ping's f.b. Forgive and Forget 2
H. E. Arnold's f.d. Gin Sling 3
Mr. & Mrs. R. C. B. Fennell's b.d.b. 0
Gypsophila 0
Macox r.f.b. Lipstick 0
Sir Victor Sassoon's b.d. Violin 0
String 0
Winner trained by A. F. Short. Time, 32.96 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$32.70; \$6.
Places, \$13.90, \$10.30; \$2.60, \$2.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 105, 64, 311.
Unplaced:—Nos. 191, 350, 12.

5.—Luna Park Hurdle Cup

Heat 2.—First, \$150; Second, \$75.
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's r.w.d. White 1
Collar 2
Mr. & Mrs. J. Springfield and J. Edgar's 1
b.d.b. Lady's Wood 3
J. Liou's b.d. King Pippin 3

F. N. Matthews's f.b. Whidden Hill 0
Winner trained by G. McKay. Time, 36.33 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$12.10; \$3.30.
Places, \$7.10, \$18.60; \$1.60, \$1.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 279, 294, 359.
Unplaced:—No. 271.

6.—The Luna Park Opening Cup

Heat 3.—First, \$150; Second, \$75.
Mrs. E. Hayim's r.f.d. Fresh Fruit 1
A. de C. Sowerby's b.k.w.d. Magpie 2
Corner 3
M. C. & C. Y.'s r.f.d. Romford 3
Capt. A. A. Johnson's b.d.d. Sprig 0
Currie, Watson and Cumming's 0
r.f.d. Green Lanes 0
K. T. Wang's r.f.d. Walmer Castle 0
Winner trained by A. F. Short. Time, 31.40 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$23.60; \$4.
Places, \$9.30, \$8.50; \$2, \$1.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 302, 87, 77.
Unplaced:—Nos. 361, 136, 22.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

The two main events of Thursday's card were of course, the finals of the Luna Park Opening Cup, 500 yards flat, and the Luna Park Hurdle Cup, and the two favourites, Fresh Fruit and Merry Sinner, respectively, did not disappoint their many admirers. Although Fresh Fruit led all the way, his backers had an anxious moment or two when he was seriously challenged by Forgive and Forget. In the Cup Hurdle, Merry Sinner once again demonstrated that, as a hurdler, he is out on his own, and it seems that unless Frontier Force comes into the fray it will be a foregone conclusion that he will be a certainty for any race over the hurdles that is put on.

At the conclusion of the Cup races, the Silver Cups and bouquets of flowers were presented to the proud owners, Mrs. E. Hayim and the Misses Margot and Tita Stephen, amidst the applause of the crowd.

The Pooling Stakes

Mr. R. D. Murray's Hambleton 1
(trained by J. Thorpe) 2
Mr. M. Bolton's Gloriana (trained 2
by J. Piggitt) 3
Messrs. M. Reader Harris & S. 2
Moss's Montana (trained by G. 3
Ogborne) 3
Time, 37.04 sec.

The Hongkow Hurdle

Sir Victor Sassoon's Veiled Secret 1
(trained by J. Thorpe) 2
Mr. C. H. Arnold's Shahzada 2
(trained by G. McKay) 3
Mrs. Brian Bates's Cross Keys 3
(trained by A. F. Short) 3
Time, 35.56 sec.

Luna Park Opening Cup—Final.

Mr. E. Hayim's Fresh Fruit (trained 1
by A. F. Short) 2
Ping Ping's Forgive and Forget 2
(trained by G. Ogborne) 3
Mr. A. de C. Sowerby's Magpie 3
Corner (trained by J. Thorpe) 3
Mr. A. Palamontain's Blue Skies 0
(trained by G. Ogborne) 0
Col. W. R. Duckert's Staff Captain 0
(trained by G. McKay) 0
Macox's John Willie Go On (trained 0
by A. F. Short) 0
Time, 31.63 sec.

There was a buzz of excitement as "Cuthbert" came with his "roar" into the straight for the gate to be lifted, with sighs from the backers of Blue Skies who, as on his last appearance, turned round, to be left many lengths behind the pack headed by Fresh Fruit. Rounding the first bend the order was Fresh Fruit, Forgive and Forget, Magpie Corner and Staff Captain. Coming into the straight Forgive and Forget challenged Fresh Fruit and drew up to within about a length, in front of the stand, but the favourite drew away to win by a length and a half, three lengths separating Forgive and Forget and Magpie Corner.

The Kiangwan Stakes

Mrs. I. Tuxford's Ti Loo (trained 1
by J. Thorpe) 2
Mr. M. O. Springfield's Paleface 2
(trained by A. F. Short) 3
Mr. E. S. Wilkinson's Pollyanna 3
(trained by H. Bradish) 3
Time, 33.95 sec.

The Luna Park Hurdle Cup—Final

Misses M. and T. Stephen's Merry 1
Sinner (trained by J. Piggitt) 2
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's White Collar 2
(trained by G. McKay) 3
Mr. M. O. Springfield and Dr. J. 3
Edgar's Lady's Wood (trained by 0
A. F. Short) 0
Sir Victor Sassoon's Vine Street 0
(trained by J. Thorpe) 0
Time, 33.69 sec.

The main event of the evening saw the favourite, Merry Sinner, the first of the four finalists to break away from a good start. He took the first hurdle a couple of lengths ahead of Lady's Wood, and by the time the Control Tower was reached had a lead of about 10 lengths. This order was maintained at the second hurdle, but at the third hurdle, Lady's Wood and Vine Street started an "argument," allowing White Collar to take second place. Over the last hurdle and into the straight, Merry Sinner was on his own and finished many lengths ahead of White Collar, who was about four lengths ahead of Lady's Wood.

The Ming On Stakes

Dr. Evan-Jones's Joe Chamberlain 1
(trained by A. F. Short) 2
Mr. N. E. Kent's Caviar (trained by 1
J. Thorpe) 2
W. Two's Doodah (trained by J. 2
Piggitt) 3
Time, 32.91 sec.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH

Win for Shanghai on the Third Day After Hongkong Had Secured a lead; Fine Bowling on Concluding Day

The interport cricket match between Hongkong and Shanghai commenced on Saturday on the ground of the Shanghai Cricket Club. Shanghai won the toss, and the local skipper, Capt. Barrett, decided to bat first on a rather uncertain wicket.

Leach and Divecha opened quite confidently when facing Erskine, at the top-end, and Musson, but runs were difficult against bowling that had the command of good length and fielding that was keenness personified. Divecha, playing well to instruction, opened his account with a trio when 15 runs had been recorded, but with two runs added the Parsee cricketer played too late at a really good ball and Jex brought off a very smart catch at the wickets.

Leach then departed with no addition to the score, Erskine bringing off a meritorious one-handed catch to a ball that rose to the middle of the pitch off a half-cock shot from a bumping ball. Melsome was then caught at the wicket with his second ball.

The association of Barrett and Stokes promised well, for the half-century appeared through the medium of a delightful straight drive to the boundary off Reynolds by Shanghai's captain. After a spell of bowling by the Rev. E. W. Quick, Capt. Erskine again went on to bowl. This had the desired effect, for Barrett tried to turn the next ball to leg and presented Jex with an easy catch.

Quayle helped to put on 12 runs before the lunch interval. When play was resumed, at 2 o'clock, Stokes paid the penalty of putting his legs in front of a ball that well invited, and received, the appeal of l.b.w.

Palmer was next to go, and then Quayle was dismissed by a brilliant catch. Freshwater left at 113, and Isaacs was caught off a full toss.

With Barnes and Dr. O'Hara associated in the last-wicket partnership, the 130 appeared by means of the only concession by Jex—four byes that could not be avoided from Musson's wide delivery to leg, and which should have been converted into another boundary to increase the Doctor's meritorious score—but

the end came with Barnes being run out.

The Hongkong Innings

The wicket was somewhat easier when Hongkong commenced their venture at 3.10, and the start was full of hope, Hayward and Fincher settling down in excellent style to the bowling of Isaacs (pavilion-end) and Freshwater. Fincher was then bowled and Quick, who helped Hayward to add 13 runs, was out to a ball that would have struck his off stump. Freshwater then caught Reynolds at deep point.

Leach was introduced with the score reading 62, and although the position called for enterprise on the part of the batsmen, it was not forthcoming and runs came at a snail's pace. Musson left at 71—a simple return to the bowler—and the perseverance of O'Hara, coupled with the judgment of Barrett, claimed its reward with the score reading 75 when Hayward was dismissed. The day's play concluded with the dismissal of Sayer, the score being 108 for eight.

On resuming on Monday interesting play commenced with the association of Hancock and Erskine and, as a result, Hongkong gained the lead of 57 runs on the first innings.

Shanghai commenced their second venture under conditions that invited runs but half the side were out for 129, and this was the anxious position when O'Hara joined Leach in a stand that never will be forgotten and which produced 119 runs in exactly 100 minutes. The manner of the dismissal of both batsmen furnished further sensations, and after they left the end soon came with the total of 279.

Fifteen minutes remained for play on Monday, when Hayward and Fincher entered upon the task of obtaining the 223 runs required for victory and of this number they scored 13 without being separated before stumps were drawn for the day.

Hongkong's Debacle

They resumed on Tuesday, and to the bowling of Isaacs and Freshwater proceeded to improve Hongkong's position substantially. Then the local captain decided upon a bowler whom he had not previously tried in the match, Lieut. Melsome. Melsome has played for two seasons for Gloucester, and his advent at once signalled the downfall of the Hongkong team. The high wind which was blowing helped his swerve, and he quickly brought about the dismissal of Hayward. O'Hara went on at the far end of the pitch and secured a wicket, while Freshwater, again substituting in the match a bit of luck, especially in having the Hongkong captain caught off the first ball he had. Barnes, the Shanghai wicket-keeper, was wonderful at this stage of the game stumping one man off a ball by Melsome and catching out another. The result of this devastating attack was that seven of Hongkong's wickets were down before the luncheon interval, and although Owen-Hughes put up a fine defence, the remainder were dismissed within an hour after the resumption, giving an excellent win for Shanghai.

Full scores and analysis:—

1ST INNINGS—SHANGHAI

D. W. Leach, c. and b. Erskine 15
M. J. Divecha, c. Jex, b. Musson 5
Lieut. Melsome, c. Jex, b. Reynolds 1
L. F. Stokes, l.b.w., b. Musson 37
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, c. Jex, b. Erskine 25
J. A. Quayle, c. Hancock, b. Erskine 12
W. E. Palmer, c. Jex, b. Erskine 2
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, not out 19
Sgt. Freshwater, c. Hancock, b. Musson 7
J. A. Isaacs, c. Hayward, b. Musson 0
E. G. Barnes, run out 0
Byes—4; Leg-byes—1; Wides—1
Total 129

BOWLING ANALYSIS

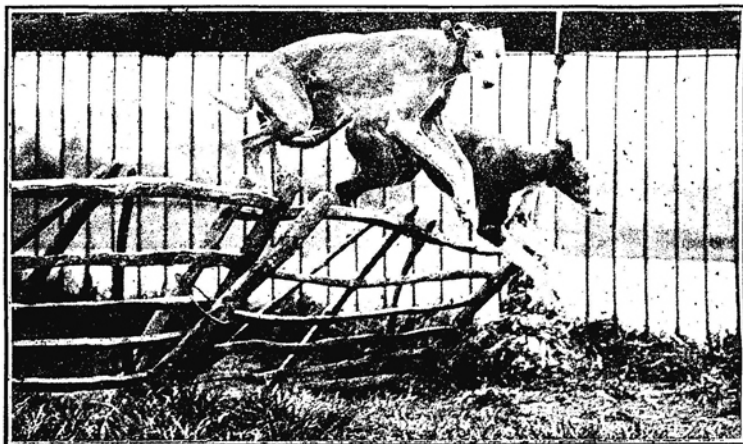
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt. I. Erskine	22	8	36	4
Lieut. A. H. Musson	19.5	5	42	4
Capt. J. R. Reynolds	7	2	22	1
Rev. E. K. Quick	9	1	23	0

FALL OF WICKETS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	29	33	75	94	97	99	112	130	129

Erskine Bowled 1 Wide.

GREYHOUNDS TRAINING FOR "CUTHBERT"



THE JUMPING IS A VERY PRETTY EFFECT AND THE GREYHOUNDS ARE FULLY CONSCIOUS HOW WELL THEY LOOK



LUNA-PARK AS SEEN AT NIGHT READY FOR FUN

END INNINGS—SHANGHAI

Lieut. Melsome, b. Reynolds	19
M. J. Divecha, run out	7
L. F. Stokes, b. Reynolds	80
D. W. Leach, c. Musson, b. Erskine	24
A. A. Quayle, b. Erskine	20
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, b. Quick	96
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c. Hancock, b. Musson	90
W. E. Palmer, b. Erskine	11
Sgt. Freshwater, c. Hayward, b. Erskine	11
E. G. Barnes, c. Palmer, b. Erskine	0
J. A. Isaacs, c. Hayward, b. Erskine	0
Byes—0; Leg-byes—5; Wides—2; No-balls—2	28
Total	279

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.	
Capt. J. Erskine	27.3 2 87 1
Lieut. A. H. Musson	31.9 4 4
Capt. J. R. Reynolds	15 3 35 2
Rev. E. K. Quick	15 3 37 1
H. Owen-Hughes	5 0 25 0
Erskine Bowled 2 No-balls and 1 Wide	
Reynolds Bowled 1 Wide	

FALL OF WICKETS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
19 35 36 82 129 248 248 275 279	

1ST INNINGS—HONGKONG

A. W. Hayward, c. and b. O'Hara	42
E. C. Fincher, b. Isaacs	4
Rev. E. K. Quick, lb.w., b. O'Hara	4
Capt. J. R. Reynolds, c. Freshwater, b. Isaacs	8
Lieut. A. H. Musson, c. and b. Leach	8
H. Owen-Hughes, c. Palmer, b. O'Hara	11
A. W. Ramsay, b. Leach	6
H. R. B. Hancock, b. Isaacs	32
G. R. Sayer, b. Isaacs, c. Divecha, b. Capt. J. Erskine, c. Divecha, b. Leach	46
S. Jex, not out	2
Byes—11; Leg-byes—3	14
Total	186

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.	
J. A. Isaacs	31.9 4 4
Sgt. Freshwater	13 4 16 0
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	30 17 41 3
D. W. Leach	18 6 51 3

FALL OF WICKETS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
25 38 47 71 75 94 108 175 186	

2ND INNINGS—HONGKONG

A. W. Hayward, b. Melsome	21
E. C. Fincher, b. O'Hara	30
Rev. E. K. Quick, c. Freshwater, b. Melsome	0
Capt. J. R. Reynolds, c. Barnes, b. Melsome	0
Lieut. A. H. Musson, c. Barnes, b. Melsome	1
H. Owen-Hughes, c. Stokes, b. Melsome	27
A. W. Ramsay, c. Barnes, b. Freshwater	2
H. R. B. Hancock, c. Stokes, b. Freshwater	0
G. R. Sayer, c. Divecha, b. Freshwater	6
Capt. J. Erskine, b. Freshwater	0
S. Jex, not out	0
Byes—11; Leg-byes—3	14
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.	
J. A. Isaacs	10 5 19 0
Sgt. Freshwater	14 3 30 4
Lieut. Melsome	16.3 5 28 5
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	12 7 11 1

FALL OF WICKETS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
48 50 54 64 74 88 88 102 102 102	

HONGKONG v. UNITED SERVICES

The weather proved very unkind to the cricketers engaged in Thursday's match between the visiting Hongkong eleven and a team selected from the United Services in Shanghai, for rain set in shortly before noon and later fell so heavily that a halt was called 15 minutes before the luncheon hour. It was found possible to resume shortly after half past two and although the players had to contend with further intermittent showers, the tea interval proved the only other interruption to a very interesting day's cricket which ended when stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock.

Messrs. H. B. Olderssen and Col. Young officiated as umpires. Scores, to date:—

1ST INNINGS—HONGKONG

A. W. Hayward, c. Freshwater, b. Melsome	4
E. C. Fincher, c. and b. Freshwater	4
Rev. E. K. Quick, c. Freshwater, b. Melsome	2
H. Owen-Hughes, c. Freshwater, b. Casswell	19
Lieut. A. H. Musson, c. Moffatt	23
Capt. N. A. Thorp, c. Sheppard, b. Casswell	97
G. R. Sayer, not out	27
H. R. B. Hancock, c. Quinn, b. Melsome	27
Capt. J. Erskine, c. Moffatt, b. Melsome	2
Capt. A. R. Reynolds, c. Moffatt, b. Melsome	2
S. Jex, c. Casswell, b. Freshwater	11
Byes—4; Leg-byes—3; No-balls—4	11
Total	206

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.	
Sgt. Freshwater	16.1 4 4
Lieut. Melsome	35 9 97 5

INTERPORT LAWN TENNIS

A Successful Week for Shanghai: Three Wins on the Initial Day

Despite the morning's overcast sky the interport lawn tennis series opened on Saturday afternoon in brilliant sunshine, when three matches were played, all of which Shanghai was successful in winning; the ladies' doubles, 8-6, 7-5, ladies' singles, 6-3, 6-3, and the mixed doubles, 6-4, 6-4.

The Ladies' Doubles

Play on Saturday was opened with the ladies doubles, Lady Stuart-Taylor and Mrs. R. E. Tottenham (Hongkong) playing Mrs. Stafford-Smith and Mme. J. van Haute.

Shanghai won the first game in the first set, and Hongkong the second after which Shanghai pulled away and brought the score up to 4-1 before Hongkong came back into the tussle and succeeded in catching up at 6-6. But Mrs. Stafford-Smith then won her service and Mrs. Tottenham lost hers which ended the set.

In the second set play was more even, and though at one point Hongkong was leading 5-3, Shanghai caught up and finally won at 7-5, thus winning the first match of the series.

Mrs. Fischer v. Miss Lo

The next to be played was the ladies' singles, in which Miss Enid Lo (Hongkong) met Mrs. K. H. Fischer (Shanghai), and this resulted in another win for Shanghai, also in two sets.

Interesting Mixed Doubles

The mixed doubles was the most attractive and interesting part of the programme, when Dr. and Mrs. Tottenham played for Hongkong against Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mr. J. L. Wade. Mrs. Tottenham had already played in one match, but her play was easily as good if not better in this encounter, while Dr. Tottenham gave a good display at the net. Mr. Wade's play was well up to standard and he was literally all over the court, and was well backed by his partner.

The umpires during Saturday's matches were Messrs. W. P. Roberts, J. H. Pott, and H. Gulick.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

In the opening match of the Men's Doubles, Dr. Rasmussen and Mr. Canavaro enjoyed a comfortable victory at the expense of Dr. Tottenham and Mr. E. C. Fincher, the scores being 6-1; 6-3, 6-2.

Ladies' Singles

The second match proved to be a singles between Mrs. Miles, of Hongkong, and Mrs. Van Haute, of Shanghai, the local representative winning in two straight sets by the scores of 6-3; 6-2.

The Unofficial Doubles

The last, and unofficial, match of the afternoon was a Mixed Doubles between Mrs. Miles and Mr. Redmond, Hongkong, and Mrs. Fischer and Mr. Meise, Shanghai, and it proved to be the most interesting exhibition of the afternoon from the viewpoint of the spectators score—6-2, 1-6, 8-6.

LA-Com. Casswell	14	3	48	2
Lieut. Moffatt	5	2	5	1
Lieut. Melsome Bowled 3 and Sgt. Freshwater 1—No-ball				
FALL OF THE WICKETS				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10				
5 5 17 32 44 65 129 129 135 205				

1ST INNINGS—UNITED SERVICES

Mid. E. C. Baylton, b. Thorp	23
Major E. H. Fitzherbert, c. Quick	14
Capt. S. E. V. Quinn, not out	36
Major W. Goldwell, not out	17
Comdr. A. H. S. Casswell, to bat	—
Capt. J. W. Hinchcliffe, to bat	—
Major J. H. D. Sheppard, to bat	—
Lieut. G. R. Melsome, to bat	—
Capt. A. A. Johnson, to bat	—
Lieut. Moffatt, to bat	—
Sgt. Freshwater, to bat	—
Byes—2; Leg-byes—3	5
Total (2 wickets)	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS

O. M. R. W.	
Capt. J. Erskine	10 3 28 0
Lieut. A. H. Musson	6 2 11 0
Rev. E. K. Quick	6 1 27 0
Capt. Thorp	5 1 16 2
Capt. Reynolds	2 0 8 0

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1 2	
56 54	

MONDAY'S MATCHES

The interport tennis series was continued on Monday afternoon on the Majestic Hotel courts. In the first game, Mrs. Miles and Miss Enid Lo (Hongkong) were beaten by Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Elmore (Shanghai), 6-4, 2-6, 7-5. Quite an even game was witnessed. Mrs. Pearson played a pretty net game and confused her opponents by excellent placing and smashing. Miss Lo was a little erratic at the commencement but her serving was good and she improved steadily after the first set. She and Mrs. Elmore had several evenly matched tussles at volleying from the back courts and Miss Lo made use of some effective cuts which scored at critical points. Although small in stature, Miss Lo is very quick and at all times was keenly alive and she endeavoured to force matters whenever opportunity offered. Mrs. Pearson was brilliant at times but all four seemed very steady rather than spectacular. They all had telling overhead services but there was little interest in the first set which went to Shanghai.

The Men's Doubles

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Yew Man-kit (Hongkong) lost to Dr. Duck and Mr. Roberts (Shanghai) 6-0, 12-10, 6-2.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES

Hongkong came to the fore on Tuesday in the Interport Tennis matches which were continued on the court of the Majestic Hotel, Mrs. R. E. Tottenham (Hongkong) winning the ladies singles from Mrs. Stafford-Smith (Shanghai), 6-3, 6-3. In the men's singles, Dr. R. E. Tottenham (Hongkong) v. Mr. J. L. Wade (Shanghai) the score went to Shanghai with 6-0, 6-2, and 6-2.

The match was well attended considering that it was a week-day, and the gusts of wind which had been remarked during the day made no difference to the play on the sheltered court of the Majestic. The Ladies Singles started promptly at 3 p.m., with Mrs. Tottenham serving. The first two games went to Shanghai with Mrs. Stafford-Smith showing dependable long drives, and Mrs. Tottenham not quite up to her later form, especially as regarded backhand driving. Thereafter, Mrs. Tottenham gained steadily and the ensuing games were especially nice to watch owing to a good deal of excellent volleying as each game got going. Mrs. Tottenham's game during both the sets depended on steady long driving, interspersed with a lively placing of balls to keep her opponent on the jump in the back of the court. Mrs. Stafford-Smith's game showed a few more pretty shots than the Hongkong player perhaps, but the steady quality of Mrs. Tottenham's game tilted the balance in her favour. The serving of both ladies was without exception dependable. Mrs. Tottenham using a neat underhand to place her balls squarely, and Mrs. Stafford-Smith's service being a brisk overhead.

Honours Easy

At the beginning of the second set, both ladies showed an appreciable slackening up for the first two games. Mrs. Tottenham won a love game on Shanghai's serve, Mrs. Stafford-Smith letting several shots pass without, apparently, a try. Hongkong then won another quick game, Mrs. Tottenham starting off her serve with double balls. Then a deuce game brought the score 2-1 in favour of Hongkong and several telling strokes by Mrs. Stafford-Smith in the next game brought the score to 2-1. This was followed by a game for Hongkong and a game for Shanghai, the score standing at 3-1. Thereafter, Mrs. Tottenham took the lead, and though the games went to deuce several times, the greater range and variety of strokes of the Hongkong lady clinched the match.

Following a short interval during which the Interport players "sat" for their photograph, at shortly past 4 o'clock, the men's singles commenced, Mr. Wade serving, Mr. Wade's smashing style giving him an easy lead over Hongkong. At the start of the next set, Dr.

Tottenham showed more determined playing, and won a love game to make the score stand in Hongkong's favour 2-1, but Mr. Wade's somewhat wild shots during these games grew steadier and his placing more and more effective, to give Shanghai the second set. Apparently through some arrangement between the players, another set was decided on and during the quick game which followed, Dr. Tottenham kept his opponent on a brisk jump and showed some smart net work which had been lacking in preceding games. Mr. Wade's steadier smashing, however, gave the final set to Shanghai.

The exhibition match, played after the official matches, provided some of the most interesting tennis of the afternoon, Hongkong winning in two sets, with a score 9-7, 10-8. Players were Miss Enid Lo and Mr. F. A. Redmond (Hongkong) and Miss Hazel Crawford and the Rev. W. P. Roberts (Shanghai).

WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES

The finals in the official games of the Interport Tennis matches went to Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon on the grass court of the Majestic Hotel, the first singles' match beginning at 3 p.m., before a sparse audience, played between Mr. F. A. Redmond (Hongkong) and Dr. O. D. Rasmussen (Shanghai). The scores for the four sets were 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4 in favour of Shanghai.

The second match began about 4.30, between Mr. E. D. Fincher (Hongkong) and Dr. E. F. Duck (Shanghai) with the score in favour of Shanghai 6-1, 6-3 and 6-4.

No outstanding tennis was provided although as both matches progressed there were effective streaks of playing which the few spectators who were in attendance did not fail to appreciate with applause. The gusts of wind in the early part of the afternoon had a noticeable effect upon some of the milder balls, and this gave an impression of ineffectual placing on several occasions.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL

U. S. Marines Defeated by Daimai Team

On Saturday the Daimai baseball team from Osaka and a team representing the 4th Regiment, U. S. M. C., gave the best exhibition of baseball which Shanghai fans have had the pleasure of witnessing this season. The visitors won by the score of 3-0, but had it not been for several costly Marine errors, darkness might have forced the players to postpone the final outcome.

The Japanese team did play a better game of ball and their error column, which was dotted but once, together with seven hits, is ample explanation of the reasons for their victory.

Sunday's Game

The strong Daimai team on Sunday continued what appears to be a victorious winning streak when they trounced the local Nagni Unions (Japanese All-Stars) on the Race Course, by the score of 4-2. The game was played through in almost record time for Shanghai and required only one hour and 35 minutes.

Monday's Game

The Daimai team from Osaka won their first series in Shanghai in five years, on Monday, by defeating the strong U. S. Marine team by the score of 5-2. It was not until the ninth frame that the winners clinched the title, although they held a one-run lead from the fifth. Nakagawa was the star of the game, and virtually won the game for the Daimai aggregation.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY

Holland Beaten by India in Final

Amsterdam, May 26.

In the Olympic Hockey final India beat Holland by 3-0. Germany gained third place by defeating Belgium by 3-0. Belgium was fourth—Reuter.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Win for Mr. T. Perkins Over Mr. Wethered

London, May 25.

The complete results of the sixth round of the British Amateur Golf Championship, which is being played at Prestwick, are as follows: T. Perkins (Castle Bromwich) defeated N. Dickson (Glasgow) by 4 up and 2 to play, E. Tipping (Ashdown Forest) beat Lang by 6 and 5, W. Tulloch (Cathkin Brass) defeated Dr. McCallum at the twentieth hole, and Mr. Wethered eliminated Mr. Beaumont Pease at the twenty-first hole.

Later.

In the semi-finals, Perkins beat Tulloch by 6 up and 5 to play and Wethered eliminated Tipping by 4 and 3.

May 26.

At Prestwick in the final of the British Amateur Golf Championship, Mr. T. Perkins (Castle Bromwich) beat Mr. Roger Wethered (Worpleton) over 36 holes by 6 up and 4 to play.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

Big Score by Hardinge in Kent v. Gloucester

London, May 25.

At Worcester Middlesex beat Worcestershire by an innings and 35 runs. Worcestershire 225 and 176. Middlesex 436 for 7, declared (Hendren 101 not out, Lee 143).

At Gloucester, Kent beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 66 runs. Gloucestershire 174 and 239. Kent 479 for 6, declared (Hardinge 263 not out, Woolley 107).

At Cambridge, Notts beat Cambridgeshire by seven wickets. Cambridge 117 (S. Staples 7 for 44) and 106 (S. Staples 5 for 37). Notts 129 (Blundell 6 for 51) and 85 for 3.

At Northampton, Northamptonshire beat Yorkshire on the first innings. Northants 161 (Rhodes 5 for 37) and 50 for 3. Yorkshire 149 (Thomas 5 for 41).

The match between Surrey and Sussex at the Oval was drawn and does not count in the County Cricket Championship. Sussex 139 for 4, declared. Surrey 82 for 2.

The match between Oxford University and Derbyshire at Oxford was drawn. Derbyshire 294. Oxford 149 (Lee 5 for 42) and, following on, 123 for 4.

May 29.

At Lord's Middlesex beat Sussex by 112 runs. Middlesex 195 (Tate 5 for 40) and 339 for 7 declared (Twining 121). Sussex 207 (Hearne 5 for 40) and 215.

At Leyton, Essex beat Worcestershire by 10 wickets. Worcestershire 211 and 232. Essex 436 for 9 declared (Russell 135) and 8 for 0.

At Nottingham, Surrey beat Notts by 7 wickets. Notts 457 (Gunn 122) and 50 (Fender 4 for 21, Peach 6 for 24). Surrey 288 (Hobbs 14) and 220 for 3.

At Southampton, Gloucestershire beat Hampshire by 7 wickets. Hampshire 112 (Hammond 5 for 46, Sinfeld 5 for 62) and 348 (Mead 110). Gloucestershire 279 and 182 for 3.

At Sheffield, Yorkshire beat Lancashire on the first innings. Lancashire 285 and 80 for 1. Yorkshire 473 (Sutcliffe 140).

At Derby, Warwickshire beat Derbyshire by 6 wickets. Derbyshire 205 (Hutchinson 111) and 237 for 6, declared. Warwickshire 357 (Wynn 104) and 176 for 4.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire by 2 wickets. Northants 318 and 125 (Astill 5 for 16). Leicestershire 326 (Dawson 130) and 123 for 8.

At Oxford, Oxford University beat Glamorgan by 8 wickets. The 'Varsity 494 and 73 for 2. Glamorgan 323 and following on 243.

At Taunton Kent beat Somerset by an innings and 84 runs. Kent 476 for 9 declared (Chapman 141 Ames 129). Somerset 244 and 148 (Ashdown 5 for 31)—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 30.—The Japanese participants in the Olympic Games beat races left for Europe via Siberia to-day. They are proceeding first to London, where they will practice on the Thames under Oxford and Cambridge coaches.—Reuter.

C. J. C. CHAMPIONS MEETING

Soochow has Easy Win from Brison and Prince Walbert II:
Clutha Brings Off Big Ramp

Had the Stewards of the Chinese Jockey Club been guided by the experience of clubs which have had far more to do with the management of racing than they have, Saturday at the Yangtzeport course might have been a very interesting day—and the same may be written of each of the succeeding days of the second Official Meeting. They fixed the race card for twelve events a day, and they must have known before hand that their members would be entering an extraordinarily large number of griffins in addition to the sub-griffins and old ponies. In the circumstances, it was ridiculous to start the meeting at 1 p.m., for it was only a few minutes off 7 p.m. before the card was finished, which naturally made it highly inconvenient for people with engagements in town.

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Ying Ziang Hsiang Plate

Half mile.

- 1.—Auto's Great Triumph, C. Encarnacao, 158.
- 2.—T. Z. Woo's Entire, S. A. Judah, 155.
- 3.—C. S. Mao's The Sandgrouse, F. Nooit, 152.

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths. Time, 56½ sec.

2.—The C.J.C. Sub-Griffins Handicap

(“A” Class)

One mile.

- 1.—We Seven's U. 7, T. Y. Tung, 155.
- 2.—Perchang's Consideration, L. P. Quincy, 155.
- 3.—T. T. Chow & Co's Grand Concert, T. T. Chow, 155.

Won by 1½ length; a head. Time, 2 min. 06½ sec.

3.—The C.J.C. Sub-Griffins Handicap

(“B” Class)

One mile.

- 1.—S. W. Hee's Chanchow, T. Y. Tung, 148.
- 2.—W. L. Kow's Flying Boat, V. M. Haimovitch, 145.
- 3.—Admiral Co's Wisdom II, S. A. Judah, 150.

Won by 1½ length; a head. Time, 2 min. 07½ sec.

4.—The C.J.C. Griffins Sweepstakes

(Classic)

One mile.

- 1.—H. C. Euyang's Prince Walbert II, H. Maitland, 155.
- 2.—C. S. Mao's Merry Chap, C. Encarnacao, 152.
- 3.—T. Z. Woo's Flying Foot, J. Pote-Hunt, 149.

Won by 3 lengths; ¾ length. Time, 2 min. 04½ sec.

5.—The “Z” Class Handicap

Nine furlongs.

- 1.—M. M. Sokoloff's Hya Mourometz, M. M. Sokoloff, 155.
- 2.—Allan's Orange William, H. Maitland, 145.
- 3.—Tong's Canadian, J. Pote-Hunt, 148.

Won by 4 lengths; 1½ length. Time, 2 min. 17½ sec.

6.—The Trial Plate

One mile.

- 1.—T. T. L. and H. J. K's Soochow, H. Huang, 158.
- 2.—Ed. Sheng's Firefly, H. Maitland, 149.
- 3.—Perchang's Legalization, L. P. Quincy, 155.

Won by 4 lengths; 4 lengths. Time, 2 min. 03½ sec.

7.—The Efficiency Plate

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—Plain's Biplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
- 2.—C. S. Mao's Merry Memories, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
- 3.—Mrs. Z. L. Yang's Indian Corn, S. A. Judah, 158.

Won by 1½ length; 1½ length. Time, 2 min. 39½ sec.

8.—The Graceful Plate

Three-quarter mile.

- 1.—Abundance's Sportsman Union, H. C. Pih, 155.
- 2.—Majesty's The Brambling, A. N. Dallas, 155.
- 3.—Ed. Sheng & Co's Petain, L. F. Seong, 155.

Won by 3 lengths; a neck. Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.

9.—The Urga Plate

One mile.

- 1.—T. Z. Woo's Swift Foot, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.
- 2.—H. S. Chung's Produable, H. Maitland, 155.
- 3.—C. S. Mao's Merry Stag, C. Encarnacao, 155.

Ed. Sheng & Co's Battlement, W. Hill, 155. *Dead heat.

10.—The Empire Stakes

One and a half mile.

- 1.—Ed. Sheng & Co's Department, W. Hill, 158.
- 2.—Admiral Co's Princeson, C. Encarnacao, 158.
- 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Hawk, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.

*Dead heat; 2 lengths. Time, 2 min. 11½ sec.

11.—The Southern Cup

Three-quarter mile.

- 1.—Y. L. Sung and M. L. Wing's Blackstone, W. N. Henderson, 155.
- 2.—H. C. Euyang's Prince Sanbert, L. P. Quincy, 153.
- 3.—Olive Oil, H. C. Colloca, 149.

*Dead heat; 2 lengths. Time, 1 min. 31 sec.

12.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—Cire's Prettylight, E. Moller, 160.
- 2.—Ed. Sheng & Co's Brison, J. Liou, 168.
- 3.—Fah Kee's Interruptive, H. C. Colloca, 145.

Won by 1½ length; ¾ length. Time, 2 min. 39½ sec.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Speedy Plate

Five furlongs.

- 1.—T. Z. Woo's grey, Agile Foot, J. Pote-Hunt, 155.
- 2.—Lambert's ches., Sola Bill, J. B. Lok, 152.
- 3.—S. L. Chang's ches., The Brass Horse, F. Nooit, 149.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half. Time, 1 min. 15½ sec.

2.—The Hopeful Handicap

One mile.

- 1.—Hee & Ho's grey, Chekiang, T. Y. Tung, 162.
- 2.—Plane's grey, Monoplane, C. Encarnacao, 152.
- 3.—Fah Kee's grey, Interruptive, H. Colloca, 150.

Won by one and a half lengths; half. Time, 2 min. 05½ sec.

3.—The China Cup

Three-quarter mile.

- 1.—Abundance's bay, Sportsman Union, H. C. Pih, 155.
- 2.—Mrs. Yih's bay, Pink Diamond, H. Maitland, 158.
- 3.—K. D. Sop's ches., Ready Money, J. B. Lok, 150.

Won by three lengths; two. Time, 1 min. 29½ sec. (equals record).

4.—The Perfect Cup

Seven furlongs.

- 1.—Fah Kee's skew, Presentative, H. C. Colloca, 152.
- 2.—Brokers' grey, Gold Mine, J. Pote-Hunt, 147.
- 3.—Plane's grey, Aeroplane, C. Encarnacao, 160.

Won by a short head; three-quarters. Time, 1 min. 43½ sec.

5.—The May Plate

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—Fah Kee's bay, Old Style, H. C. Colloca, 155.
- 2.—C. S. Mao's white, Merry Lord, L. P. Quincy, 152.
- 3.—Mrs. Yih's brown, Black Diamond II, S. A. Judah, 152.

Won by a head; a neck. Time, 2 min. 39½ sec.

6.—The C.J.C. Derby Sweepstakes

(Classic)

One and a half mile.

- 1.—H. C. Euyang's skew, Prince Walbert II, H. Maitland, 155.
- 2.—Plane's ches., Biplane, C. Encarnacao, 153.
- 3.—S. L. Chang's ches., The Wellknown Horse, W. Hill, 152.

Won by two lengths; one and a half. Time, 3 min. 03½ sec.

7.—The Red Joss House Plate

One mile.

- 1.—Hy. Sheng's dun, C.O.D., L. F. Seong, 152.
- 2.—Hee & Ho's ches., Kwangtung, T. Y. Tung, 152.
- 3.—Ed. Sheng's grey, Fellowship, W. Hill, 155.

Won by one and a half lengths; three-quarters. Time, 2 min. 04½ sec.

8.—The Mongol Plate

Nine furlongs.

- 1.—Sung & Wong's bay, Brownstone, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 147.
- 2.—Ed. Sheng's grey, Mastership, J. Liou, 147.
- 3.—F. Y. & Co's bay, Yuh Yuh Yuh, A. N. Dallas, 147.

Won by a half-length; three-quarters. Time, 2 min. 33½ sec.

9.—The C.J.C. Stakes

One and a half mile.

- 1.—Admiral Co's bay, Princeson, C. Encarnacao, 153.
- 2.—H. S. Chung's grey, Produable, L. P. Quincy, 150.
- 3.—Sheng & Co's grey, Department, W. Hill, 158.

3.—Fred Elias's grey, Firefly, H. Maitland, 147.

Won by one length; half; dead-heat for third. Time, 3 min. 12½ sec.

10.—The Scurry Stakes

Nine furlongs.

- 1.—Two Fives' ches., Xenophone, T. Y. Tung, 159.
- 2.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Monarch, W. Hill, 153.
- 3.—Ed. Sheng's ches., Conductorship, J. Liou, 147.

Won by one and a half lengths; three-quarters. Time, 1 min. 48½ sec.

11.—The Pacific Stakes

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—Sheng & Co's grey, Brison, J. Liou, 153.
- 2.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, L. P. Quincy, 150.
- 3.—T. T. C. T's bay, Grand Parade, T. T. Chow, 150.

Won by three-quarter; three lengths. Time, 2 min. 33½ sec.

12.—The Woosung Plate

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—Chow & Co's bay, Grand Concert, T. T. Chow, 155.
- 2.—We Seven's grey, U. 7, T. Y. Tung, 157.
- 3.—Admiral Co's ches., Wisdom II, S. A. Judah, 152.

Won by three-quarter; one and a half lengths. Time, 2 min. 40½ sec.

MONDAY'S RESULTS

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Sprint Plate

Five furlongs.

- 1.—Hee & Ho's grey, Chekiang, T. Y. Tung, 155.
- 2.—M. M. Sokoloff's bay, Madeira, V. E. Arnhold, 147.
- 3.—Fah Kee's grey, Gold Mine, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.

Won by a half-length; three-quarter. Time, 1 min. 19 sec.

2.—The Nicety Plate

One mile.

- 1.—Chow & Co's grey, Clutha, T. T. Chow, 145.
- 2.—Ed. Sheng's bay, Ownership II, J. Liou, 145.
- 3.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, L. P. Quincy, 155.

Won by two lengths; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 09½ sec.

3.—The Racing Stakes

Three quarters mile.

- 1.—Maylen's grey, Western Park, T. Y. Tung, 145.
- 2.—Fah Kee's grey, Old Friend, H. Colloca, 148.
- 3.—Y. S. Doo's ches., Gold Rush, F. Nooit, 142.

Won by a half-length; the same. Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.

4.—The Llama Miao Plate

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—S. L. Chang's ches., The Wellknown Horse, W. Hill, 152.
- 2.—Card's bay, Jack of Diamonds, Wm. Hu, 145.
- 3.—Ed. Sheng's brown, Inspectorship, J. Liou, 142.

Won by three lengths; the same. Time, 2 min. 38½ sec.

5.—The Dolonor Plate

Seven furlongs.

- 1.—M. L. Wong's bay, Brownstone, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 157.
- 2.—Two Fives' ches., Xenophone, T. Y. Tung, 160.
- 3.—Satisfy's grey, Serpent de Nile, L. P. Quincy, 145.

Won by a half-length; one. Time, 1 min. 48½ sec.

6.—The Majestic Handicap

One mile.

- 1.—Toog's bay, Ormonde, J. Pote-Hunt, 156.
- 2.—Shendrikoff's bay, Zorhan, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 152.
- 3.—Sheng & Co's dun, Refreshment, W. Hill, 154.

Won by two lengths; three-quarter. Time, 2 min. 09½ sec.

7.—The Far Eastern Plate

One mile.

- 1.—Sheng's & Co's grey, Battlement, W. Hill, 150.
- 2.—H. S. Chung's grey, Produable, L. P. Quincy, 155.
- 3.—F. Y. Wang's dun, Kissproof, A. N. Dallas, 152.

Won by three-quarters; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 04½ sec.

8.—The Victory Handicap

Nine furlongs.

- 1.—C. S. Mao's dun, Merry Boy, F. Nooit, 150.
- 2.—Lucerne's bay, Spark Hill, A. N. Dallas, 146.
- 3.—Plane's grey, Monoplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.

Won by one length; three-quarter. Time, 2 min. 29½ sec.

9.—The Champion Sweepstakes

(Classic)

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—T. T. L. & H. J. K's grey, Soochow, H. Huang, 158.
- 2.—Sheng & Co's grey, Brison, J. Liou, 152.
- 3.—Euyang's skew, Prince Walbert II, H. Maitland, 155.

Won by one length; three-quarter. Time, 2 min. 36½ sec.

10.—The Nil Desperandum Cup

Three quarters mile.

- 1.—T. Z. Woo's grey, Flying Foot, J. Pote-Hunt, 149.
- 2.—T. & H's black, Ptolemy, T. Y. Tung, 153.
- 3.—C. S. Mao's ches., Merry Memories, W. Hu, 152.

Won by two lengths; one and a half. Time, 1 min. 31½ sec.

11.—The Consolation Stakes

One mile.

- 1.—Toog's grey, Tyne II, J. Pote-Hunt, 151.
- 2.—Hee & Ho's ches., Kwangtung, T. Y. Tung, 152.
- 3.—F. Y. Wang's grey, Charming Osent, A. N. Dallas, 150.

Won by one length; three-quarter. Time, 2 min. 04½ sec.

12.—The Jockey Cup

One and a quarter mile.

- 1.—Admiral Co's Wisdom II, S. C. Chang, 141.
- 2.—Lansing's dun, New Mark, N. Deitz, 147.
- 3.—Botelho's grey, Mezzo-Forte, J. V. Botelho, 151.

Won by 1½ length; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 45 sec.

TIENTSIN SPRING

RACES

Results of Week's Programme:
Gobi Eve Wins Champions

Tientsin, May 24.

The results of the Tientsin spring races were as follow:—

1st Race The Tze-Chu-Lin Stakes

(Half a mile)

- 1.—Raffles' Ivybridge
- 2.—Eden's Irish Guard
- 3.—Tholcomb's Samoset

2nd Race The Maiden Plate

(One mile)

- 1.—J. M. D's Blackstone
- 2.—H. Tongewa's Haruna
- 3.—J. N. D's Remember

3rd Race The Trial Plate (One mile)

- 1.—Ramar's Romance
- 2.—J. Burton's Mokoia
- 3.—M. M. & W's Argovia II

4th Race The Stayers' Cup

(One mile and a half)

- 1.—W. M. Howell's Gobi Eve
- 2.—Dalesman's Avondale
- 3.—L. & L's White Jade

5th Race The Urga Plate

(One mile and a quarter)

- 1.—Hardale's Kingsbridge
- 2.—H. Tongewa's Haruna
- 3.—William Macade's Squire Cholmondeley

6th Race The Pei-Ho Stakes

(Three quarters of a mile)

- 1.—Raffles' Paignton
- 2.—Fairroffer's Praetor
- 3.—Smith's Mayia.—Reuter

7th Race The Northern Cup

(One mile and a half)

- 1.—Burton's Myall
- 2.—Tipper & Viola's Mosman
- 3.—J. W. M's Kishoo

Time: 3 min. 19½ sec.

8th Race The Griffins Scurry

(Three quarters of a mile)

- 1.—M. & W's Lugano
- 2.—Davis's Polo
- 3.—Shimizu's Nikko II

Time: 1 min. 32 sec.

9th Race The Liu Li Cup (Two miles)

- 1.—Burton's Courang
- 2.—Macade's Beau Geste
- 3.—J. W. M's Kestrel

Time: 4 min. 23½ sec.

10th Race The Nankow Plate

(Seven furlongs)

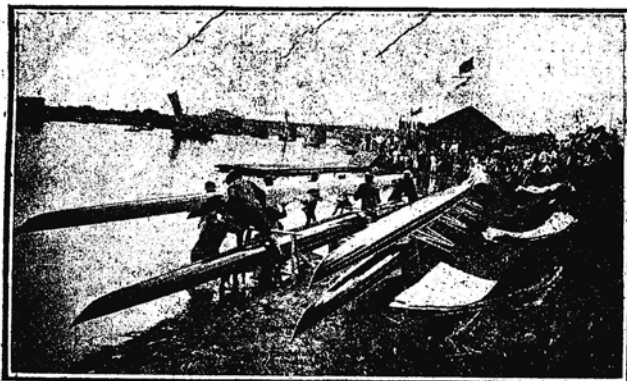
- 1.—Hoch's Little World
- 2.—Watts's Crackman*
- 3.—H. V. B's Weybridge*

11th Race The Stanley Steeplechase

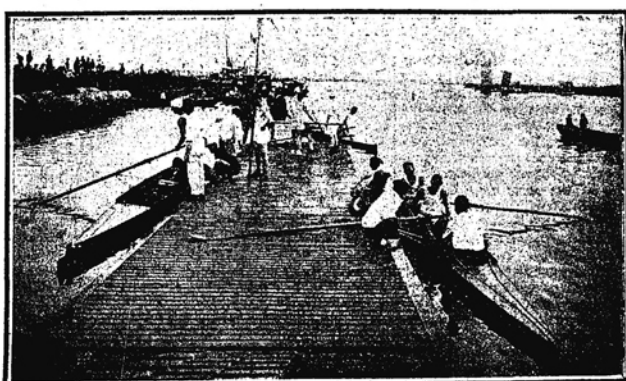
(about 2½ miles)

SCENES AT THE HENLI REGATTA

Photographs by P. Zetterlund



A BUSY SCENE AT THE ENCLOSURE ALLOTTED FOR STORING THE RACING CRAFT.



MANNING THE BOATS FOR THE GRIFFIN PAIRS.



A FAIR INDICATION OF THE INTEREST AROUSED BY THE REGATTA AMONG THE HENLI COUNTRYFOLK.



VICTORIOUS ENGLISH CREW—LEFT TO RIGHT:—R. G. WOODHEAD (STR.), L. F. PAYNE (NO. 3), W. J. BROWN (COX), H. V. GULSTON (NO. 2) AND G. J. DAY (BOW).

THE ROWING CLUB'S SPRING REGATTA

Exciting Struggle in International Fours: Win for England after Spirited Effort by Germany

The Spring Regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club took place at Henli on Saturday and Sunday, Monday being utilized as a kind of "off-day" for such events as sailing races (under the auspices of the Shanghai Yacht Club and Midget Sailing Club, whose co-operation was very much appreciated at the regatta), mixed fours, swimming races, ladies' fours and similar competitions. Despite many counter-attractions in town a very large crowd journeyed up to the course by the special trains arranged for the regatta days by the authorities of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The reach looked extremely pretty with all the houseboats that lined either side of the stream gaily decked out with flags and bunting. At night time the effect was also very pleasing, the twinkling lights reflected in the water making of the scene a veritable fairyland.

The officials in charge of the regatta were:—

Judges.—Messrs. E. T. Byrne, R. I. Pearson, A. G. Mossop, and L. Jung-her.

Umpires.—Messrs. G. E. O. Mayne, and P. M. Lancaster.

Starters.—Messrs. W. E. Sauer, and J. A. Moller.

Timekeepers.—Messrs. R. W. Mac-Cabe, and H. D. Rodger.

Clerks of the Course.—Messrs. G. E. Marden, and L. G. Day.

Pontoon Officials.—Messrs. R. L. Evans, R. B. Rouch, C. J. Doughty, and O. Hausmann.

The detailed results of the various races are appended:—

Lightweight Griffin Pairs

(Under 140 lb.) 2 mile

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 1

1st	lb.
Bow E. Wagner	138
Str. G. Schulz	128
Cox C. Grenz	160

COLOUR RED: STATION 2

Bow K. R. Plowright	128
Str. R. Richards	139
Cox B. H. M. Broomhall	140

International Fours

(1 1/2 miles)

ENGLAND

BOAT NO. 1: STATION 2

1st	lb.
Bow G. J. Day	150
Str. H. V. Gulston	154

3	L. F. Payne	158
Str.	R. G. Woodhead	175
Cox	W. J. Brown	150

GERMANY

BOAT NO. 4: STATION 3

2nd	lb.
Bow W. Neugebauer	160
Str. H. Aust	155
Cox E. Schuster	168
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox P. Schweizer	145

AMERICA

BOAT NO. 3: STATION 1

3rd	lb.
Bow R. W. Whitcomb	173
Str. H. Abeling	180
Cox W. M. Portrade	190
Str. C. J. Doughty Jr.	180
Cox C. J. Doughty Jr.	165

SCOTLAND

BOAT NO. 2: STATION 4

4th	lb.
Bow D. G. McLennan	145
Str. H. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. C. R. J. Conroy	174
Cox G. M. Neal	147

This was the *bonne bouche* of the afternoon's card. John Moller got all four boats off to an excellent start. Scotland was first to show ahead, but not for long, Germany next taking a lead, and being almost a length ahead of Scotland in the first 300 yards or so. At the 1 1/2 mile point America had shot up into first place, with England and Germany almost level in second place, England having slightly the edge over Germany. At this point America was rowing a steady stroke of 29 to the minute. At the mile post America was still ahead, about half a length in front of England, the English boat being some two lengths ahead of the German, Scotland having altogether fallen away. The English crew were rowing splendidly together, though No. 3 was swinging out a bit. With half a mile to go the English cox seemed to be hugging the Shanghai side too closely, but his crew here managed to take the lead from America, the Germans also coming up and seemed likely to win. A magnificent race ensued to the finish, the Germans bringing off a wonderful spurt which many of the spectators themselves reckoned would have brought about success for them had the race been a trifle longer. The English crew eventually, however, got first

gun, two seconds ahead of Germany, in the time of 10 min. 20 sec.

Griffin Pairs

(1st Heat) (3 mile)

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 4

1st	lb.
Bow C. Islef	163
Str. J. T. K. Jensen	182
Cox V. Johannessen	145

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 2

2nd	lb.
Bow S. Ludwig	180
Str. L. Milberg	195
Cox H. Aust	155

COLOUR RED: STATION 1

3rd	lb.
Bow O. R. F. Mueller	132
Str. C. R. W. Reber	162
Cox C. Grenz	160

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 3

4th	lb.
Bow L. S. R. Golds	148
Str. E. J. Palmer	162
Cox J. T. Orr	148

Griffin Pairs

(2nd Heat) (3 mile)

COLOUR RED: STATION 3

1st	lb.
Bow S. Godkin	163
Str. A. Wagstaff	164
Cox W. J. Brown	150

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 1

2nd	lb.
Bow P. M. Nielsen	170
Str. S. F. Simonsen	183
Cox V. Johannessen	145

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 2

3rd	lb.
Bow W. L. Newmeyer	155
Str. J. E. Waddell	158
Cox C. J. Doughty, Jr.	165

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 4

4th	lb.
Bow A. Haupt	144
Str. N. Vollmers	139
Cox C. Grenz	160

Junior Sculls

(one mile)

COLOUR RED: STATION 1

1st	lb.
Bow E. Schneider	163

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 2

2nd	lb.
Bow B. Stone	133

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

1st	lb.
Bow W. Neugebauer	158
Str. A. J. Orton	166
Cox M. C. Sachau	168
Str. W. J. Brown	150

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 1

2nd	lb.
Bow J. H. Heeck	160
Str. D. R. Monroe	180
Cox G. Forster	185
Str. H. Abeling	180
Cox C. J. Doughty, Jr.	105

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

1st	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

Griffin Pairs Final Heat

(3 mile)

1st	lb.
Bow S. Godkin	163
Str. A. Wagstaff	164
Cox W. J. Brown	150

2nd	lb.
Bow C. Islef	163
Str. J. T. K. Jensen	182
Cox V. Johannessen	145

3rd	lb.
Bow S. Ludwig	180
Str. L. Milberg	195
Cox H. Aust	155

4th	lb.
Bow P. M. Nielsen	170
Str. S. F. Simonsen	183
Cox L. G. Day	156

Club Eights

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 4

1st	lb.
Bow G. J. Day	140
Str. R. L. Evans	154
Cox P. Cornick	145
Str. A. J. Orton	163
Cox W. Neugebauer	160
Str. C. J. Doughty	168
Cox E. Schuster	158
Str. H. V. Gulston	184
Cox E. T. Nash	155

2nd	lb.
Bow D. L. Davey	133
Str. B. Stone	133
Cox J. Heeck	200
Str. E. Schneider	163
Cox L. F. Payne	158
Str. C. S. Conroy	174
Cox W. M. Portrade	190
Str. H. H. Ted	145
Cox J. R. Brown	172

3rd	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. G. Fabian	148
Cox M. C. Sachau	163
Str. D. R. Monroe	180
Cox R. W. Whitcomb	173
Str. R. G. Woodhead	175
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. H. Abeling	180
Cox G. M. Neal	147

4th	lb.
Bow Smith-Yates	135
Str. J. Milch	137
Cox G. J. Day	150
Str. J. D. Davies	145
Cox G. Forster	185
Str. P. Schweizer	146
Cox B. H. M. Broomhall	140
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox R. B. Rouch	158

5th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

6th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

7th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

8th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

9th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

10th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

11th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

12th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

13th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

14th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

15th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

16th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

17th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

18th	lb.
Bow D. O. McLennan	145
Str. H. Ted	145
Cox G. E. Sistonian	153
Str. R. E. Kuehne	156
Cox G. M. Neal	154
Str. P. Schweizer	173
Cox R. B. Rouch	178

ENGLAND

COLOUR REIS. STATION 3

2nd	lb.
Bow G. J. Day	150
Str. R. V. Gulston	164
Cox P. Cornick	145
Str. J. R. Brown	172
Cox L. F. Payne	175
Str. R. G. Woodhead	175
Cox B. H. M. Broomhall	140
Str. R. L. Evans	154
Cox W. J. Brown	150

AMERICA

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 1

2nd	lb.
Bow R. W. Whitcomb	173
Str. G. M. Neal	147
Cox J. H. Heeck	160
Str. D. R. Monroe	180
Cox H. Abeling	185
Str. W. M. Portrade	190
Cox C. J. Doughty (Jr.)	165

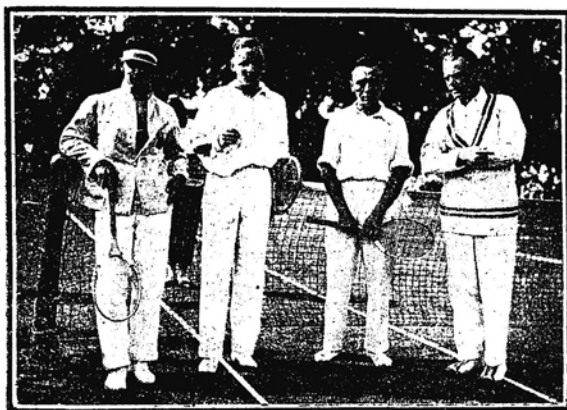
3rd	lb.
Bow R. W. Whitcomb	173
Str. G. M. Neal	147
Cox J. H. Heeck	160
Str. D. R. Monroe	180
Cox H. Abeling	185
Str. W. M. Portrade	190
Cox C. J. Doughty (Jr.)	165

4th	lb.
Bow R. W. Whitcomb	173
Str. G. M. Neal	147
Cox J. H. Heeck	160
Str. D. R. Monroe	180
Cox H. Abeling	185
Str. W. M. Portrade	190
Cox C. J. Doughty (Jr.)	165

7 W. M. Portrude	190
Str. C. J. Doughty	180
Cox J. M. Neal	147

THE INTERPORT TENNIS PLAYERS

Photographs by P. Zetterlund.



READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:—MR. CANAVARO, SHANGHAI; DR. TOTTENHAM AND MR. R. E. FINCHER, HONGKONG; DR. O. D. RASMUSSEN, SHANGHAI. LADIES:—MRS. MILES, HONGKONG, AND MRS. VAN HAUTE, SHANGHAI.



HARD COURT TENNIS

Quarter Finals of French Championship

Paris, May 25.

In the quarter-finals of the French Hard Court Tennis Championships Gregory and Kingsley (Britain) defeated Lacoste and Boussus (France) 6-3; 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, and Cochet and Debuzelet (France) eliminated Patterson and Hawkes (Australia) 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 12-10.

"Our Betty" Eliminated

May 26.

In the semi-finals of the Ladies French Hard Courts Championships Mrs. Watson and Miss Eileen Bennett beat Miss Joan Fry and Miss Evelyn Colyer 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, and Mlle D'ève and Madame Lafaurie eliminated Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Lyett 6-3, 6-3.

Ladies Doubles Championship Decided

May 27.

In the final of the Ladies Doubles French Hard Court Championships Mrs. Watson and Miss Eileen Bennett defeated Mme. Lafaurie and Mlle D'ève 6-0, 6-2.

In the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles Hunter and Miss Wills beat Hawkes and Miss Boyd (Australia) 6-3, 7-5, and Cochet and Miss Bennett eliminated Lacoste and Mlle. Bourgeois 6-4, 6-1.

In the Men's Doubles Borotra and Brugnon defeated Landry and Thurneysen 8-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, and Cochet and Debuzelet eliminated Gregory and Kingsley 6-4, 6-1, 5-7, 7-5.

Doubles Won by Borotra and Brugnon

May 23.

In the final of the Men's Doubles French Hard Court Championships Borotra and Brugnon beat Cochet and Debuzelet 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

"Our Betty" Defeated Again

May 29.

In the third round of the Men's French Hard Court Tennis Championship, Hunter defeated Kingsley 6-2, 10-8, 6-4.

In the first round of the Women's Singles, Miss Helen Wills beat Fraulien Aussem 6-1, 6-2.

In the second round Miss Boyd (Australia) eliminated Mrs. Mallory 3-6, 6-0, 6-4, and Mlle. Chanelet defeated Miss Betty Nuthall 6-4, 6-4.

May 30.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles of the French Hard Court Tennis Championship, Cochet and Miss Eileen Bennett defeated Hunter and Miss Wills 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.—Reuter.

THE junior championship final of the Tientsin Golf Club was played a week ago over 36 holes. The finalists were W. H. Smedley and W. Pritchard. Pritchard played steadily, driving particularly well throughout the match, and eventually won by 4 up and 2 to play. His score for the two rounds were 88 and 87. Smedley was hitting well from the tee, but seemed to lack confidence on the greens. On the day's play he was, nevertheless, a worthy runner-up.

EXPORTERS of bicycles in Kobe and Osaka will organize an export association. The export of Japanese bicycles began with the Great War and the manufacturers have succeeded in extending the market in China, South Seas, India, Africa, Mexico and elsewhere in the face of competition. Last year the total value exported was about five million yen, but this year promises anything between seven and eight million yen. The future of the trade is considered highly satisfactory, as bicycles are a necessity of everyday use in countries where the standard of living is relatively low. Complaints, however, are heard from the South Seas market of inferior quality. The leading firms in Kobe and Osaka will take steps jointly to prevent inferior goods from going out of the country to the detriment of the trade.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Chinese Representatives Beaten by Americans in Singles

Kansas City, May 25.

In the Davis Cup tie between the United States and China, Hennessey (United States) beat Lum (China) 6-3, 6-1, 6-0, and Lott (United States) beat Paul Kong (China) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

May 26.

The United States has eliminated China from the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Competition.

Yesterday America won the first two singles and to-day Tilden and Coen, the latter a 16-year old boy, beat Lum and Kong in the doubles by 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

China Eliminated

May 27.

The United States to-day took the last two matches of the Davis Cup second-round tie with China, thus winning by 5 matches to 0. M. John Hennessey beat Paul Kong 6-1, 6-0, 6-1, while George Lott defeated Gordon Lum 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.—Reuter.

Canada v. Japan

Montreal, May 25.

Play in the Davis Cup tie between Canada and Japan began here to-day. Crocker (Canada) defeated Toha (Japan) 6-0, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

May 26.

Toha and Abe (Japan) to-day beat Wright and Ham (Canada) by 5-7, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 10-8 in the doubles match of the Davis Cup tie between these two countries. Yesterday Canada won a singles match.

Canada Eliminated

May 28.

In the Davis Cup competition Japan has eliminated Canada by three matches to nil and will meet the United States in the final of the play in the American zone.—Reuter.

Denmark Beaten by Austria

Copenhagen, May 26.

Austria beat Denmark by 4 matches to 1 in the second round of the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

counting four points for a win, and the pairs two for a win; thus the winners of the fours will be the winners of the Interport. Shanghai's selection for the fours is: Neugebauer (bow), Tod (No. 2), Schuster (No. 3) and Kuehne (str.), while Schuster (bow) and Kuehne (str.) will be the entry for the pairs. Arrangements are being made to take Shanghai's own boats across, as there is a possibility that to row in boats with swivel rowlocks, such as they use in Kobe, would prove a handicap to the visiting oarsmen.

As at present arranged, the Shanghai Interport crews will leave Kobe on June 11, travelling overland to Nagasaki and there making a connexion with the str. Nagasaki Maru for Shanghai, which they will reach on June 13. D. E. Jackson, a recently joined member of the Rowing Club, will accompany the team unofficially.

INTERPORT ROWING REGATTA

The Shanghai interport rowing team chosen to compete against Kobe next week will sail early to-day on the str. Talyo Maru. It is expected that nine men will travel, which will permit of an eight being entered if necessary to compete on Sunday, June 10, against the Kyoto University. Alternatively, a composite crew may be made up of Kobe and Shanghai oarsmen to form an eight against the University men. If Shanghai enters a separate eight, the composition of the crew will be:—

G. E. Stantonian (bow), C. J. Pleace (No. 2), W. Neugebauer (No. 3), C. S. J. Conroy (No. 4), D. B. Monroe (No. 5), R. E. Kuehne (No. 6), E. Schuster (No. 7) and H. H. Tod (str.), with probably B. Stone as cox.

The official events against Kobe are the Interport Fours and the Interport Pairs, the former event

4th Bow Neil 163
2 Meathrel 163
3 Stephens 163
Str. Large 163
Cox L. G. Day 163

5th Bow Boissevain 163
2 Boogard 163
3 Knottnerus 163
Str. Smith 163
Cox Van Gulik 163

Event 11.—Griffin Fours (1 mile).

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 1

1st. Bow C. Islet 163
2 P. M. Nielsen 170
3 W. Elmgreen 176
Str. J. T. Jensen 145
Cox V. Johannesen 145

COLOUR BROWN: STATION 2

2nd Bow K. R. Plowright 124
2 J. D. Davies 132
3 L. P. Stokes 155
Str. R. Richards 159
Cox W. J. Brown 159

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 3

3rd Bow L. Golds 144
2 E. J. Palmer 162
3 S. Godkin 163
Str. A. Wagstaff 163
Cox E. T. Nash 135

COLOUR RED: STATION 4

4th Bow E. Wagner 138
2 C. Roeder 162
3 O. F. R. Mueller 137
Str. G. Schulz 138
Cox C. Grenz 169

COLOUR RED: STATION 5

5th Bow A. W. Haupt 145
2 H. Vollmers 139
3 Ludwig 149
Str. L. Milberg 195
Cox R. E. Kuehne 156

Event 12.—Junior Pairs (1 mile).

COLOUR RED: STATION 1

1st. Bow W. Neugebauer 153
Str. A. J. Orton 166
Cox R. L. Evans 154

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 2

2nd Bow M. C. Sachau 164
Str. C. J. Pleace 164
Cox R. G. Woodhead 175

Event 14.—International Pairs (1 mile).

FINAL HEAT

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 2

1st Bow L. F. Payne 158
Str. R. G. Woodhead 175
Cox W. J. Brown 159

COLOUR RED: STATION 1

2nd Bow W. M. Portrude 199
Str. C. J. Doughty 199
Cox C. J. Doughty (Jr) 150

GERMANY

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 3

3rd Bow E. Schuster 156
Str. R. E. Kuehne 156
Cox O. Haugmann 147

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 4

4th Bow T. O. Schmid 173
Str. P. Schweizer 145
Cox G. M. Neal 147

Event 15.—Junior Fours (1 mile).

COLOUR BLACK: STATION 2

1st. Bow W. Neugebauer 154
2 A. J. Orton 166
3 M. C. Sachau 164
Str. C. J. Pleace 164
Cox R. L. Evans 154

COLOUR WHITE: STATION 1

2nd Bow D. L. Davey 133
2 H. G. Fabian 148
3 P. Corneek 145
Str. H. Aust 155
Cox E. T. Nash 135

Event 16.—Competition vs. Club Eights (1 mile).

CLUB "C"

COLOUR GREEN: STATION 4

1st. Bow D. L. Davey 133
2 A. Wagstaff 164
3 M. C. Sachau 163
4 J. D. Davies 146

CORRESPONDENCE

HANKOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of Monday, May the 14th, you have published extracts of the speech delivered by the Chairman at the recent Annual Meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce and, in so doing, you have mentioned my name as that of the Chairman who delivered the address.

Will you be so good as to note that the Chairman at that meeting was Mr. G. H. Charleton and that it was Mr. G. H. Charleton who delivered the address in question? "J. D.'s" flattering remarks in his letter published in your issue of the 15th must therefore likewise go to Mr. G. H. Charleton, though I may be permitted to thank him for his reference to some of my previous efforts.

I would also like to mention that the closing paragraph of "J. D.'s" letter has come nearer fulfilment than anticipated, in so far as Mr. G. H. Charleton is now a resident of Shanghai.

Though I write to correct this error and to make sure that justice be done to Mr. G. H. Charleton, I feel disposed to assume that the error will have been observed and rectified prior to receipt by you of this letter from me. In that event, I leave the matter of its publication to your discretion.

I am, etc.,

A. E. MARKER.

Hankow, May 21, 1928.

A JAPANESE VESSEL AGROUND

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The "North-China Daily News" of yesterday states in the "From Day to Day" that Chinese papers reported that a Japanese vessel sank in the Yangtze near Chinkiang when returning from Nanking where it unloaded 4,500 tons of inferior goods.

Allow me to contradict this report and to furnish you with the following version:

On May 24 the Japanese vessel *Kimi Maru* was passing Chinkiang on her way to Nanking with 4,500 tons of coal on board. The Chinese pilot through an error of navigation put the vessel badly ashore on the Chinkiang Spit about three-quarters of a cable to the S.S.W. of the Lightboat. Tug boats have been ordered from Shanghai and with the river rising no difficulty is anticipated as to her being towed off.

I am, etc.,

P. KREMER.

Commissioner of Customs.
Chinkiang, May 29, 1928.

MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have often wondered why the Municipal Council have never tried to raise money by issuing premium bonds. That is, bonds similar to those issued by the French Government; fully paid up, of denominations of, say, \$50 or \$100 and bearing a small interest of say, three per cent., with monthly drawings providing monthly prizes. In the case of bonds such as issued by the I.S.S. and similar companies, payments have to be continued for 14 years before there is any return unless one is lucky. If payments are discontinued, the bonds are either lost or have to be surrendered at a fraction of the amount already invested in it. With the bonds I suggest, you can stop when you like and your bond continues to pay you interest and take part in the drawings. There are, it is said, two great objections to the Council's adopting this method of raising the wind. First, it is contrary to the law of certain countries largely interested in the politics of the Settlement; and second, it would be *infra dig.* for a highly respectable body like the Shanghai Municipal Council to raise money in this manner.

In a community where every form of gambling is allowed to run riot, it is rather amusing to find there is a legal objection to premium bonds. It is rather like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel! With re-

gard to the second objection. Any loss of dignity the Council might suffer would be more than counterbalanced by the ease with which they would raise money for municipal purposes and the immense benefit they would confer on all classes of the community by providing a sound gamble which does not involve loss of capital. Gambling is as necessary to life as whisky and tobacco. No government can stop it and all any government can do, and, if sensible, they should try to do, is to control it and, if possible, try to direct it into safe channels. No one gamble in premium bonds beyond his means and better still no one can gamble in them without means. The gamble is restricted to a proportion of the interest on one's savings. They provide a monthly thrill and they inspire thrift. The Council accept the responsibility of looking after the public health and they cannot evade their responsibility of looking after the public welfare. People have to be protected from over-indulgence in any natural craving and, by providing them with this method of satisfying the gambling craving and at the same time assisting them to save, the Council would only be doing its duty.

I am, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Shanghai, May 28, 1928.

THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO. LD.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I sympathize with your correspondent on the above subject and I think that it is high time that the shareholders and subscribers of the company should do something to get an efficient service. I have visited most of the large cities of the United States and Europe and I am certain that a service such as we are getting would not be tolerated in any of them.

I have been a subscriber and shareholder since the company started, I have seen it grow, and I find that we never had, in all these years, a less efficient service than we are having at the present time.

The company has been growing very fast and perhaps it grew so fast the management could not keep up with the expansion. In the contract the subscriber signs with the company, the latter undertakes to keep the lines and instruments in good condition and to furnish sufficient operators to give messages prompt despatch. Nothing is said about an efficient staff or efficient service, but the company must have an agreement with the Council to maintain the best possible service.

There is only one thing for the long suffering public to do, and that is to wake up and get together and petition the Council to enforce the efficiency clause, if there is any, if not, the shareholder-subscribers must get together, call an extraordinary meeting and mend matters.

In my opinion the whole fault lies with the operators and therefore the only solution would be that the company engage an efficient and educated staff of operators and pay them well. I feel sure that the shareholder-subscriber will gladly waive one or two years' dividend, if necessary, to obtain a good and efficient service, such as any other city has.

I am, etc.,

CAROL.

Shanghai, May 26, 1928.

ROSES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Judging by the number of visitors attending Jessfield Park after the letter on "Roses" which appeared in your issue of Tuesday last one can take it for granted that there is considerable interest in growing roses in Shanghai, it is consequently difficult to understand why there was such a decided lack of exhibitors in the recent rose show. There are I know quite a number of men enthusiasts who take a delight in rose culture and it seems a pity that these cannot come together for the pleasure and benefit of all.

Would it not be possible to form an International Rose Society? Per-

sonally I should be very pleased to become a member with the idea of gaining help from others and giving what little I can towards gaining a knowledge of the best roses to grow in Shanghai. Shanghai is a new field and Bourne in his book doubts if they could be grown satisfactorily here, this doubt has been more than dispelled at some recent local shows. It is far from my wish to discredit or discourage any exhibitor, but really the last Rose Show was a deplorable failure and wants bucking up; at 4 p.m. there were three visitors, of whom I was one, and about five exhibits of cut blooms—most of them hanging their heads or in full bloom and only one exhibit if I remember rightly which obeyed the National Rose Society's, and incidentally the Local Society's, rule that all roses must be correctly named. The N. S. Co.'s medal was not awarded owing to lack of exhibits but it is open to question if it could have been if the rules were not obeyed. One other point—the National Rose Society allow wire supports to be used to keep the blooms erect, the Local Society do not, can they debar an exhibitor in the N. S. Co.'s medal class!

I am getting away from my point a bit, which is to improve rose-growing in Shanghai and if anyone doubts the pleasure and interest to be derived therefrom let him read "Dean Hole's Book on Roses." What is wanted is a Sociable Society, particularly of men kind, who will visit each other's gardens, note the effect of heat, black spot, mildew, insect enemies and friends, etc., etc., and endeavour to arrive at the best plants for this climate, a most interesting, healthy and pleasurable pastime and highly recommended after a worrying day at the office.

I am, etc.,

RUGOSA.

Shanghai May 25, 1928.

THE GASOLINE WAR

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIRS,—All motorists are with great interest following your leaders and correspondence, appearing lately in connection with the "Gasoline War," which has already resulted in an important reduction of price of motor fuel.

How the Petroleum Giants Monopoly could be broken in regard to the gasoline, can clearly be seen from the parallel case in connection with kerosene. Until a few years ago, the Standard Oil Co., the A.P.C. and the Texas Co. divided between themselves all the sales in China of kerosene, which could then not be obtained at any lower price than Mex. \$8 per case of two five-gallon tins. Only a comparatively short time ago, a few Shanghai business men and some "independent" oil producers in America have begun to import kerosene into this country. The results were not long in appearing, the prices have gradually been reduced and at present the market price of kerosene has fallen to less than Mex. \$4 per case, i.e. it is now by 33 per cent. lower than it formerly was. Thus the monopoly so long enjoyed by the two-three Giants of the oil fields had been virtually broken and there are now many different marks and brands of kerosene obtainable at a reasonable price.

There is no doubt, that once the pressure has begun to be exercised in regard to gasoline, the results will be felt soon and the price will be regulated by competition and will attain a reasonable level.

I am, etc.,

INDEPENDENT IMPORTER.

Shanghai, May 25, 1928.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In a recent number of the "Autocor" appears the following letter to the Editor:—

The recent reduction in the price of petrol is welcomed by all classes of motorists, and I venture to remind your readers of the great debt we all owe to the non-combine firms. But for them it is probable that we should still be paying to-day anything up to two shillings, and in our own interests we must see that they receive a due measure of support and are thereby encouraged to maintain a separate existence.

It is hardly to be expected that the two big local oil companies will relinquish willingly a proportion of their enormous profits and the next few weeks may see "combine" spirit down to fifty-five or sixty cents. If a successful attempt is made to eliminate Messrs. Honig-

berg and any other garages courageous enough to "buck" the monopoly, Shanghai motorists need have no delusions as to what will happen. Any losses that the combine may suffer on the gasoline-war swings will be recuperated with interest on the ninety-cents-per-gallon roundabouts!

For my own part, I would buy my gasoline from Messrs. Honigberg even though combine spirit cost twenty cents less. In the event of combine prices being dropped, it is to be hoped that the motoring community will be far-sighted enough to waive the immediate gain of a few cents per gallon and will continue to support the non-combine firms. By this means alone shall we get fuel prices on a basis approximating to what is being paid in England and the United States.

I am, etc.,

OLEUM.

Shanghai, May 28, 1928.

KULING TO-DAY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I recently spent three days at Kuling. The weather was fine and the hills had all their spring beauty. On the road up to Kuling there was a profusion of honeysuckle and wild roses, and within the estate along the hills around azalia was in bloom. The trees were in full leaf, and on the main avenues in many places the branches met overhead.

I was glad to find that a working arrangement had been reached with reference to the administration of the estate. Instead of the former watchmen there is now an organized police force with 33 men, two sergeants, and an inspector working under the Chinese officials. This is as it should be. Most of the policemen formerly worked under the Estate as watchmen. They are said to remain reliable and to be quite efficient. The estate will of course meet the expense of this force. The transport office just inside the estate has been constituted the police head-quarters. On May 1 an interesting ceremony took place. Representatives of the estate and of the Chinese officials gathered outside the police head-quarters, and the Chinese National flag was hoisted with firing of crackers and mutual congratulations. The party then stepped over to the estate house, and there the estate flag was hoisted without crackers but with the same mutual congratulations.

Mr. George Chang has been appointed Mayor of Kiukiang, and Kuling comes under the same Mayoralty. Mr. Chang is the son of our old friend Mr. James Chang. He spent many years in England and graduated from Bristol University. He is keenly interested in the estate. All work in the transport department will be under Chinese control. The Mayor promises to give general supervision, and to do his utmost to make things run smoothly and efficiently, so that visitors may travel up and down with as little trouble and anxiety as possible. Mr. Chang is also associated with the Defence Commission, and he is arranging that the mountain shall be well protected. In all other matters the Kuling Council will function as of old.

The estate office is again recognized as the centre of the Council's administration. Even in the off season one of the Council's clerks is regularly in attendance. Good work has been done on the roads of the estate since my last visit some four months ago. Taxes are said to be coming in quite well and if they continue to do so the estate should be in excellent order by the time the summer visitors arrive.

I was glad to hear that with a view to meeting the convenience of visitors the Kuling Council is planning to re-arrange the Kiukiang Rest House. There will be bedrooms furnished, with bedding and mosquito nets provided, and also provision for supplying meals.

I was glad to meet Dr. Barry at Kuling and to find that he is reopening his hospital. Plans for the Kuling Convention are on foot. It is to be held from Sunday, July 28 to Sunday, August 5. As many friends of Kuling are desiring to get all possible news, as they have soon to make their summer arrangements, I shall be grateful if you can give space for this letter.

I am, etc.,

C. G. SPARHAM.

Shanghai May 30, 1928.

Municipal Gazette News

Fire Brigade Report for April.

A total number of 54 calls was received during the month, and these are classified hereunder:—

Genuine Fires in the Settlement	31
Genuine Fires in the Special Rated Area	7
Genuine Fires Outside the Settlement	7
Chimney Fires	1
False Alarms (all with good intent)	6
Special Calls	2
Total	54

*(1 in Special Rated Area).

The damage to assessed property in the Settlement was estimated at Tls. 44,364 (Foreign Tls. 40,465; Chinese Tls. 3,899) and in the Special Rated Area at Tls. 957 (Foreign Tls. 22; Chinese Tls. 935).

The value of property at risk in the Settlement was estimated at Tls. 1,146,167 (Foreign Tls. 793,850; Chinese Tls. 352,317) and in the Special Rated Area at Tls. 45,825 (Foreign Tls. 18,000; Chinese Tls. 27,825).

In the course of a comment on Major-General Wardrop's report upon the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the "Hongkong Telegraph" says:—"One might imagine that the General's sole impression, after a long series of inspections under different circumstances and conditions, was the numerical poverty of the organization; for while he does not say so in so many words, the underlying suggestion of his comments is that, in the event of a real emergency, it would be futile to mobilize the Corps. The efficiency of the various units as at present constituted is beyond question, but this is but a small sop to the Shanghai mind. Hitherto, and justifiably, Shanghai has prided itself in the possession of a Volunteer Corps second to none in the Far East from every point of view, and the point of our comment is that if General Wardrop can run a coach and four through Shanghai's conception of its civic responsibilities, other communities will do well to revise their estimates before the General goes on tour. Apparently, nothing less than the enrolment of every able-bodied man of reasonable age will satisfy his theory of the necessities. . . . Loath though we may be to admit it, Hongkong is delinquent to a far greater extent than Shanghai. There are many young men here who can and should join the H.K.V.D.C."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION THERAPION THERAPION

It has come to the Proprietor's knowledge that many intending purchasers have been told by unscrupulous dealers that Therapiion is no longer obtainable. Therapiion has never been off the market. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND. 3s. 6d. DR. LECHE Med. Co. Haverstock Road, N.W. 6, London

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2 gns. single, 4 gns. double, or 10s. 6d. per day. NO EXTRAS.

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LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

REIMER v. REIMER

In H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday before his Honour Judge Sir Peter Grain, Ernest Bertram Claude Reimer appeared and asked for a dissolution of his marriage with Mary Reimer, naming P. Servanin as co-respondent.

It appears that Mrs. Reimer obtained a divorce from her husband in November, 1924, granted to her by the Harbin Diocesan Council of the Russian Ecclesiastical Court of Harbin. In February, 1925, she went through a form of marriage with Mr. P. Servanin, a French citizen, and a daughter at the time was born in May, 1927, of that union. Mr. Reimer was under the impression that everything was in order; as a matter of fact so was Mrs. Reimer and Mr. Servanin, not realizing that a Russian divorce can have no legal effect on a British subject.

Mr. J. E. Badeley represented the petitioner. The respondent and co-respondent did not appear.

Mr. Reimer in evidence stated that he was born in Swansea, Wales, and resided there until 1909, when he left for France. He remained in France for about five years, and then went to Russia. When the war broke out, he was residing at Novorossiysk, and there he met and married his wife in May, 1915, the ceremony being performed at the Russian Orthodox Church, and a statement that he was married was stamped on his British passport and on his police permit, which, as an alien in Russia, he had to have in order to reside in the country.

After his marriage he went with his wife to Khar'kov, and sent his passport to Odessa to the British Consulate to register his marriage; and received in return two passports, one for his wife and one for himself. He remained in Khar'kov for about eighteen months, during which time he was acting British Vice-Consul there. In February, 1920, he and his wife came to Shanghai, and he has remained here ever since, being at present the employ of the American Express Company.

He and Mrs. Reimer were not on good terms for some time before she divorced him, living separately in the same house for about two or three years. In the summer of 1924 she told him that she could not go on with this sort of a life, and intended to institute proceedings for divorce against him. He did not take much notice of her threat, until she left his house in September that year, and he received a letter from a Russian lawyer saying that his wife had started an action.

A few weeks after that, he called at the lawyer's office, where his wife, a Russian priest, and two other witnesses were present. They said that he had not treated his wife properly and he signed a certain document to that effect, which was handed to him. Subsequently, he received a decree of divorce from the Russian lawyer, on the alleged grounds of desertion.

In February, 1925, he received a letter from his former wife notifying him of her intention to marry again, and a little later he received a copy of her marriage certificate from Mr. Servanin, whom she married on February 9, 1925, at the Russian Church on Avenue Joffre. This church has since been closed, and all the records are in the hands of the Russian Bishop Simon.

Mr. W. Bruce Lockhart was then called, and gave evidence to the effect that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Reimer since 1921, and his friendship with Mrs. Reimer continued after she became the wife of Mr. Servanin. He knew all the circumstances of the case, and also thought that everything was all right.

A copy of the "North-China Daily News" of May 7, 1927, was produced to show an announcement of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. P. Servanin.

The question of domicile was then raised, his Lordship remarking that evidence of Shanghai as a permanent residence was not very strongly shown.

Mr. Badeley referred to the case of *Wilson v. Wilson* [27 L. T. 351] where it was laid down that the test was whether the Court was prepared to believe the oath of the petitioner that he intended the place in question to be his permanent home.

His Lordship said that, in view of this case, he would rule that the petitioner had acquired in Shanghai domicile and granted a decree nisi.

Mr. Badeley applied to his Lordship to exercise his discretion and shorten the usual period of six months before the decree could be made absolute, because it was a very clear case and it was not necessary, really, for the King's Proctor to have six months in which to make his investigations.

His Lordship granted him permission to renew the application to this effect on giving notice to the Crown Advocate at a later date.

SHANGHAI SUMATRA MEMORANDUM

In H. M. Supreme Court on Wednesday, Mr. H. Lipson Ward, on behalf of the Shanghai Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd., made an application to Sir Peter Grain, the Chief Judge. He said it was a petition to confirm alterations in the company's Memorandum of Association, as regards its objects, the application being made under Section 10 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, 1911. The company was formerly known as the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., but the name recently was changed to the Shanghai Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd., under Section 9 of the Ordinances, with the approval of the Minister, and that alteration did not require the sanction of the Court.

The company under the old name (it was still really the same company) was incorporated in 1902 to acquire and carry on a tobacco estate in the island of Sumatra. In 1909, the company started planting rubber upon that part of the estate on which it had not planted tobacco, and in 1926 it sold the whole of its tobacco-growing property, which adjoined the rubber-growing property. There was no express provision in the memorandum providing for the growing of rubber. The memorandum might be considered to give the company power to grow rubber, but, as its main object formerly was to carry on the business of a tobacco estate and its sole object now was to carry on a rubber estate, it was thought better, in order to prevent any doubt arising in the future, to ask the Court to sanction the alteration.

Counsel read the company's resolutions and an affidavit by Mr. W. R. McBain, and also quoted from the balance sheet, pointing out that the company was in a very strong financial position.

The Judge asked why the tobacco land was sold.

Mr. Lipson Ward replied that the affidavit showed that the company had experienced difficulty in selling its tobacco on the Amsterdam market at remunerative prices, and also a very satisfactory price was secured for the estate, the sale enabling the shareholders to get back more than their original capital and, at the same time, they retained their rubber estate. He added that the Sumatra tobacco market was entirely in the hands of the Dutch, who "quite properly" saw that Dutch interests were better looked after than those of anybody else.

The Judge said he would grant the order in the form of the resolutions already passed.

A SAUSAGE SUIT

The case again came up in H. M. Supreme Court, before Judge G. W. King, on Thursday morning, in which Messrs. Joseph King & Co. asked for an injunction to restrain Mr. Thomas Freeman from selling sausages and pork pies under his own name. Mr. Tycho-Wing appeared for the defendant and Mr. H. D. Rodger for the plaintiff.

In November, 1926, the Thomas Freeman Sausage Manufactory was sold outright to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Tesar and Mr. Boris Krimsky, Mr. Thomas Freeman prom-

ising not to sell sausages or pies made from his recipes in Shanghai. In February, 1928, the business was again sold, and was bought by Mr. Joseph King and Mr. A. T. Hallworth, under the name of Joseph King & Co. Since then by various advertisements in the "North-China Daily News," Mr. Freeman has claimed the right of manufacturing and selling sausages under his own name, which it is claimed is an infringement of the agreement of sale.

Yesterday an order for pleadings was asked for and granted and the case adjourned to allow time for Mr. Wing to file his defence.

AH YEE v. LLEWELLYN

In H.M. Supreme Court on Thursday morning, before Judge G. W. King, Mr. Tycho Wing, appearing for the plaintiff in the case of *Jew Ah-ye v. Messrs. J. Llewellyn & Co.*, asked for an adjournment of one week, and mentioned also that, in all probability, Judge King would not be further bothered with the case. Mr. A. M. Preston, appearing on behalf of the defendants, agreed and the adjournment was granted.

H. M. POLICE COURT

HOPE OF THE CHAMPIONS

In H.M. Police Court, on Tuesday, before Judge G. W. King, the case was concluded in which F. Khan, a British subject, was originally charged with fraudulent conversion between March, 1927, and May, 1928, of Tls. 15,000, received on account of the Societe d'Oxygene et d'Acetylene d'Extreme Orient. Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. M. Preston for the defence.

The case was first heard last Wednesday but was adjourned until Tuesday, when Mr. Preston said that the accused would plead "Guilty" if there could be a summary trial. Mr. Reader Harris, and Messrs. Racine et Cie, with whom accused was employed as cashier, raised no objection, and in order that this might be done, the case was adjourned until the afternoon, when two separate charges involving definite amounts were brought against him under section 17 of the Larceny Act.

Mr. Reader Harris produced in Court the bank pass book of the firm, which showed that on March 24, 1927, Tls. 505.10 had been paid in. The paying-in book, however, showed the amount as Tls. 2,505.10, and the accused was charged with embezzling the difference. Later in the year, April 17, the same thing happened again, the pass book showed one amount and the paying-in book exactly Tls. 1,000 more. The same charge was brought.

A Plea for Leniency

The accused pleaded "Guilty," and in asking leniency for the accused, Mr. Preston urged his youth. He had been with Racine et Cie for seven years, and had been made their cashier at the age of only 22. About that time he was suffering severely from a chronic disease, and he was very anxious to go to Japan for a cure. His salary was \$150 and half of this he gave each month to his widowed mother. He took the company's money to gamble with, in the hope of making more, herein showing his youth and inexperience. He had hoped to win the Champions, among other things, and thus be able to wipe out his debts. Finally, however, he had realized what he had done, and, in May, had written a full and complete confession to his employers, giving all the details. He had promised to make every effort to refund the money, and his mother, by selling her jewels and borrowing from her friends had managed to raise \$300, which had already been paid in.

Judge King said that while he realized how easy it was to gamble in Shanghai, yet the accused had embezzled the money, and moreover it had not been a case of sudden temptation, but was a continued offence. He had undoubtedly held a position of trust, and if leniency were shown in this case, it would have to be shown in others, which would not be in the interests of justice. Judge King, therefore, sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

INQUEST—MURPHINE

Evidence was presented last Friday morning in H. M. Coroner's Court before Mr. I. T. Morris, Coroner, regarding the death of Austin Murphine, who was found dead in his bed-room at 34 Rue Bourgeat last Sunday evening.

Dr. A. D. Wall, who examined deceased at the Public Mortuary, told the court that he had found certain marks of violence, upon deceased's body, including a black right eye, bruising, marks on nose and the left cheek and a fractured ninth rib. As regarded internal organs, signs of degeneration were found in the heart and advanced bronchitis. Dr. Wall considered that death had been due to heart disease and bronchitis, and probably accelerated by the fracture which could have been caused by a fall.

Sergt. A. C. Barton, of Central Police Station, said that he visited 34 Rue Bourgeat at 11.50 a.m. on Monday and saw deceased lying face downward in bed in a front room on the first floor. There were no signs of a struggle.

A house-boy, employed at the house for about five years, gave evidence that he had seen deceased at about 4.30 on Sunday afternoon, and a few hours later had gone into his room to find him lying face downward on his bed. Witness had tried to rouse him and found that he was dead. He had telephoned to friends of deceased who came to the house and summoned the doctor. Witness had also seen deceased fall down two or three days before, the marks on his face having been caused at that time.

The Coroner's findings were that deceased had died of heart disease and bronchitis.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

A BOARDING HOUSE QUARREL

A tale of Filipino temper was unfolded in the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Tuesday morning before the Commissioner, Mr. A. Krisel, plaintiff in the case being Mrs. Theodora Abelardo Luna and defendants Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Jimenez and Mrs. Januaria Torres. Both plaintiff and defendants gave evidence and plaintiff produced three witnesses, these being two amahs in her employ and a house-boy at 135 Range Road, where the boarding house was situated which was the scene of the fracas.

The Complainant's Version

Mrs. Luna explained to the Court that last Sunday morning about 10 o'clock she had gone upstairs in the boarding house where she was living and had spoken to one of defendants. Although evidence became more and more confusing as to what it was which caused the quarrel, a lively one had developed, according to witness-complainant, who said she had been attacked by Mrs. Torres and Mrs. Jimenez with resultant hair-pulling and face-scratching. Witness said further that Mr. Jimenez appeared on the scene also, and struck her in the face.

By this time witness saw the opportunity of doing a little hair-pulling on her own account, and Mrs. Jimenez's hair was witness's chief concern for the moment. The number one house-boy had come into the fracas at this point and had separated them.

As her first witness, Mrs. Luna presented her 15-year-old Chinese baby-amah, who described after considerable reiteration of questions what she had seen. Mrs. Luna was told by the court not to make signs while her witness was being examined. Thereafter the house-boy gave a circumspect account of what he had seen. His evidence was followed by that of another amah of Mrs. Luna's who said she had never seen any quarrelling at any time. Asked by the court if she wished to question her witness, Mrs. Luna said that she did, and questions were asked first in Spanish, translated afterwards into English and then into Chinese for witness, whose answers were then put into English. Witness aided little to the description of the fight.

Narratives and Denials

Mr. Jimenez then was questioned by the Court. He said that he was 20 years old. He had been in Shanghai two months. He made a general denial of having been involved in the quarrel. His wife,

10 years old, then gave her version of it, and told a long narrative about their arrival in Shanghai and search for a boarding house. Mrs. Luna had for a time paid her rent to the landlady for her, following Mrs. Luna's offer to provide the pair with board. When circumstances arose to make direct payment necessary, witness said Mrs. Luna was angry and the fight had been more or less the result of this.

Mrs. Torres was called to the witness box, but answered "no" to all questions involving her connection with the fist fight. Following a few questions by Mrs. Luna, the charge was dismissed by Mr. Krisel, who warned all, both defendants and plaintiff, that they would be required to keep away from each other, and to keep the peace for six months, failing which whoever started another quarrel would be liable to punishment by the Court.

TRAFFIC CASE

In the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Saturday morning, a charge of driving without a licence was brought by the Municipal Police against the National Motor Sales Corp. Defendant was warned by Mr. A. Krisel, the Commissioner.

MEXICAN COURT

BUBBLING WELL ROAD "WHEEL"

The trial of J. J. Alvarez, who is charged in the Mexican Consular Court, before Judge N. F. Allman with "conducting a gambling place, with permitting gambling on his premises, and with having in his possession paraphernalia contrary to the Mexican code which applied to gambling," was continued on Monday morning. With the conclusion of this case, the trial of Santana, who is charged with having conducted public gambling at 5 Yates Road, will begin. The date for the trial of Leon R. Santos, who is charged with Santana in connection with the wheel at 5 Yates Road, has not been fixed.

Dr. O. Fischer represented accused, while Mr. H. D. Rodger prosecuted, assisted by Mr. J. E. Badeley.

At the trial on Monday, as requested by Dr. Fischer at the previous session, the police brought to Court the documents seized during the raid. These included the lease, tax receipts, sundry documents and accounts concerning ordinary running expenses for February and March, 1928. According to these, it was shown that 2,345 guests were present during March, and that they had eaten 1,297 meals, divided as follows:—breakfasts 21, tiffins 322, dinners, 422, and suppers 482. The actual cost of operating the rooms for March was \$5,317.19, the amount for February being \$4,944. According to an itemized statement someone paid \$1,951 for groceries for March, for liquor \$985, for cigars \$304 and for cigarettes \$227. Patrons of the "Wheel," according to an itemized statement, prepared for February 2, drank \$28.53 worth of alcoholic liquor and \$20.82 worth of soda, etc., and mineral waters.

Entertainment of Friends

Mr. Fischer's direct examination of his client was short, but counsel caustically interrupted Mr. Rodger when he cross-examined Alvarez. Witness in reply to his counsel said that he did not operate a public gambling house. He entertained friends at times, and could not understand why the police should suggest or infer that public gambling was permitted—"I merely wanted friends to come in and play."

Mr. Rodger:—When did you come to Shanghai?—About one year ago. Did you have any work?—No. I tried to find employment, but was not successful.

When you came to Shanghai, did you have any money?—Yes, I landed here with \$5,000.

You had \$5,000. Where did you get that amount?—I was connected with a coffee house in London.

Was that amount sufficient to obtain possession of the "Wheel"?—When I found that I could not get a job in Shanghai I went to the races and was lucky. I made \$28,000 gambling at the races and gambling at other places in Shanghai. I have done nothing but

gamble since I came to Shanghai. Mr. Rodger questioned witness closely on his gambling profits in Shanghai, the examination occupying the greater part of the hearing. Witness could not state exactly where all his funds were obtained.

Big Wins at Pari-Mutuel

Mr. Rodger:—Can you tell me the name of the pony or the winning jockey on which you won your largest amount, namely \$5,000—I do not remember.

Can you tell me the name of a single pony or jockey, concerned in your racing bets?—I am afraid that I cannot.

Well, is \$5,000 the largest amount that you won?—I won as much as \$28,000 at the pari-mutuels. I won more than that, at other forms of gambling. There is plenty of gambling in Shanghai. I wanted to go in for greyhound racing. I think that it is a good thing. I won all my money at gambling.

Mr. Rodger then insisted that witness should tell him what the monthly overhead was. Witness evaded, saying that he had heavy expenses. His rent was \$1,000. Finally he admitted that the overhead was about \$2,000, sometimes less, as sometimes there was no gambling for a whole month. Counsel then showed witness the documents referred to above which itemized the daily and monthly overhead expenses. Witness refused to admit or deny that they were his property, but suggested that counsel should question the police on this subject, as they were in possession of the premises for more than a month.

Mr. Rodger read from the list which enumerated the number of guests present on each night during February and March. Witness said that Mr. Rodger could not think that he might, and replied in a similar vein when questioned about the large amount of groceries and liquor consumed.

Accused's Statement

The evidence concluded, accused said that he would like to make a statement. He pointed out that horse racing and greyhound racing were openly conducted in Shanghai. He went on Saturday night to Luna Park and intimated that perhaps 90 per cent. of the foreign police in Shanghai were present.

Further, witness added that it had been said that as much as \$400 changed hands in his establishment during a minute at the races thousands of people won and lost many more thousands every week. Was that gambling?

The clubs, accused continued, gave a few paltry thousands to charity. Would he be left alone, if he also gave to charity? Anyone could go to the greyhound racing and make or lose money. Why didn't the police go there and close them up. Witness insisted that greyhound racing was public gambling, while he conducted a private place.

Tuesday's Session

In outlining his argument, Mr. Rodger said that the two major issues involved were that accused conducted a public gambling house, and that he permitted such games to be played as roulette, which was contrary to Mexican law.

Continuing, counsel pointed out that the premises were not used as a club, and that according to evidence, public gambling was carried on. The premises had not been established for any legal purpose, and there was no doubt that accused had used the apartment for his own private gain. Further evidence—the documents seized by the police—showed conclusively, according to counsel, by the list of guests nightly, averaging from 50 to 150, that private parties were not held on the premises, but that, on the other hand, the public were present every night during February and March. A private establishment could not possibly consume \$5,000 worth of liquor and groceries in a month.

The Law Against Roulette

Mr. Rodger then quoted the Mexican Code, wherein horse racing and dog racing were legalized, the same code providing that any person letting or sub-letting premises which were used for roulette is subject to a penalty equal to three months' rent. The property of the tenant may be confiscated. Roulette, according to counsel, was

a pure hazard under the Mexican code.

The penalty imposed under this code, added Mr. Rodger, ranged from P.100 to P.500, and he would ask for the latter fine, and costs.

In opening his argument, Dr. Fischer inferred that, were his client found guilty, he would appeal to the Supreme Court in Mexico City. He was astonished that Mr. Rodger in conducting the case, should proceed contrary to Mexican law and procedure, inasmuch as from the beginning every action had been obtained by subterfuge—the police well-knowing that the tenant was a Mexican, but nevertheless they had obtained a Provisional Court warrant—their entry and seizure of the property was likewise illegal under Mexican law.

Contention as to Evidence

For this reason, that is, because the evidence was obtained illegally, the Court could not consider it at all. Dr. Fischer denounced the evidence of P. C. S. Raffaeli, who was present on March 3. His client had said that Raffaeli was not allowed to play—for this reason the police witness was really the best evidence that public gambling was not permitted. The public must be freely admitted to the tables in order to prove public gambling, counsel reiterated.

Further, according to Mexican law, counsel went on to say, an offence must be proved by two witnesses. This had not been done, and besides Raffaeli was not an impartial witness.

Mr. Rodger (interrupting):—But one witness, whose evidence is supported by the large amount of documentary evidence, which we have introduced, is sufficient.

After quoting the law in the original and after translating the portions he read, Dr. Fischer caused those present to laugh, when he suggested that roulette was not a pure hazard, and said that, in a recent issue of a Shanghai paper, a correspondent showed quite conclusively that a certain system would beat the game.

The police had exceeded their authority, when they entered the house of a Mexican on a Provisional Court warrant. His client would have been justified had he had a pistol and shot at them. The Mexican Court, had he killed a policeman, would have had to acquit his client.

Council then quoted from a judgment of H. M. Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez, given in 1909. In this case British police raided the house of a Cuban on a Spanish warrant. A Sikh watchman shot and wounded a police officer. Charged with attempted murder, the Indian was acquitted and the police was sentenced to one day's imprisonment because they violated the premises.

Concluding, counsel asked the Court to dismiss the charges against his client. The Court reserved judgment.

FRENCH MIXED COURT

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' CLUB

A charge was made in the French Mixed Court on May 25 by the editor of the Russian daily newspaper "Echo", against two employees of the Officers' Club, the porter by name Repin and the club's shroff, named Plotnikoff, for assault and injury to complainant's person.

Mr. Paul Premet appeared for plaintiff and Mr. A. du Pac de Mar-soules on behalf of the defendants. Defendants did not deny having made an attack upon the Russian editor but declared in the course of the hearing that the reason for their attack was because plaintiff had demanded an advertisement for the "Echo" from the Officers' Club. A counter-charge was made also by defendants to the effect that Plotnikoff has been the injured person in the attack, his car-drum having been broken. In proof of this written evidence was presented by Mr. Hohlachkin.

Other evidence included that of Gen. Gaffner, president of the Committee of the Club, who stated that the employees were "good fellows and did not drink."

Following a summary of complainant's charges by counsel, the case was taken under advisement by the court until next week.

PROVISIONAL COURT

A RUSSIAN WOMAN'S APPEAL

The following letter addressed to the Provisional Court by Maria Ivanzuff, from the Amoy Road Gaol, where she was held pending deportation to Harbin, moved the Court to relent, and that body permitted her to remain in Shanghai provided that accused conducted herself properly:—

Amoy Road Gaol.
I, the undersigned, Maria Ivanzuff, ask you, Sir, not to refuse my petition.

Mrs. Antipenko wants to send me from here to Harbin, because, being drunk, I quarrelled and broke a pane of glass in the front door. I lived in Shanghai for eight years, never did anything bad, and was earning my own living with my own work. If it is necessary I can give names of people who employed me as a house-keeper, cook, and even as a common servant.

Wine is my sickness. I can't drink much because I get drunk very quick and don't know what I am doing then. I admit that.

I give you my word, Sir, that I have been drunk and caused trouble the last time. Please, tell Mrs. Antipenko, that I'll leave her house and I will ask her to send my property to the police where I can go and get them myself.

I do not know anybody in Harbin and never lived there and, of course, I won't find work there.

Once more, Sir, I beg you not to send me away from Shanghai. I give my word not to drink any more, but if I do drink again, then you can do with me as you like.

Maria Ivanzuff.

NEW TRICKS WITH METERS

A shop assistant of the 546 Burkill Road was charged in the Provisional Court, last Friday, with fraudulently and unlawfully tampering with an electricity meter between May 8 and 24.

Mr. J. J. Murphy, representative of the Shanghai Municipal Council Electricity Department, said that the meter had been tampered with so that it was recording backwards. A Chinese detective said that from inquiries it was learned that the electrical fittings had been put in by the Tsing Dah Electric Fittings Co. and that the master of the shop had absconded.

The shop assistant told the Court that his master was in Hangchow. He knew nothing of the matter.

Accused was released on \$200 shop security, and the Court ordered that a warrant should be issued for the arrest of the proprietor of the Tsing Dah Co. and that the proprietor of 546 Burkill Road should be summoned. A remand was ordered pending the arrest of the proprietor of the Tsing Dah Co.

CHARGE OF THREATS BY LETTER

A military officer, Yang Kuang-sung, who claimed to be an aide-de-camp to a prominent general, appeared again in the Provisional Court, last Friday, before Judge Liang and Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, on charges of attempted extortion by sending threatening letters to a number of wealthy Chinese.

At the first hearing he was charged with sending a threatening letter to Nyl Shih-sung, 55 Yu-yuen Road, demanding the sum of \$10,000. Complainant was instructed to carry a hat-box in Canton Road, but as the police were informed detectives took a hand in the case and arrested accused. While on the way to the Police Station, accused offered a bribe of \$50 to a detective, promising him a further sum and his assistance in ridding the place of Communists and bandits because of his connection with the high military authorities.

During the period of remand, accused was taken to a house in Chapei, and there, in a telephone book, were discovered further letters addressed to prominent Chinese, demanding in each case the sum of \$10,000, together with a list of the letters already despatched, chops, paper, ink, etc. The list showed that letters had been sent to the following:—On April 27, 29, and 30 to Lee Yue-sing, 86 Yu-yuen Road; on April 26, 28 and 29 to Li Zien-pung, 209 Moulin Road; on May 1 to Li Auh-sung, 190 Moulin Road; and on May 1 to Lee Kuei-sung, 265 Darroch Road.

Accused was sentenced to nine years and six months' imprisonment, and was deprived of his civil rights for 15 years. The bribe money was ordered to be confiscated.

A MURDER IN A VILLAGE

An inquest was conducted at the Public Mortuary, last Friday, before Judge Keh and Dr. Ramondino, over the body of a Chinese who died from bullet wounds.

Sub-Insp. Shellswell said that a Chinese reported on Thursday evening that his master had been shot. Deceased resided at the Chang Ku Pang village, off Seoul Road. After he had returned home a man knocked at the door and asked for him. He was informed that the master was not at home, and he went away. At about 10.30 p.m. deceased left with \$100, which he was taking with him to Shanghai to pay bills. Just after he had left he was shot and wounded. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died that morning.

P. S. C. Crawford said that he found deceased lying in front of the door, unconscious and bleeding from the head. It appeared that deceased had received some threatening letters, but had not reported the matter to the police. Deceased rarely stayed in the village and had come home to obtain some money from his mother. Five empty cartridge cases were found near the scene of the murder.

A verdict was returned that death was due to multiple bullet wounds inflicted by an unknown murderer or murderers.

ALLEGED INFLAMMATORY LITERATURE

A shop assistant and a book-binder of 86 Hankow Road were charged in the Provisional Court, on Tuesday, with having exposed on Monday two posters of an inflammatory nature, and offering for sale certain books that were liable to incite persons to commit a breach of the peace.

P.-C. Johnstone said that, at 9.15 on Monday morning, he was on duty in Hankow Road when, in an alleyway, he saw two posters placed outside accused's shop. The posters (produced) depicted a Chinese bound to a post with his nose and ears cut off and blood trickling down from the wounds, and a Chinese P.-C. told him that they were of an anti-Japanese nature. Witness went into the shop and asked for the proprietor, but was told he was out, so he arrested the shop assistant. Several propaganda books were also found on the premises.

Det.-Sgt. Satula said that 2,000 copies of the book were brought from the proprietor's shop in North Szechuen Road, and that 1,500 were left in Hankow Road for sale at 40 cents each.

The second accused, who came to Court voluntarily, said that a student came to his shop and painted the posters, afterwards leaving them outside the shop. The contents of the books were taken from the daily papers.

Insp. Mills said that all the Chinese officials were doing their best to keep down the anti-foreign feeling and he asked that an example be made of the accused in the case.

A week's remand was ordered.

TWELVE KIDNAPPERS SENTENCED

A gang of 14 kidnappers, two of whom were women, appeared in the Provisional Court, on Tuesday, for judgment. Sentence of death was passed upon eight, while four others were given 10, 12, 7 and 5 years' imprisonment, respectively, and the other two were released.

Six of the accused were arrested in a raid at 1114 Baikal Road, when three pistols and a quantity of ammunition were found. Acting on information supplied by them, four other members of the gang were taken into custody at 214n Hardoon Road, but only after shots had been exchanged. A search of the premises revealed a pair of leg irons, and a man who had been kidnapped was also released. The victim had been kidnapped by the gang in mistake for his master 20 days previous to his release, and he stated that his master had been kidnapped on a previous occasion and that he had paid the ransom. The other four members of the gang were arrested in the Yih Ping Shang Hotel in Tibet Road, where they had secured a room for the purpose of conducting negotiations for the ransom of their victim.

BANKER'S ENCOUNTER WITH KIDNAPPERS

A richa coolie and an unemployed Chinese were charged in the Provisional Court, on Wednesday, before Judge Chau and Mr. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy, with having, together with four others not yet in custody, on Sunday last, in Avenue Edward VII, attempted to abduct C. C. Yang.

Det.-Sub-Insp. Henry said that the complainant, who was the manager of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, had received threatening letters and, on Monday, brought one to the Sinza Police Station. On Sunday he had visited a friend in the French Concession and was returning to his home in his private ricksha when, at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Manila Road, two men stepped in front of the ricksha and told complainant to stop. Complainant also saw two other men approaching and, suspecting that they were armed robbers, he jumped out of the ricksha. The two men attacked him but after a struggle he escaped.

From instructions contained in the threatening letter, a representative would meet Mr. Yang between 3 and 4 p.m. on the next day at the railway crossing on the Great Western Road, and there was a request for a sum of money to be brought along by Mr. Yang. Strong suspicion rested on the first accused, who was Mr. Yang's richa coolie, so he was told to carry out the instructions mentioned in the letter. The Police kept a close watch on his movements and, when he went to the Great Western Road crossing, he was seen to meet the second accused. They were not arrested then, but allowed to go away, as the Police wanted to effect the arrest of the other members of the gang.

The Accused's Story

The first accused returned home and told Mr. Yang that he had seen the writer of the letter and had agreed to see him again on the next day, and further that he had also come to an agreement to take \$20,000 instead of the \$50,000, the sum previously asked for in the letter. The next day accused was given a parcel, which was supposed to contain the money, and when he arrived at the railway crossing he again was met by the second accused, to whom he handed the parcel. Both were then arrested, and admitted their guilt. They said that they were going to kidnap Mr. Yang, and that four other men were involved in the affair. Before carrying out the attempted kidnapping one of the gang purchased two pistols in the French Concession and hired a motor car from a Swatow Road garage.

The first accused said that he had met a former employee of Mr. Yang's, who had been with him for eight years, and that this man asked him to help kidnap his employer. He promised him money for his help, but said that if he refused he would burn accused's home in the country.

The second accused said that the first accused had told him that his master had received a threatening letter, and asked witness to help him. First accused further told him that his master wanted to come to an agreement and asked him to go to the Great Western Road crossing, where on the second day he was arrested. Witness said that on the first day, the first accused had not turned up but that he had seen him later in the day in Hoepch Road.

A two week's remand was ordered.

RUSSIAN MANSLAUGHTER TRIAL

In the Provisional Court, on Thursday afternoon, before Judge Tseng and Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, the hearing was continued in the case in which N. Shkdiuk, an 18-year-old Russian youth, of 4 Hon Fok Terrace, North Szechuen Road, is charged with assaulting a richa coolie by striking him with his clenched fists and causing his death at 215 p.m. on May 7.

Dr. O. Fischer appeared for the accused; Messrs. T. Y. Van and Sung Ling for the family of the deceased coolie; and Court Insp. Jefferson for the prosecution.

Jurisdiction of the Court

Insp. Jefferson said that the Court should take jurisdiction in the case; he could quote instances

where the Provisional Court had accepted similar cases. In the first place, the terrace property was owned by Messrs. Burkill & Son, a British firm; in the second place, the alleyway of Hou Fok Terrace was a *cul de sac*, and in accordance with the Rendition Agreement he would ask the Court to take jurisdiction. On April 5 a fire occurred at 11 Hou Fok Terrace, further in the alleyway than No. 8, and a Chinese coolie was arrested there for setting fire to the house. The Provisional Court accepted jurisdiction in that case. The terrace consisted of 12 houses, and the end of the alleyway was a stone wall. If the Chinese police wanted to police the alleyway they would have to obtain entrance from North Szechuen Road. The electricity supply for the terrace was supplied by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The houses were numbered in Chinese now, but a little time ago they bore number plates in both Chinese and foreign characters.

The uncle of the deceased coolie was then questioned by the Judge, and lengthy argument was entered into between his Honour and Dr. Fischer as to the admission of the witness to the witness box, counsel contending that he was not the complainant in the case. Counsel also objected to the absence of the translation of the cross-examination, stating that accused had a right to know what was being said between the witness and his Honour.

The Accused's Story

Accused, questioned by the Judge, said that he was 13 years of age and was a barber living at 4 Hou Fok Terrace. He had never been in Court before, and he did not know the deceased coolie. Questioned as to why he struck the coolie, accused said that his younger brother had been struck by him and he (accused) retaliated. A man by the name of Wilson and a Pole were present at the time of the affair. Only one blow was struck, accused hitting the coolie on the jaw, and he did not push him down. When the deceased was struck, he fell backwards, and that accounted for his skull being fractured.

A rhesa coolie, employed by the uncle of the deceased, was called and gave his version of the assault. He said that the deceased did not strike the small boy, but that he had chased him into the alleyway. Accused came out of the house and struck deceased, who fell backwards. Accused had struck deceased twice.

Dr. Korce informed the Court that it was impossible for the deceased to have been struck in the places indicated by previous witness, as there was only a slight swelling on the jaw, besides the fracture of the base of the skull. Deceased had an abnormally thin skull, and he also was suffering from a gland disease which brought on extreme excitability.

The Judge asked accused if he or his family had any money which they could give as a compassionate grant to the deceased's family. Accused said that he had no means, but that he would do his best to grant as much as he could.

A remand was ordered to June 14, when the Judge said he hoped that both parties would come to an amicable settlement.

MELANIA Slukoff, Russian, of 2 Chapoo Road, was fined \$30 by Judge Wan in the Provisional Court, last Friday, on charges of keeping a house of ill-fame and selling beer without a licence.

A. IVANOFF, a Russian waiter of the Shila Café, 159 Range Road, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Judge Chau, in the Provisional Court, on Tuesday, for assaulting A. Kozmin on Monday evening.

A. HANSEN, a Russian, was fined \$50 or one month's imprisonment by Judge Chau in the Provisional Court, on Tuesday, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in Boone Road on Saturday. Accused was arrested when begging alms from a Portuguese woman, and it was stated that he had 21 previous convictions against him.

Two Chinese armed robbers who were sentenced to death on December 15, last year, by Judge Tseng and Mr. Stevens, and concerning which the Provincial Government had ordered a re-trial, in the Provisional Court on Wednesday had their judgments set aside, each receiving 18 year's imprisonment with loss of all civil rights.

NINE months' imprisonment was given to a coolie in the Provisional Court, yesterday, when he was charged with loitering with intent to commit a felony in Nanjing Road on Sunday. Evidence was given by Mr. Lazaro that he saw accused climbing an electric light pole, so Witnes watched him to see what were his intentions. Accused got over the wall of a Chinese house and then on to the verandah. Witness's father telephoned to the police and when they went into the house found accused on the roof.

AN impasse has arisen between the Government and the Colombo Municipal Council. The Municipality has refused the request of the Colonial Secretary for water to be supplied to the Navy at special rates. The Colonial Secretary's argument that the Navy deserve special consideration, in view of the fact that it was responsible for the defence of the Island, was met by the Municipality stating that there was no reason why Colombo ratepayers should pay for the island's defence.

Two Russians, according to the Russian press, have been arrested in Australia and are being charged with counterfeiting Australian currency.

FIRMS in the S. A. D. No. 3 (ex-British Concession Hankow) are amused at a notice which has been circulated which reads as follows: "Since this district returned last year, the name has been changed to S. A. D. No. 3. But some shops and residents still use the name 'British Concession' and this is not right. Upon receipt of this notice, merchants are requested to put a new chop entitled S. A. D. on their printing matters, as statements, invoices, posters, letter papers and envelopes etc., for the words 'British Concession'—already printed. This must be done within one week, upon receipt of this notice, otherwise they must pay a fine when we find out. We therefore inform you beforehand." Seeing that some of the firms need stocks of stationery, says the "Central China Post," the local printing trade may have a boom.

ONE of the most novel pamphlets found in recent days in Shanghai must be inspirational to certain persons, reading:—"We, the labourers, are willing to die in Tokyo, Japan."

THE Kuo Min News Agency publishes a message from Nanking as follows:—"Demolition or conversion of or billeting of soldiers in and Confucian Temple in the country is strictly prohibited in an order issued by Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Interior. Another proclamation of the Ministry renders advertisers of patent medicines for immoral or unethical purposes liable to severe punishment."

THE Yellow River Bridge near Tsinan has been heavily damaged, it is now announced. According to a report made by the engineers, who investigated into the extent of the damage, it will take eight months to repair the bridge and \$1,000,000 will be used for the repair work. The Ministry of Communications has ordered that a new bridge be built over the Yellow River for temporary use of military trains.

THE Nationalist Ministry has ordered a census to be taken in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chékang and Anhui.

It is reported that at least 475,000 persons are injured accidentally in the factories and mines every year in Japan, resulting in about 1200 deaths. The sum paid out as compensation for these injuries and deaths is in the neighbourhood of Tls. 9,000,000 annually.

THE Chinese five-coloured national flags have been replaced by small cloth flags containing dogs' hair and cinnabar in order to ward off evil from Peking children. Superstitious mothers in Peking believe rumours that a "great disaster" will be experienced in the metropolis shortly, and that children will be the victims. At first small Chinese flags, believed to possess miraculous powers, were sewn on the children's clothes, but these have now been discarded in favour of the dog's hair and cinnabar.

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Some say one time,
Some say another,
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ANYTIME
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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

NORTH POLE FLIGHT MYSTERY

Airship Italia Long Overdue on Return to Spitzbergen; Fight with Storm; Aeroplane to the Rescue

King's Bay, Spitzbergen, May 25.

The airship Italia is encountering strong head-winds on its return from the North Pole, but is expected to arrive here at noon to-day.

Oslo, May 26.

The Norwegian Government has decided immediately to embark on measures for a search for the airship Italia and its crew. The Ministry of Defence are consulting experts in this connection.

A conference of leading Arctic explorers headed by Captain Roald Amundsen was held at the Defence Ministry to-day. Riser Larsen undertook to investigate the possibility of carrying out a relief expedition by means of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

New York, May 26.

Mr. Ellsworth, who accompanied General Noble in the North Pole flight with Captain Amundsen in 1926, has cabled offering to accompany the latter or render other assistance in the relief of the Italia.

Later.

There is no news of the airship Italia, which is believed to be battling against a storm and adverse winds on its return from the flight over the North Pole.

The Italia's base-ship Citta di Milano is taking on coal and will be ready to leave on a relief expedition tomorrow. Experts, however, are of opinion that the ship will not be able to help, as the ice-barrier extends from North Spitzbergen to North East Island.—Reuter.

Oslo, May 27.

The Italian Minister has received a telegram from the Citta di Milano, despatched at eleven o'clock yesterday evening from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, stating that she has received no news of the Italia.—Reuter.

Wireless Appeal for Help Picked Up San Francisco, May 28.

A wireless message, presumed to have come from the airship Italia, was picked up here and at Portland between 5 and 7.40 yesterday morning. It was as follows:—

"S.O.S. Dirigible Italia with Noble in disaster. Dirigible equipped with wireless on wave-length 40/45 metres. Please help immediately."—Reuter.

King's Bay, Spitzbergen,

May 28.

There was still no news of the Italia at mid-day.

The wireless station here is continually communicating with the Citta di Milano, the parent-ship of the Italia.—Reuter.

Search by Aeroplane

Oslo, May 27.

Lieutenant Holm this morning will fly from Horten, in the South, to Tromsø, in the north of Norway. There with his aeroplane, he will immediately leave for King's Bay, in Spitzbergen. On his arrival there Lieutenant Holm proposes to make various flights around Spitzbergen in an endeavour to find the airship Italia.

Later.

The experts planning the search for the airship Italia are considering the possibility that the vessel has landed in Northern Spitzbergen or on New Friesland.

The explorer, Dr. Riser Larsen, interviewed by Reuter to-day, said they had flying-boats big enough for patrolling and searching for the Italia. These could be flown to Tromsø, on the north-west coast of Norway, and then conveyed by steamer to Spitzbergen.

Dr. Larsen has broadcast a request to all Norwegians intending to engage in seal-catching and shooting expeditions in Franz Josef Land, on the White Sea, and the adjoining stretches, to communicate with him in order to be ready to take supplies for the use of the relief expedition.—Reuter.

Supply Ship Fighting Severe Snow Storm

Cordova, Alaska, May 28.

The United States naval wireless station here has intercepted a wireless message from the Citta di Milano, the supply-ship of the Italia, showing that she is battling against a fierce snow-storm north of Cape Barren.—Reuter.

London, May 29.

There is still no news of the airship Italia.

It now appears that the S.O.S. picked up at San Francisco came from a wireless station at Vladivostok which broadcast an appeal for help for the Italia in five languages.

Reuter's Moscow correspondent states that aviation circles there consider that it is possible the airship will land on the Siberian coast. If so, a special relief expedition will be sent to her assistance.—Reuter.

Special Relief Committee Formed in Moscow

Moscow, May 30.

A special committee formed for the relief of the missing airship Italia has decided to ask the Governments of the United States, Japan and Norway to co-operate in the search for the Italia.—Reuter.

Tromsø, Norway, May 30.

Lieutenant Holm, who proposes to make flights around Spitzbergen in an endeavour to find the airship Italia, sailed to-day with his monoplane on board the Hobby for Spitzbergen.—Reuter.

King's Bay, Spitzbergen,

May 29.

There is still no news of the Italia. The Citta di Milano, her base-ship, has disembarked at Red Bay two search-parties, Italian and Alpin, and two Norwegian guides.

Later.

An ice-breaker has already sailed from Archangel, with a sea-plane on board, to begin a search for the Italia.—Reuter.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN LABOUR UNION

Move to Link Bodies to Improve Working Conditions in India

London, May 25.

The urgency of taking a "mighty step" to link up the British and Indian trade union movements is stressed in a report by Mr. Albert Arthur Purcell, the Labour M.P., and Mr. Hallsworth, who recently returned from a tour of India on behalf of the Trade Union Congress.

Painting a melancholy picture of the "distastefully bad housing conditions," the report says that a vast majority of the workers in India do not receive more than 1/- a day. They are "half-starved, badly clothed and horribly housed."

The report estimates the total strength of the trade unions in India at 200,000 compared with the 25 million capable of organization. It describes the tea plantations in Assam as "virtually a slave plantation," where "the human trinity"—husband, wife and child—brings no more than 1/3d a day.

Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth express the opinion that in India there is the presence of tremendous forces, which sooner or later will be applied to a great expansion of manufacturing activity, when the working class of Britain, Europe and America will feel a severe shock and see a very great change.—Reuter.

MOSLEM ASSEMBLY AT MECCA

Unique Holy Carpet Prepared This Year by Ibn Saud

Mecca, May 26.

Deputations from India, Java, South Africa, Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Tunis and Algeria, in response to an invitation from Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz, to-day attended a Grand Assembly in the Motamar Hall, representing all the Moslem countries in the world.

An address was read praising Ibn Saud's religious and political policy since he entered the Hedjaz.

The Holy Carpet, which was made in India this year, was then exhibited and its unique workmanship universally admired.

Ibn Saud, who bore the whole cost of the carpet's production and transportation from India, congratulated the Indians on their craftsmanship and thanked the various delegations for their appreciation and presence.

Refreshments were then served, followed by a free exchange of views between the leaders of Islam. Ibn Saud declared that he was a Moslem first and then an Arab. He is entertaining the delegates to a banquet to-night.—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM FOOTBALL RIOT

Queue of Seventy Thousand Waiting to See Match

Amsterdam, May 28.

There were riotous scenes to-day among 70,000 people waiting outside the box-office to purchase tickets for the match between Uruguay and Holland in the Olympic Games football tournament. It appears that late-comers tried to displace people who had been waiting in queues for 24 and even 30 hours to buy tickets for the game, which will be played on May 30.

Police charged the crowd with drawn swords and many persons were injured.—Reuter.

PASSENGER PLANE CRASHED

Pilot and Two Passengers Killed Near Radevormwald

Dortmund, May 26.

The pilot and two passengers were killed and one passenger was seriously injured to-day when a Luft-Hansa passenger plane travelling from Dortmund to Frankfurt-on-Main crashed and caught on fire near Radevormwald.—Reuter.

JUGO-SLAVIA AND ITALY

Anti-Italian Demonstrations on Proposal to Ratify Convention: Counter Outbursts in Dalmatia

Belgrade, May 27.

Following on anti-Jugo-Slav demonstrations at Zara, in Dalmatia, in the course of which Italian Fascists insulted and burned Jugo-Slav flags, violent counter-demonstrations occurred to-day at Sebenico, Spalato, Laibach and even at Belgrade. The windows of the Italian Consulate at Sebenico and Spalato were broken and the glass-fronts of several Italian shops were smashed in spite of the efforts of both police and troops to restrain the demonstrators.—Reuter.

London, May 28.

The serious anti-Italian demonstrations in Jugo-Slavia, in regard to which the Italian Minister at Belgrade has formally protested, are indicative of the disquieting situation centring on the so-called Nettung Convention—an agreement concluded in 1925 between Italy and Jugo-Slavia for the regulation of numerous questions left unsettled by the Peace Treaties.

Jugo-Slavia has up to the present not ratified the Convention, but the Premier, M. Marinkovitch, recently submitted a motion for its ratification to the Skupstina, allegedly as a consequence of the insistence of a London banking group that the relations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia must be placed on a friendly and durable footing as one of the conditions for the granting of a loan to Belgrade. The submission of the motion for ratification of the Convention has stirred up Jugo-Slavia, the Opposition starting a violent press campaign against Italy. The recent rioting is ascribed to this campaign.—Reuter.

Consul at Zara Injured

Belgrade, May 28.

According to the newspapers, Italian Fascists yesterday attacked the Jugo-Slav Consulate at Zara and beat the staff, injuring M. Simitch, the Consul, who had to be taken to hospital.—Reuter.

Disorderly Demonstrations

Vienna, May 28.

A message from Belgrade states that an immense demonstration of Jugo-Slav students to-day passed a resolution deploring the Italian Fascist Government's "oppression of Slav minorities." Mounted police broke up the demonstration, which however excited much sympathy among the general public.—Reuter.

Rome, May 28.

Demonstrations were held in several towns in Italy to-day to protest against "the provocative attacks against Italy" which are reported from Jugo-Slavia. Processions marched along the streets chanting patriotic songs, but there were no disorders.—Reuter.

Belgrade, May 28.

Anti-Italian demonstrations recurred to-day at Dubrovnik and Zagreb consequent on the news from Zara that Fascists had attacked Jugo-Slav property and injured the Jugo-Slav consul.

The police made repeated charges against rioters at Dubrovnik, who

were marching to attack an Italian school. Several persons were injured.

Police charges prevented hostile crowds reaching the Italian Consulate at Zareb.—Reuter.

Stem Action by Italy

Rome, May 29.

The Italian Minister at Belgrade has been instructed to present a Note of protest against the anti-Italian disturbances at Sebenico and Spalato, demanding "immediate satisfaction."

Later.

Jugo-Slavia has complied with the demands contained in the Note presented by the Italian Minister at Belgrade yesterday, on instructions from his Government, demanding immediate satisfaction for the anti-Italian disturbances at Sebenico and Spalato.—Reuter.

Milan, May 29.

Students yesterday evening attempted to renew their demonstration before the Jugo-Slav Consulate here but were dispersed by Carabinieri who had been detailed to protect the Consulate. Two of the Carabinieri were injured in the scuffle with the students.—Reuter.

Belgrade, May 29.

Serious collisions occurred between students and the police here last night. Students tried to prevent the police from entering a house. The police, supported by mounted gendarmes, stormed the high steps of the house. Several gendarmes and four students were seriously injured in hand fighting. Fifty students were arrested.

Demonstrations Renewed

May 30.

Anti-Italian demonstrations were renewed here yesterday evening. Students erected barricades to impede the mounted police. A hose was turned on the crowd in a vain effort to disperse it, but the students retaliated with a volley of missiles. The police then charged with fixed bayonets. A wild riot ensued. The police finally opened fire and scattered the mob. The number of casualties is unknown.

Scene in National Theatre

Later.

In spite of severe precautionary measures, fresh anti-Italian demonstrations occurred at the end of a Parisian company's performance at the National Theatre to-day. People in the gallery, chiefly students, cheered for France and booed Italy. The Foreign Minister, M. Marinovich, who was seated in a box with the French Minister, immediately left the theatre.

The demonstrators assembled outside, but were dispersed by the police, who made several arrests. Anti-Italian demonstrators at Sarajevo were dispersed by gendarmes, who charged the crowd and made 25 arrests.

Anti-Fascist demonstrators were also dispersed by the police at Subotitz.

Belgrade University has been closed for three days.—Reuter.

MORE FIGHTING IN MEXICO

Sharp Engagement in Attempt to Seize Manzanillo

Mexico City, May 28.

Eighty-two rebels and 29 Federal troops were killed in an attack by 800 insurgents on Manzanillo, which is believed to have been part of an attempt to secure a port of entry so that the rebels might import arms for use against the present Mexican Government. The timely arrival of reinforcements saved the city, which was guarded by a small garrison. A Mexican war vessel also bombarded the insurgents, who finally withdrew.—Reuter.

OTTAWA, May 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, announced that Mr. Phillippe Roy, the Canadian High Commissioner at Paris, will be appointed the first Canadian Ambassador to France.—Reuter.

FLORENCE KNAPP CONVICTED

Found Guilty of Grand Larceny of New York Census Funds

Albany, May 27.

Mrs. Florence Knapp, the only woman ever elected to State office in New York, has been found guilty of grand larceny in the first degree of State census funds in connexion with her administration as Secretary of the 1925 State Census. Sentence has been postponed pending her restoration to health, but the judge said that he intended to send her to prison.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, May 28.

A powerful bomb explosion, attributed to anti-Fascists, wrecked the home of Cesar Aseltra, a former lieutenant-colonel in the Italian Army, to-day. No casualties are reported.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVAL BILL SHELVED

Result of Senate's Anxiety to Adjourn

Washington, May 26.

As it is anxious to adjourn on Tuesday, the Senate to-day decided, by 44 votes to 22, not to discuss the Naval Programme Bill which deals with a construction programme involving a total expenditure of \$274,000,000.

The Bill will, therefore, be shelved for the time being as a project for an immense irrigation scheme in the Western States threatens to monopolize the few remaining hours of the present session.

Congress reassembles again in December.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIR TOUR OF MEDITERRANEAN

Sixty-one Flying Boats in Spectacular Flight

Cartagena, May 29.

A great welcome was accorded to the Italian air armada of 61 flying-boats commanded by the famous airman, General the Marquis de Pinedo, when it arrived here to-day in connection with its tour of the Western Mediterranean.

The flight, in which Signor Balbo, the Under-Secretary of Aeronautics, and foreign Air Attaches at Rome are taking part, started from Orbetello on May 26 and has visited Sardinia and the Balearic Islands. It will return to Orbetello via Marseille, flying altogether 1,750 miles.—Reuter.

LABOUR MINORITY CASTIGATED

Mr. Clynes' Attack on Communist and Others

London, May 28.

The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, who was Lord Privy Seal in the Labour Government of 1924, in the course of his presidential address to-day before the Congress of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers of Keswick in Cumberland castigated the minority movement and the Communists who, while pretending to seek unity, cut themselves adrift from the main current of labour activity and then make hypocritical appeals for admission to the Party, which they grossly misrepresent and whose officers they shamefully abuse.

Hearty Condemnation by Union Congress

May 29.

A feature to-day of the Congress of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers' Unions at Keswick was a resolution, which was unanimously carried, declaring that as the procedure and policy of the Communist Party and the minority movement were directly in conflict with the Union's interests no Communist could honestly represent it. The resolution further instructed the General Council to do its utmost to protect the Union against disruptive forces seeking to operate within it.

A London delegate said that fifteen individuals and five branches engaged in communistic activities had been suspended after a warning which they had not heeded. He expressed the hope that other unions would follow this one's example.

The Vice-President of the Union, Mr. Arthur Hayday, M.P., denounced the Communists as treacherous and cowardly persons.—*Reuter.*

DRAMATIC OFFER BY M. VENIZELOS

Suggestion to Opponent to Secure Republican Regime

Athens, May 26.

M. Venizelos has made a dramatic gesture. He has communicated with M. Tsaldaris, the Royalist leader, offering to retire from politics and leave Greece if the two Royalist leaders unreservedly recognize the Republic régime. M. Tsaldaris has refused the offer.

Later.

As the result of an agreement between M. Cafandaris, M. Michalakopoulos and M. Metaxas to reconstitute the Cabinet, the political crisis has been unexpectedly solved.

M. Venizelos promises the reorganized Cabinet a vote of tolerance provided it votes the Bill for the institution of the Senate without delay. M. Venizelos will also recommend the Government to expedite the trial of M. Pangalos, the former Dictator, who is awaiting trial on a charge of subverting the Constitution.

Fresh Impasse

May 27.

The political situation is in a tangle again owing to the presence in Parliament of a purely-Venizelist Party.

M. Metaxas, fearing to create an impression that he has joined M. Venizelos, is endeavouring to secure the support of the Royalist followers of M. Tsaldaris, but collaboration between the Royalists and the Venizelists is not acceptable to either party. In the meantime M. Cafandaris and M. Michalakopoulos can only stick to the Republican flag. Hence the new impasse.

Solved!

May 28.

The Cabinet crisis has been solved. The late Cabinet has been reconstituted and General Metaxas has accepted the support of the Venizelist Party.—*Reuter.*

SHIPS TO BE SEARCHED AT COLOMBO

Colombo, May 29.

The Port Authorities will henceforth search every vessel bound for the Far East in order to prevent gun-running to China.—*Reuter.*

EDUCATIONALISTS AT LOGGERHEADS

Reply to Criticism of London University

New York, May 25.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, the Director of Studies of the General Education Board founded by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, which is empowered to distribute a sum of over £10,000,000 contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, has resigned.

Dr. Flexner, who is at present lecturing at Oxford University under the Rhodes Trust, recently criticized the London University, in reply to which Dr. Graham Little, M.P. (Independent), who is a member of the Senate of the University of London, criticized "Dr. Flexner's half-baked doctrines."—*Reuter.*

London, May 26.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, interviewed at Oxford, stated that he was resigning from the Directorship of Studies of the General Education Board founded by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, which is empowered to distribute a sum of over £10,000,000 contributed by the oil magnate, because he wished to be free to devote himself to writing on the general subject of American and European University education.

According to a New York telegram, Dr. Flexner's brother states that there has been no disagreement between Abraham and the Rockefeller Trustees. His resignation was accepted reluctantly.—*Reuter.*

ROERICH EXPEDITION SAFE IN INDIA

Valuable Work Done During Adventurous Journey

New York, May 25.

A telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival in Northern India of the expedition headed by Professor Roerich, who is accompanied by his wife and son. This is the first news of the expedition since April last year, when a telegram from Moscow said that Professor Roerich was about to start for Mongolia.

The expedition met with various adventures. On one occasion it was attacked by robbers, but the superiority of the expedition's firearms prevented bloodshed. The expedition at one time was stopped by the Tibetan authorities and suffered considerable hardship while living in the winter season in summer tents at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

The expedition has sent to America over 250 paintings and reports that it has made "many observations in regard to Buddhism."—*Reuter.*

HOURS CONVENTION REVISION

British Proposal Rejected by International Labour Office

Geneva, May 28.

The International Labour Office, by 12 votes to 11, to-day rejected the British Government's proposal for the revision of the Hours Convention adopted at the conference of the International Labour Organization held at Washington in 1919.

The proposal was supported by the British employers' delegate and by Canada and Germany, the latter with a reservation. It was opposed by Belgium, Poland and France and by Miss Margaret Bondfield, the Labour M.P. for Walsend, voting on behalf of British workers.—*Reuter.*

U. S. TAX REDUCTION BILL SIGNED

Washington, May 29.

President Coolidge has signed a Bill for tax reduction amounting to \$222,000,000, which Congress was able to pass in spite of the fact that the appropriations for 1928-29 exceed those for 1927-28 by \$927,000,000.—*Reuter.*

CORINTH, May 29.—Two earthquake shocks were felt here yesterday.—*Reuter.*

SCOTS CHURCHES AND UNITY

Basis of Union Established at Simultaneous Meetings

London, May 26.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a diocesan circular relating to the New Prayer Book recommends the text for a special short prayer for divine guidance in the Parliamentary deliberations.

Meanwhile a further step towards the union of the churches of Scotland has been taken at Edinburgh. Simultaneous meetings of the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland have by overwhelming majorities adopted the report of the committees on Church Union, embodying a plan on the basis of union. This plan is to be referred to the Presbyteries for further suggestions.—*Reuter.*

OBITUARY

The Rev. W. H. Fitchett

Melbourne, May 26.

The death has occurred of the Rev. William Henry Fitchett.

The Rev. Fitchett, who was Principal of the Methodist Ladies College, Hawthorn, Melbourne, and editor of the monthly magazine "Life," was best known for his gift of historical narrative as typified in "Deeds that won the Empire" "Fights for the Flag," etc. Among other activities, however, he edited the Melbourne "Daily Telegraph" for a time, while he was President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia.—*Reuter.*

Hon. Thomas Butler

Washington, May 27.

The death has occurred of the Honourable Thomas Butler, "father" of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, at the age of 72.—*Reuter.*

H. H. the Rajah of Pudukota

Paris, May 28.

The death is announced of His Highness Rajap Martand Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur of Pudukota.

Born in 1875, His Highness succeeded his grandfather at the age of 11 as the ruler of a State of 1,179 square miles, to the people of which he granted a representative assembly for consultative and legislative purposes.

Pudukota has been ruled by the Tondiman dynasty from time immemorial.

The Rajah, who was entitled to a salute of 11 guns, married in 1915 Miss Esme Mary Sorrett, a daughter of the late W. Fink, M.A., L.D., of Melbourne. A son, Marthanda Sydney, was born in Australia in 1916.

His Highness had for some time made his home at Cannes.—*Reuter.*

The Duke of Newcastle

London, May 30.

The death has occurred, at the age of 64, of the Duke of Newcastle. His Grace is succeeded by his brother, Lord H. F. Pelham-Clinton Hope.—*Reuter.*

The late peer comes from an ancient family and was the seventh duke of a line established in 1572, the family name being Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas Pelham-Clinton, D.L., J.P. He was the Lord High Steward of Bedford, Master Forester of Dartmoor, Keeper of St. Briavel's Castle, and a member of the London School Board from 1894 to 1897. His father was the 6th duke in the line and his mother a daughter of Mr. Henry Thomas Hope of Deepdene, Surrey. In 1889 he married Miss Kathleen Florence May Augustus, daughter of a distinguished family. He was educated at Eton and was the owner of 35,500 acres, and he was a member of the following clubs:—Carlton, St. James's, and Garrick.

ADJOURNMENT OF U. S. CONGRESS

Washington, May 29.

Congress has adjourned to next December, to which session the Naval Construction Bill and also the Bill to construct the Boulder Dam, on the Colorado River, have been held over.—*Reuter.*

PRE-VIKING SHIPS DISCOVERED

Two Vessels Unearthed by Workmen Digging Ditch

Stockholm, May 3.

Two pre-Viking ships, 1,500 years old, and one over 5,000 years old have just been found in Sweden by delighted antiquarians, and these finds are shedding new light on ancient Swedish seafaring and seaman-ship.

The oar, made for paddling, was found deep down in a moor in Dalecarlia, "the heart of Sweden," and was sent to the Historical Museum, where an expert fixed its age at 5,000 years.

The ancient ships were found on the western shore of Sweden in the province of Halland by two workmen while digging a ditch. The boats are made from good oak timber, are 13 to 14 metres in length, 4 metres wide and built on 19 ribs, nailed together by wooden pegs. In one of them was found a beautifully carved piece of amber.

The method of dating them, applied here, consisted in estimating the continuous land elevation, a phenomenon peculiar to Sweden since the glacial period, by way of which the land gains new ground from the sea by rising at the average rate of 8 centimetres in a century. The old Viking ships were found 84 centimetres above the present sea level and should consequently date from about 800, but as they were embedded in sea gravel, the boats must be dated further back and most probably to 300-400 A.D. The place, Galtabaek, where the finds were made, seems to have been a lively seaport at this time, and it is now hoped that a whole flotilla of pre-Viking ships will be found in this district. One of the pre-Viking ships will be restored and brought to the Gothenburg Historical Museum.—*Reuter.*

TURKISH PACT WITH AFGHANISTAN

Agreement of Friendship and Economic Co-operation

Constantinople, May 27.

Coincident with the signing of a Pact of Friendship and Economic co-operation between Turkey and Afghanistan, the Turkish Legation at Kabul has been raised to an Embassy. The Pact consists of nine articles and one protocol. Eternal peace is declared between the two countries and each grants the other most-favoured-nation treatment.

There is no question of a military alliance but Turkey undertakes to send to Afghanistan military, legal and scientific experts.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Hikmet Bey, the Secretary-General to the Presidency of the Republic, will be the first Ambassador to Kabul.—*Reuter.*

A CLOSER WALK WITH LABOUR

Co-operative Party's Decision at Annual Congress

London, May 30.

The Annual Co-operative Congress at West Hartlepool to-day reaffirmed last year's decision to enter into a closer arrangement with the Labour Party.

Mr. A. Barnes, M.P. (Labour), opposing a resolution to rescind the decision, declared that the Co-operative Party and the Labour Party were marching towards the same goal. He added that thousands of Conservatives and Liberals had joined the London society during the past year.

The resolution was defeated on a card vote.—*Reuter.*

SPANISH ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

Seville, May 29.

Two Spaniards, Captain Jimenes and Captain Iglesias, started eastwards to-day on a world flight. Their aeroplane, called the Jesus del Gran Poder, is a Breguet built in Madrid and driven by a single C90-11P Hispano-Suiza engine.—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE APPROVAL OF WAR OUTLAWRY

Reply to Mr. Kellogg's Note Containing No Reservations

Tokyo, May 26.

The Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Baron Tanaka, to-day handed the reply of the Japanese Government to Mr. Frank B. Kellogg's proposals for a multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Charles MacVeagh, after which he handed copies to the British, French, German and Italian Embassies.

Mr. MacVeagh is cabling the contents of the reply to Washington, after which it will be available at the State Department.

It is understood that the reply is brief, expressing approval of Mr. Kellogg's proposals without proposing any reservations or modifications.

Later.

Japan's reply to the American anti-war proposal was handed to the American Ambassador by the Premier this morning and published this afternoon.

It states, after the preliminary diplomatic language:

"I beg to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Japan sympathize warmly with the high, beneficent aims of the proposal now made by the United States, which they take to imply entire abolition of the institution of war, and that they would be glad to render their most cordial co-operation towards the attainment of that end. The proposal of the United States is understood to contain nothing that would refuse to independent States the right of self-defence and nothing which is incompatible with the obligations of agreements guaranteeing public peace such as are embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaties of Locarno.

"Accordingly, the Imperial Government firmly believe that unanimous agreement on a mutually acceptable text for such a treaty as contemplated is well capable of realization by discussion between the six Powers referred to and they would be happy to collaborate with cordial goodwill in discussions with the purpose of securing what they are persuaded is the common desire of all the peoples of the world, namely, the cessation of wars and the definite establishment among nations of an era of permanent, universal peace."—*Reuter.*

GOLD SHIPMENT FOR BRITAIN

Fifteen Million Dollars on Board the Aquitania

New York, May 28.

The Cunard liner Aquitania is conveying \$15,000,000 worth of gold to London. It is understood that the transaction is on private account but the consignee has not been identified.

This shipment is the second within a week. United States bankers believe that it will be added to the gold reserve at the Bank of England, which requires to increase its gold reserve owing to its co-operation with other banks and the Government in the plan for the amalgamation of the English currency-note issues.—*Reuter.*

MAJ. McCALLUM'S LONG MOTOR TOUR

London, May 29.

Major McCallum, accompanied by his wife and a mechanic, has returned to London after a motor tour round the world. The two cars of the party covered 15,000 miles in their eleven months' travelling in and through China, Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Burma, India, Persia, Syria, the Balkans and France.—*Reuter.*

COLOMBO, May 26.—Notice has been given of a private motion in the Legislative Council to the effect that, the Council having decided that the Rubber Restriction scheme is not economic as regards Ceylon, it is not willing that Ceylon should remain in it any longer.—*Reuter.*

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW FLAG UNFURLED

Unique Ceremonies in Capetown and London

Capetown, May 31.

The anniversary to-day of the founding of the Union of South Africa was marked by the official hoisting for the first time of the new Union flag with due ceremony in all the principal towns of the Union. The chief ceremony was performed at Capetown in the grounds of the Parliament buildings, where the Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Athlone, addressed a representative gathering, after which the Union Jack and the new national flag were unfurled simultaneously to the accompaniment of a salute of 21 guns.

The Premier, General Hertzog, and General Smuts also delivered addresses.

"God Save the King" and "Stem Van Sud-Afrika" were sung by students and played by the band.

The occasion was marked by the release in all parts of the Union of hundreds of prisoners serving short terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

Trafalgar Square Ceremony

London, May 31.

There was an unusual ceremony at Trafalgar Square this morning, the simultaneous unfurling at South Africa House by Prince Arthur of Connaught of the Union Jack and the new national flag of South Africa on the occasion of South Africa's Union Day synchronising with a similar ceremony in Capetown.

The South African High Commissioner, Mr. J. S. Smit, read an address of welcome, to which Prince Arthur responded, both emphasizing the significance of the historical event.

Besides a great crowd there was a distinguished gathering of South African and British officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The band played "God Save the King."—Reuter.

ANOTHER LOCK-OUT IN LANCES

Sixteen Thousand Workers Involved in Nelson

London, May 29.

Weavers to the number of 16,000 have been locked out at Nelson, Lancashire, following the dismissal of a weaver for alleged inefficiency; upon which action the operatives of the mill concerned struck work. Now the employers have closed all the mills in that district.

Another stoppage is threatened, at Oldham, as a result of the dismissal of a women cotton operative for alleged under-production. The other operatives threaten to strike work.

The employers are determined to make a stand. Operatives totalling 20,000 are involved.—Reuter.

ELECTION AMENITIES IN MEXICO

Bomb Explosion in Campaign Headquarters

Mexico City, May 31.

A bomb exploded yesterday evening in the headquarters of the presidential election campaign.

Little damage was done and there were no casualties.

The explosion occurred in a room which happened to be empty although other parts of the building were crowded at the time.—Reuter.

CELMAR, May 24:—Noisy demonstrations inside the court and free fights outside illustrated the intensity of feeling caused by the protracted "autonomist" trial, which ended to-day. The four principal defendants, including Dr. Ricklin and M. Rosse, both of whom were recently elected to the Chamber of Deputies, were found guilty of conspiring against the French State with extenuating circumstances. They were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and five years' banishment from Alsace. The eleven other accused were acquitted.—Reuter.

TAX REDUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Impost on Motor Cars Repealed in Compromise

Washington, May 25.

A conference of the joint committee appointed by the Senate and the House of Representatives fixed the total of \$223,000,000 for the Tax Reduction Bill.

The Senate proposed a reduction of \$250,000,000 and the House of Representatives \$290,000,000. The present compromise Bill reduces the corporation tax from 13½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. and repeals the motor-car tax.

May 27.

The House of Representatives has approved the report to Congress of the conference of the joint committee appointed by the Senate and the House of Representatives which fixed the total for the Tax Reduction Bill at \$223,000,000; thereby reducing the corporation tax from 13½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. and repealing the motor-car tax.—Reuter.

Cheaper Motors

Detroit, May 29.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has announced that the price of all cars will be reduced by the amount of the War Tax, remitted under the Tax Reduction Bill. The reductions will range from Gold \$10 on cheaper cars to \$20 on dearer cars.—Reuter.

THE FIGHT WITH YELLOW FEVER

Third Investigating Doctor to Die Since September

London, May 30.

The West Coast of Africa has claimed a third victim of note from yellow-fever since September in the person of Dr. William Alexander Young, the Director of the Medical Research Institute of the Gold Coast, who has died at Accra.

The other two victims were Dr. Adrian Stokes, the eminent pathologist who, while spending a six-months furlough last year combating yellow fever, succumbed to the disease, and the famous Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. Hiroyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, who died a week ago.

The opinion is that Dr. Young was infected while holding a post-mortem examination on Dr. Noguchi.—Reuter.

A NEW USE FOR THE AEROPLANE

In Search of a Disease Proof Sugar Cane

Sydney, May 30.

The airman Peck arrived here to-day from New York with a monoplane in which he will explore the interior of New Guinea in search of disease-raising sugar-cane. Peck is accompanied by Dr. Brandes. They will sail on board the Montoro on June 7 for Samarai, where they will join the other two members of the expedition, Dr. Swiete and Mr. C. R. Pemberton.—Reuter.

U. S. FARM RELIEF KILLED

Senate's Failure to Pass Measure Over President's Veto

Washington, May 26.

The Senate has failed in an attempt to pass the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill, which the President vetoed on May 23, over the head of Mr. Coolidge, owing to lack of the necessary two-thirds majority, four Senators who originally voted for the Bill having changed over.

The Bill is thus dead for this session at any rate.—Reuter.

GHENT, May 28.—The International Textile Workers' Congress has announced that America, Japan, China, Palestine and various Balkan countries have requested affiliation with the Congress.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL DAY IN PARIS

Ambassador's Speech on Improved Sentiment Abroad

Paris, May 30.

Speaking at the Memorial Day ceremonies here to-day, the American Ambassador stated that the general situation, as far as it concerns the sentiments of the people, has greatly improved. He added that in no country outside the United States has this new optimism been more noticeable than in France. Only a few weeks ago the French people set the stamp of overwhelming disapproval upon strife and disorder, and definitely set out upon a march towards the same and prosperous future to which their virtues in peace as well as in war so greatly entitle them.

The great leader of this movement is watched in America with the same confidence and respect that he excites at home, the Ambassador declared, "and we now see clearly that the American soldiers who fell in the War, bravely serving their own country, also helped to lay the foundations not only of France's national safety but also of her imminent prosperity and the ever-growing happiness of her much tried people."—Reuter.

Pres. Coolidge at Gettysburg

Gettysburg, Penn., May 30.

The desirability of the continuance of peace throughout the world was the theme of the Memorial Day speech by President Coolidge.

The President referred to the favourable reception accorded to Secretary of State Kellogg's draft treaty to renounce war, which, he said, had been endorsed by public opinion in America and abroad and was being approached with encouragement, interest and sympathy by the Governments concerned.—Reuter.

NEW BIG MOTOR CAR COMBINATION

Dodge Brothers Bought by Chrysler Corporation

New York, May 30.

An enormous amalgamation of motor-car interests has been brought off through the Chrysler Corporation's acquisition of Messrs. Dodge Brothers. The capital of the new organization, whose production will rank next to that of the General Motors Corporation and the Ford Motor-Car Co., will be \$500,000,000.

The deal was concluded between the principals, Mr. Clarence Dillon and Mr. Walter Chrysler, who locked themselves up in an hotel suite for three days without calling in any lawyers or accountants.—Reuter.

GERMAN "RED FRONT FIGHTERS"

Communist Clash With Police When Assembly is Dispersed

Berlin, May 26.

70,000 Communists from all over the country assembled to-day to demonstrate on behalf of the "Red Front Fighters" organisation. The police held up several thousand marchers and ordered them to disperse. The Communists refused. The police had first to make use of their truncheons and then their carbines, with the result that several of the demonstrators were wounded.—Reuter.

ROME, May 30:—A Treaty of Neutrality and Arbitration between Italy and Turkey was signed to-day.—Reuter.

KOEPANG, DUTCH EAST INDIES, May 30:—The four British Air Force flying-boats, which are on their way to Australia, arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, May 26:—Republican State leaders are reported to have approached Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, the American Ambassador in London, with a view to his contesting the seat in the Senate at present held by the Democrat, Mr. Royal S. Copeland, whose term expires in March.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TROUBLES IN CALCUTTA

Passive Resistance by Strikers Returned to Work

Calcutta, May 25.

After an interval of ten weeks the workshops of the East India Railway at Lilloah were reopened to-day. Four thousand men entered the shops but immediately commenced a policy of passive resistance to instructions.

The District Magistrate ordered them to disperse if they were not willing to work, which the men refused to do unless their grievances were redressed. Finally, however, they left the shops on the advice of Mr. Mitra, President of the East India Railway Company Labour Union, after the Magistrate had threatened to expel them by force.

Subsequently Mr. Mitra made a speech to the workers, in which he declared that the Magistrate's action was unauthorized and advised them to repeat their policy of passive resistance if the workshops were to open the next day.

The company has decided that anyone desiring to return to work must sign an undertaking not to resume passive resistance.—Reuter

TEXTILE WORKERS IN CONGRESS

Universal Eight Hour Day and Abolition of Gang Work

Ghent, May 30.

The International Textile Workers' Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of a universal eight-hour day and the abolition of gang work.

It has also telegraphed to the International Labour Bureau strongly supporting a Japanese proposal for an international inquiry concerning the conditions of textile workers.

The Congress has empowered its Bureau to settle with trade-unions in India the question of their affiliation "in view of the peculiar conditions ruling in India."—Reuter.

NOT QUITE ENOUGH!

Calcutta, May 30.

It is reliably stated that the winner of the Calcutta Sweep will receive £262,000.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 25:—In spite of considerable opposition the Muscle Shoals Bill, which creates a Government company to work the muscle shoals plant in Tennessee, has been finally passed the Senate.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

SULTRY ATMOSPHERE IN YUGO-SLAVIA

Representations by Italy on the Subject of the Continued Disorders

Belgrade, May 31.

It is officially stated that 16 demonstrators and nine policemen were injured in last night's disturbances. The latter have been taken to hospital.

Sixty persons were arrested, among whom were 17 students, who have since been released, and 40 "young communists."

The Italian Minister has made repeated representations to the Government during the last few days in regard to the anti-Italian demonstrations in Yugo-Slavia and has emphasized the necessity of ending the "sultry atmosphere" created by the disorders. Besides demanding punishment for the police for failing to prevent the demonstrations, the Italian Minister has asked for compensation for the losses suffered by Italians in Yugo-Slavia.

According to the "Politika," the Yugo-Slav Government will ask for

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE

Insurance of Floating Dock on Its Long Trip Completed

London, May 31.

Arrangements with insurance companies have just been made to cover the voyage of the new floating-dock from the Tyne to Singapore. It is proposed that the dock should leave the Tyne in June. It will be taken out in two "tows," consisting of four and three sections, respectively.

It is understood that the first four sections are valued for insurance at £550,000 and the other three at £350,000. The whole dock is insured against all risks at a premium of six per cent., but re-insurances against the risk of total loss have only recently been placed by underwriters on the risk at three, four and even five per cent.—Reuter.

TWO MORE OIL WELLS IN IRAQ

New Sources of Half a Million Gallons a Day

Teheran, May 25.

Another big addition to the oil output is reported from the Iraq sector of the Naftkhaneh fields, where two further wells are producing, respectively, 200,000 and 300,000 gallons a day. These wells have been bought in by the Khanogin Oil Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.

Both wells are under control.—Reuter.

DOLLAR ROUND-THE-WORLD LINE

Five New Liners to be Built

Los Angeles, May 30.

It is announced that five new liners, equipped with Diesel engines, will be built at a cost of G.835,000,000 for the Dollar Steamship Lines "round-the-world fleet."—Reuter.

NEW YORK, May 25:—Mr. Thomas Edison has been awarded the Gold Medal for Science of the Society of Arts and Sciences.—Reuter.

ROME, May 30:—The International Institute for the unification of international law was inaugurated here to-day. Signor Mussolini in the opening speech said that the Fascist Government, in initiating the creation of the Institute, had been guided by a wish to aid the activity of the League of Nations in regard to intellectual cooperation.—Reuter.

BALLOONIST'S TRAGIC END

Killed in Free Jump After Balloon is Struck by Lightning in Race

Greenburg, N. Y., May 31.

Ward van Orman, the winner of the Gordon Bennett Cup in 1926, was taking part, as pilot of a United States Army balloon, in the National Elimination Race for this year's Gordon Bennett Balloon Race, when his balloon was struck by lightning. Van Orman jumped with a parachute, but landed heavily and broke his leg.

His assistant made a free jump from the balloon, from a considerable height, and was killed.

Several other balloons which were taking part in the race were struck by lightning but were not seriously damaged.

The first report received stated that van Orman had been burnt to death, but subsequently this proved to be incorrect.—Reuter.

similar satisfaction in respect of losses suffered by Yugo-Slavs in Italy.—Reuter.

FLAG. CONTROVERSY IN S. AFRICA

Natives' Disapproval of New
Ensign: Disorders in
Capetown

Capetown, May 31.

A large crowd, composed mostly of coloured people, formed a procession in the streets of Capetown to-day. It was headed by the band of a native organization called "The Independent Coloured Workers' Union," and some of those marching in the procession carried banners inscribed, "Africans arise," "Away with slavery," "Down with the anti-native slave laws."

The crowd tore the new national flag from passing motor-cars and loudly cheered the Union Jack. It also attacked the police, some stone-throwing occurring, so that the latter were compelled to make several baton charges. Two arrests were made, after which the crowd dispersed.

Speaking to-day in the grounds of the Parliament buildings on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Union of South Africa, the Premier, General Hertzog, said that the new national flag was a lasting symbol of the independence, power and authority of the Union, while the Union Jack—the second flag of the Union—did not fly as the flag of Great Britain but as a flag of the Union, expressing the association of South Africa with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

General Smuts said that those who had participated in the settlement of the flag question hoped that finally had been reached. As long as it was possible successfully to maintain peace and the unity of a country and its people, the external of its institutions mattered little.

Ugly Scenes at Night

June 1.

Police reinforcements from all over the Peninsula have been drafted into the city to cope with the threatening situation, which has increased since yesterday morning.

The streets at midnight were seething with excited crowds, and ugly scenes were witnessed. Motor cars carrying miniatures of the new Union flag had their windcreens smashed, while on the contrary vehicles with miniature Union Jacks were untouched.

A dozen police and a large number of coloured persons were injured. There were 90 arrests.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS BUSY IN LANCASHIRE

Chalk Reference to a Noise
Made by Moscow

London, May 31.

Communists are active in the milling-centre of Nelson, in Lancashire, where, following a dispute concerning the dismissal of a weaver for alleged inefficiency, the employers have closed down all the mills. The deadlock still continues. The pavements are chalked with such phrases as "Moscow is calling," "Smash all boss bullies." The Weavers' Union repudiate the interference of the Communists.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES'S NEXT TOUR

The East African Colonies

London, May 31.

A provisional programme for the tour which the Prince of Wales will make in East Africa this autumn has been drawn up, but details have not yet been decided upon.

With his brother, the Duke of Gloucester (Prince Henry), the Prince will spend nearly five months abroad. Their Royal Highnesses will leave England early in September and go direct to East Africa. After a tour of Kenya Colony the Princes will make their way to Rhodesia. They will return to England from South Africa some time in January.

A full programme, it is expected, will be available for publication in about a month's time.—British Wireless through Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Australia Mourns Her Dead: An Adverse Trade Balance:
Floods in Queensland; Sale of Shipping Line

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Apr. 26.

Anzac Day has become to the Australian the most important day of the year. It has been recognized that the record crowds which witnessed the march of returned men last year were increased somewhat by the fact that the Duke and Duchess of York were present at the ceremony. This year, with the absence of Royal visitors, the day took on a sterner aspect, which was reflected in the faces of the 25,000 men who took part in the parade. Altogether, in Melbourne, it is estimated that more than 200,000 people witnessed the procession, but Melbourne, though perhaps having the greater number of men on parade, was only a part of the general scheme of mourning which occurred in almost every little town or hamlet throughout Australia. Throughout Victoria, every place of business was closed, the Victorian Government having during the last twelve months passed an Act declaring the day a "close holiday." In this respect alone, the other States differed. In the country centres, it has been recognized that the parades and services suffer considerably by the greater attraction of the more spectacular march in the principal city. Moreover, in the larger places, the countrymen meet members of their regiments whom they are unlikely to see otherwise.

During the course of the Melbourne march, some Communists attempted to distribute literature to the men. In the case of one, the result was disastrous, for, without any second thought, the ex-soldier knocked the man unconscious. The casualties amongst the spectators this year were also less, only 37 being reported. In conjunction with the Melbourne march, an appeal was launched for the purpose of collecting the amount of money still necessary to erect the imposing memorial to the men who have fallen, which is to be known as the Shrine of Remembrance. At the moment, the total sum collected is £115,000 and a matter of some £50,000 is still required.

Importation of Foreign Goods

Even under the wall of protection for Australian goods built up since the days of the Deakin governments, against the influx into this country of foreign goods, to-day sees this country importing almost as freely as at any time in its history. The figures just issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. Wickens, disclosed that, during the year 1926-27, this country had imported £164,715,594 worth of other countries' goods. In return for this big outlay, the other countries of the world bought from us only £144,895,133, leaving an adverse trade balance of £19,821,411. When a comparison is made with the previous year's figures, we find that exports have decreased by £3,667,026 and imports have increased by £13,078,416. The difference in the trade balance would not have been so clearly marked but for the extraordinary fall in exports from the State of Queensland. In this State, exports showed a decrease of a little over 112 millions. A portion of this slump would naturally be accounted for in the bad seasons which that State has experienced. New South Wales also reflected from bad seasons, while Victoria actually showed an increase in her exports of something over a million.

The result of this has been a considerable tightening up with the spending section of the community, and, so far as the business houses are concerned, many have retreated to such an extent that the numbers of men unemployed have increased alarmingly. Throughout last summer the unemployed held demonstrations for the purpose of obtaining employment. The activity of the unemployed to secure work has been marked and the Premier of Victoria Mr. Hogan, upon refusing to see them, had the pleasure of receiving a brick which was hurled through

his window. The Victorian Government has even thought seriously of introducing a dole for the purpose of relieving distress through the winter months. The Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, is forming a commission of four which will be known as an Economic Council and will act in an advisory capacity to the Federal Government. Mr. Bruce is evidently a great believer in Commissions and, if the economic one to be appointed in a few days proves as successful as some appointed in the past, the country will materially benefit.

Queensland Again

The land of drought and floods having bravely faced the former and won is now overwhelmed by the latter. Rockhampton, its central port, and the export town of a great part of the centre of Queensland, has been visited by floods of more than usual severity. It was first thought that the loss of life was heavy, but, as is usual in tragedies of this description, everybody who could not at once be accounted for was thought dead. The actual number caught by the floods is not known. At Geelong, seven people were drowned and at Dundalpa nine are missing and it is feared that, as their camp was swept by flood waters, little hope can be held out as to their being alive. At Riverslea, the gauge rose from 69ft. to 74 ft. and at Rockhampton proper the flood waters are rising rapidly. At Rockhampton, the bodies of two children, Elsie and Dorothy Williams, have been recovered, also that of a man named Muldoon. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Jun., and their child are still missing and hopes of their recovery have vanished. Mr. R. Baker, who, with his wife, had been held up at Mount Morgan, owing to the rapid rising of the river, left his wife in safety and attempted the crossing, himself losing his life. His body was recovered later in the day. Mr. Baker was a farmer from Dundalpa, near Rannes, and it is feared that it is on his farm where the nine lives have been lost.

The Dawson River, near the township of Theodore, has reached a record height, while the Robinson River and Palm Tree Creek are bankers. Between Wura and Konara, the damage done is stated to be extensive, while through the Deedford district the water has been as high as 8 ft. in many places. Quay Street in Rockhampton is a sheet of water, while the Gavil Creek wharf has only the top of its building showing. The Mackay River, at Mackay, the home of sugar, is also in flood, but no serious reports have been received from there. The disturbance is not in any way abating, and, in leaving certain areas, it is concentrating its fury in fresh districts. At Maryborough, the flood waters rose in the Mary River during the night and by 11 o'clock had over-run the banks and encroached into the Grand Hotel to a depth of over a foot.

The Prime Minister to Tour

It has been stated that the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, has travelled more extensively through Australia than any previous Premier. This statement is probably correct, for Mr. Bruce uses every modern form of swift transport it is possible to obtain. He is credited with visiting the remote places, where the population is in dozens. Now he suggests visiting the Northern Territory, the journey to be done by railway, aeroplane, and motor car. He will not only visit outposts, but continue his journey across the north of Australia, travelling by car from Darwin to Wyndham, and from Wyndham to Perth, Western Australia. The trip will be made for the purpose of forming opinions upon projects suggested by the Queensland government relative to the northernmost area, for action by the Development and Migration Commission, and by the North Australia Commission relative to those areas under its control.

As Darwin is the home of trouble, anarchy, and differences of opinion,

Mr. Bruce will require all his tact to withstand the demands that will be made upon him by the inhabitants. At the moment, their most serious quarrel is between the two hotel, one of which has been declared "black" by the union leaders, and the other is reaping the benefits of the ban upon its companion. It is just as likely that the morrow may see the disgraced one re-instated and the popular rendezvous at the moment in that enlightened town in disgrace.

Sale of the Commonwealth Line

At last, the much talked-of sale of the Commonwealth Shipping Line is an actual fact. The Prime Minister announced it in the House of Representative last Tuesday, the successful tender being from Lord Kilsant, on behalf of the White Star Line, and the price paid £1,900,000. The news was received on the whole rather quietly, the only complaining opposition at the moment being from the waterfront workers, who have declared all vessels of the White Star Line "black," in accordance with a threat they had made to Mr. Bruce some time previously. That Mr. Bruce took little notice of the threat is apparent, but the Prime Minister has gone further and declared that the country must uphold its side of the bargain as much as the purchasers of the fleet, who are, it is understood, bound down by rather stringent conditions. The dominant factor in the sale of the ships has been the loss which has been continuous ever since the line was started. The staunchest advocate for the continuing of the line has been M. W. M. Hughes, who, as Prime Minister, founded it during the strenuous years of the war. It has been recognized that, during the war years and for some years after that catastrophe, when we were re-establishing our industries, the line did much to prevent other companies increasing their freights beyond a reasonable thing.

To-day, it is difficult to find anyone seriously interested in still retaining the line, for the reason that in practically every State in the Commonwealth the transport services—which in their cases are railways—have been losing money. They found it exhilarating at the moment to possess their own transports and the old bogey of the huge combines which would, if the railways were owned by private companies, soon get control, with disastrous results, both to the travelling public and the freight charges. The cure for this cry was government control. You earned them certainly, but you paid higher fares, higher freights, read illiterate slogans, and then shouldered a burden of extra tax to make up for the losses incurred by them during the 12 months of operations. It is extremely unlikely that the people of Australia would ever dream of allowing their railways to pass out of government control, but, unless some method of curtailing their expenditure is formulated, and not, as at present, the retrograde movement of legislating for the purpose of driving every bus or motor car which plys for hire along routes adjacent to the railways off the roads. You cannot ask the people to pay taxes for their railways, taxes for the upkeep of their roads and not allow them to travel along the latter in any form of conveyance they desire.

The last has not been heard of the sale of the ships, but, at the moment, Mr. Hughes is somewhat disgraced over alleged utterances regarding Italians, which that gentleman emphatically denies, and the Labour Party have been busy electing a new leader, Mr. Scullin, the member for Yarra, Victoria. When the House again meets, an attack in all probability will be at once launched. The appointment of Mr. Scullin came somewhat as a surprise, as it was expected that Mr. Theodore, the ex-Queensland Premier, would be in the field but that gentleman kept well in the background.

Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, is reported by the vernacular press to have lodged a protest with the Japanese Government against the alleged ill-treatment of Chinese labourers in Japan. It is said that many Chinese workers have been thrown out of employment and are on the verge of starvation. The Commissioner requests that Chinese labourers should have their work restored to them in order to avoid misunderstandings and possible trouble.

MORE BLUNDERING BY SOVIET

Financial Considerations and
Arrest of German Engineers

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

It appears that even Moscow itself is puzzled over the Shakhin case, particularly by the arrest of the German engineers. In any event, several versions of the motives underlying this arrest are in circulation.

One version connects the entire case with the Bolshevik's financial difficulties, and their desire to delay payment for machinery imported from Germany for use in the Donetz Basin. The object, it is said, is to prove that this machinery has not been satisfactory, and that the Soviet Government has not only the right to refuse to pay for it, but even to cancel the contract for it.

The Russian paper, "Rul," published in Berlin, asserts that German engineers working in the Donetz coal basin were approached and asked to sign a document attesting the unsatisfactory condition of the machinery in question. This they indignantly refused to do, and at once wrote to their firms describing the situation. This letter was intercepted by GPU, the former Teheka, and in consequence the engineers were promptly arrested on the score of the so-called economic counter-revolution.

Nice Little Game Spoiled

This lasty action on the part of the GPU is said to have spoiled a well-conceived plan of the Commissary of Finance which has been making desperate efforts to establish new credits abroad. Some months ago, it is said, Moscow elaborated a scheme for the establishment of a new private bank. Negotiations were begun with several American firms who, it is claimed, were ready to finance the new institution. The GPU has now shattered all these hopes with one blow.

Stalin, Rykov and Kalinin

Another version ascribes the whole matter to a purely factional quarrel between Stalin, Rykov and Kalinin, which has been growing in intensity in view of a long series of Governmental blunders, and in the course of which Rykov and Kalinin began to assert their independence.

Kalinin, a peasant himself, as President of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets, enjoys considerable popularity among the peasantry, and Rykov is regarded as the patron of all technical experts since the time when he presided over the People's Economy Commissariat. Stalin is now reported to have decided to destroy the popularity of these two adversaries. He introduced a new tax on agriculture. Kalinin, called upon to explain this new tax to peasant delegates, lost much of their favour, and proceeded to undermine Rykov by the arrest of the engineers. Many engineers in the U.S.S.R. are Rykov's personal friends. His position is the more embarrassing in consequence.

Financial Difficulties

Which of these two versions is the correct one remains to be determined. In the meantime, the emptiness of the Government treasury is a serious menace.

According to the "Socialist Courier," Moscow is utterly at a loss to know how to pay foreign debts amounting to 500,000,000 roubles. That paper has interviewed many responsible business men with a view to determining the true financial position. Each seems to think that the country is on the verge of bankruptcy. Some believe, however, that the crisis will be passed, somehow.

Not long since, the Government sought to stop all imports, but such a measure threatened to bring industry to a standstill and cause grave labour troubles. As it is, the workingmen grumble more and more.

Sta Charles Addis and Sir New-ton Stahl were among those who accepted the invitation of Mr. Samuel Samuel, M.P., to attend his usual Budget dinner to the leading bankers and merchants of the City and to members of Parliament in the Strangers' Dining Room at the House of Commons on April 24.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINESE

Former Shanghai Council Members' Forceful Reply to
Aspersions in a British Journal

Sir Edward Pearce, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. A. Brooke Smith and Mr. H. G. Simms, former members of the Shanghai Municipal Council and of the Committee of the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, make a joint reply in a recent issue of "The New Statesman" to a correspondent who wrote to that journal regarding the attitude of Britishers in China towards the Chinese. Their letter is as follows:

In your issue of March 17 a correspondent in China, signing himself "J. D.," gives his impression of the attitude of the English towards the Chinese among whom they live. He anticipates that what he writes may seem a gross exaggeration to anyone who has not been in China. To those who have been in China it certainly is.

"Class" Suggestion Refuted

He begins by describing the average Englishman going out to China as a person with the one idea of making his pile and returning home with enough money and influence to put him in a class above the one he would have been in if he had gone into business in his own country. "J. D." appears to be an outstanding example of a type of person obsessed with a feeling of class inferiority, and looks with a jealous eye on those enjoying a society from which he is for some reason barred. It must be admitted that the average Englishman goes out to China to make money, but we refute the class suggestion, for such a thing never enters his head, since as a rule he is quite innocent of class consciousness.

"J. D." then describes the Englishman's first six months in China. He is told that the Chinese are queer people, but as they are useful he is advised to keep in with "these Chinks." Further, that his initiation into foreign community life consists of going to clubs, hotels, cabarets, cinemas and places of vice, and driving his motor-car through evil-smelling Chinese quarters where the native is too stupid to get out of his way.

Long Office Hours

"J. D." seems to ignore the main reason why Englishmen are sent to China. We would remind him that usually British firms send them out to work, and that they often

have to work longer hours than in Britain. Their spare time is taken up with outdoor games, and, of course, in a comparatively small community club life play an important part.

"J. D." then comes to the question why the English so detest the Chinese. This is a most extraordinary assumption. In no other part of the world have individuals of two nations formed stronger or more lasting friendships. Those of us who left China after many years' residence still keep in touch with our old Chinese friends. We retain feelings of respect and cordiality towards the Chinese with whom we came in contact, and happy recollections of the many years we were associated with them, both in business and in other activities.

Mutual Courtesy

Notwithstanding the great difference in social customs, we were never bored in their society, as suggested by "J. D.," and on our part, and on the part of the great bulk of Englishmen in China, we treated the Chinese with the same courtesy as our own people.

"J. D." has a hit at Englishmen who are sent to the outposts and up country by their firms. He says they get on each other's nerves, and, as he puts it, get fed up to the teeth with the whole place, and wish to God they had never come out. This is one of "J. D.'s" most ridiculous statements. It is well known that the happiest communities in China are in the smaller coast ports. Of course, in every community one will find the disgruntled person who is unable to fit in with his own countrymen.

"Cruel Detraction."

"J. D.," in our opinion, has drawn quite a wrong picture of the life of the Englishman in China. It is a cruel detraction of a community which has to bear a very heavy burden during the past few years through no fault of its own. The unexampled patience and fortitude with which they have faced their troubles, both personal and commercial, is proof enough that the Englishman in China worthily upholds the good traditions of his country, and we feel sure that the Chinese, with their wonderful psychology, have a great respect and regard for the British merchant in China.

The Socialists and Communists, proclaim their attachment to M. Poincaré and his guiding principles, and all the electors have to do is to decide which of the candidates really means what he says. Schools and halls are crowded at night meetings, at which the candidates endeavour, when the Socialist and Communist interrupters (practising another variety of the "sport electoral") allow them, to explain their views and answer questions. These public meetings are a necessary evil, like bunkers on a golf course. The only candidate submits to them, but places no reliance on resolutions. He prefers private canvassing of influential electors and liberal promises of his own influence to be exerted on behalf of local interests when he becomes "monsieur le député." An important qualification is ability to absorb a considerable quantity of drink—not necessarily of an alcoholic nature—and to pay for the refreshment of other citizens. "Treating" is an admitted form of electioneering in France, especially in the country districts, where a candidate who refused to stand drinks all round at committee meetings would inevitably be put down as mean and would find himself at the bottom of the poll.

Another feature of French general elections is the jerry-mandering that takes place between the first and second ballots. At the first ballot, no candidate can obtain election unless he has a clear majority of the total votes cast. Those who fail to obtain this number are said to be "en ballottage" and can come up again at the second ballot, a week later, on which occasion the absolute majority is no longer necessary. During the interval, mysterious negotiations take place with the object of securing not only the retirement of a danger-

ous rival but the transfer of the votes cast for him at the first time of asking. A Socialist, for instance, may withdraw and ask his supporters to vote for the Radical-Socialist or the Communist candidate. In theory, of course, electors are free to vote as they please, but the great majority undoubtedly follow the dictates of party discipline and take the advice of M. Durand to transfer their allegiance from him to his erstwhile adversary, M. Dupont. These combinations sometimes cost large sums, either in money or services.

Gaiety by Statistics

With the Gay City as its centre, one would have thought that the Department of the Seine would be the most liberally provided with public places of amusement. This, however, is not the case, if we may believe the Inland Revenue figures relating to the amusements tax. The gayest department—if gaiety may be measured by the number of theatres and similar places of entertainment—is the Nord, one of the most important industrial districts in the country. This favoured area rejoices in 2,277 theatres and *cafés-concerts*. Next on the list comes the Bas Rhin, with 660, and then the Seine-et-Oise with 489. The Seine comes ninth on the list, with a total of 225. Paris, however, recovers a little of its prestige when we come to cinemas. Here we find the Seine leading with 316, after which comes the gay Nord with 252, and then the Pas-de-Calais with 135.

The returns also show that France has one department without a single picture-place. This benighted territory is the Lozère, situated on the southern edge of the mountainous region in the centre of France and possessing no industrial centres of importance. The Lozère also figures at the bottom of the list of departments paying taxes on motor-cars, and would therefore appear to be an ideal place for persons desirous of leading a quiet life. To return to distractions, we find that Paris continues to lead the way in boxing matches. Last year, the Seine enjoyed, let us say, 182 of these spectacles, and the Nord came second with 34. We have thus a general picture of France as having a gay north, a simple south, and a capital fond of moving pictures and boxing; but, of course, figures can be made to prove anything.

A Haunt of Celebrities

One of those small Parisian celebrities who shine only on reflected light has followed the classic example of many others of his kind and has retired to the country to "plant his cabbages." He is Manière (no one ever thought of referring to him as Monsieur Manière) and for many years he kept a small café restaurant and tobacco shop at the corner of the Rue Caulaincourt and the square of the same name, at Montmartre. No one knows exactly how his establishment emerged from the obscurity generally enveloping such places, but something about it attracted the attention of the literary and artistic folk of Montmartre, and they began to dine at Manière's. The great Anatole France often went there. Other habitués were Vlaminck, Derain, Suzanne Valadon, André Warnod, and Steinlein the caricaturist, generally accompanied by his wife and several cats and frequently, between drinks or courses, playing his pencil and sketching Montmartre types on the back of the menu. It was Steinlein, rumour says, who introduced Anatole France to Manière's, and Manière could write a book, if he were so minded, full of tales about the queer doings and sayings of his celebrated customers, but it is one thing to feed geniuses and quite another thing to describe them in the written word, and the chances are that Manière will keep his tales for the benefit of his cronies in the evening of his days.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Nanking for the study of Russian civilization and the formal opening took place on Sunday when speeches were delivered by Mr. Hsueh Tui-pi, Minister of Interior; Gen. Niu Yung-chien, chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government; Gen. Chang Tsu-kiang, representative of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and former Tapan of the Northwestern Frontiers; and Mr. Ho Yu-shu, a member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Budget Generally Acclaimed: Magnificent Gift for Cambridge:
Reminiscences of Lady Hart: Missionary's Self-Sacrifice

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Apr. 26.

This week, Mr. Winston Churchill introduced his fourth Budget as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech which lasted for 3½ hours and which had the novel feature of an interval for tea. It was the first occasion on which he had a surplus, amounting to about four and a half million pounds sterling. He estimated that expenditure in the coming financial year will be £805,195,000 and that he will have a surplus of £18,741,000. A vast scheme for the relief of local rates on industry and agriculture, which will cost the Exchequer £20,000,000 a year, was the main feature of the Budget. The total amount levied in rates has risen from £79,000,000 in 1913-1914 to £175,000,000 at present. The amount paid in rates on the property to which the relief scheme will apply totals £34,000,000. This burden will be reduced to £8,000,000 if the Government's scheme is adopted.

There was general acclaim for the Budget proposals, but Mr. Churchill's speech was not one of his best oratorical efforts. At the end, members were so exhausted that they were almost unable to appreciate the details of one of the most gigantic schemes ever presented in a single speech and the House became restless. There was one outstanding joke in the Chancellor's speech which caused roars of laughter. When he had announced his plan for an increased allowance to income tax payers in respect of children, he said:—"This is a natural application of our general policy of helping the producer."

£100,000 Gift in Secret

A mysterious gift has been received for the extension of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. A veil of anonymity screens the names of three members of a family who have given it. When first it was known that £100,000 would be required to meet the cost of the extension there came donations of £20,000, £20,000 and £20,000, and the only clue made public as to the donors was that they were "members of a family connected with the university." Year by year the fund rose, but still only through gifts from the same generous three. At Cambridge University on Friday it will be proposed "that the thanks of the University be conveyed to the three anonymous benefactors, who, by adding respectively £17,000, £7,000 and £6,000 to their previous contributions of £20,000, £30,000 and £20,000, have most generously subscribed the required total of £100,000 for the extension of the Fitzwilliam Museum, now in progress."

The extension consists of a two storeyed block of four galleries at right angles to the Marlay Galleries. The ground floor, it was suggested, should be given up to ceramics and the first floor to pictures. All is planned so as to form one side of a future quadrangle on the Grove Lodge site. It is hoped that the names of the three anonymous donors will ultimately be attached to the new wing.

The New Madame Tussaud's

In all its old-time glory, Madame Tussaud's great waxworks exhibition will re-open this week, and will once again become the Mecca of provincial visitors to London. The morbid delights of the Chamber of Horrors will be available again in all their gore and gloom, and it is understood that the very attendant who had a marvellous faculty of confounding visitors by standing motionless and deceiving them into the belief that he was a wax figure will be back at his post. The restoration has been a tremendous task and one of the greatest triumphs over utter catastrophe ever achieved.

Tussaud's was razed to the ground by a disastrous fire in March, 1925, and in a studio in Baker Street, not far from the ruined building, Mr. John Tussaud, a descendant of the Madame Tussaud who founded the exhibition a century ago, has been patiently working for three years, restoring the collection.

A Remarkable Old Lady

The death of Lady Hart, the widow of the celebrated Sir Robert

Hart, of China, is announced this week, at Bournemouth in her 81st year. She was a splendid and remarkable old lady. She spoke with clarity and great rapidity, and in one talk which lasted about 10 minutes she discussed the Balkans, the value of pedigree, the change in English life in the last 10 years, and health and patent medicines. She also gave a swift verbal picture of the famous Dowager Empress of China.

In talking about ancient families, Lady Hart remarked:—"I mentioned an English family to the Japanese Ambassador and said it was a 500-years-old family." The Japanese Ambassador smiled and bowed. "We look on a family that goes back 1,000 years as beginning to be old," was his reply. Lady Hart said that she was not sure that, in these quick, hurrying days, the Philadelpha standard was not a good one, as there they expect you to know the maiden names of your four great-grandmothers. It was she who stated that she thought it would be the girls, rather than the middle-aged women, who would be the first to break away from the fashion of the ultra-short skirt.

Courageous Woman Missionary

A story of great courage, faith, and sacrifice on the part of a middle-aged London woman lies behind the announcement that Miss Ellen Riley left London this week for China, where she will attempt to return to a hospital in the interior in which she lived for seven years. She stated that she was 30 when she first felt the call of China, but it was not until she was 45 that she was able to go. She obtained a post as a mission nurse in a hospital near the Tibetan mountains, 2,000 miles up the Yangtze. Last year, Miss Riley and her colleagues were caught in the civil war, and troops looted the city and came to the hospital. She told them that they could not come in as it was a women's hospital, and, although they left them alone, they looted the men's ward. Miss Riley said that she had felt the call again and she must go back. She had her travelling expenses and £20 given to her by friends, for the Chinese children.

Tommy Learns the Law

With the advent of the British troops in China, it was only natural to expect that they would desire to send presents home to their relatives and friends, and it appears that the favourite gifts for export were fans made of peacock feathers. The British Tommy, however, not being familiar with the provisions of the Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act of 1921, made the mistake of spending part of his pay on these fascinating fans. He accordingly sent them through the post, packed most carefully, and waited anxiously for a reply to say that they had arrived safely. Unfortunately, he waited in vain, for it now appears that, from a return made by the Customs Department, all the 145 fans sent were confiscated on reaching a British port. The troops have now been informed that it is illegal to send peacock feather fans to this country, and words to this effect have been printed in Orders of the Day for circulation among the various units.

OUR PARIS LETTER

The Democratic Sport of Electioneering: Licenced Libel

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Apr. 18.

France is now at the highest point of the general election fever which attacks the country once in every four years. The first ballot takes place in a few days, and there are between six and seven candidates for every seat. The average is considerably higher in Paris and the Department of the Seine. At least one candidate in every four may be confidently stated to have had not the slightest chance of success from the very first. To contest a seat in France is a democratic sport which can be enjoyed at small cost—a right appertaining to every citizen and not to be hampered, as in Great Britain, by cash deposits liable to be forfeited in the event of an inadequate measure of success.

Another advantage of electoral sport in France is the absence of an effective law of libel. The epithets that can be publicly applied to a rival are numerous and varied. To describe an opponent as "rendu" (a concise way of saying that he will act according to his interests whenever they happen to clash with his principles) is considered quite a mild form of abuse. The mud thrown at election time rarely sticks. Everybody takes it in a Pickwickian sense, and only when a candidate happens to be exceptionally sensitive does an election squabble revive in the law-courts.

Electioneering Troubles

In the present election, nearly all the candidates, except, of course,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
THROUGHOUT THE EAST



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SPECIAL ARTICLES

"ABIDE WITH ME"

Sermon Preached at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the
Very Rev. Dean A.C.S. Trivett.

"Abide with us for it is toward evening and the day is far spent."
—Luke 24, 29.

This text has been placed by the compilers of our hymn-book as the key text to the most familiar and best loved of all our Church hymns—the hymn which has just been sung as a solo, "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide." The author of the hymn was a clergyman in the Church of England, the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, and the hymn was written at his vicarage, just outside Lower Brixham, in Devonshire.

Lyte was born near Kelso, in Ireland, in 1793. He received his early education at Portora, and in 1814 he graduated as a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, where three times in succession he had taken the prize for the best English poem. He had intended to enter the medical profession, but gave it up to go into the Church and was ordained in the year of Waterloo to a curacy in County Wexford. Two years later, we find him in the South of England, where he held curacies in Cornwall, Hampshire, and Devonshire. While in Cornwall, an event occurred which profoundly affected his whole life. He was attending the death-bed of a clerical friend who was suffering the pangs of remorse because he felt that in his preaching he had not sufficiently magnified the Cross. The dying man found peace but Lyte never forgot the lesson. His preaching from that day took on a new message and power. His daughter, in bringing to an end her memoirs of her father, remarks:—"His highest honour and desire in active life had been to exalt the Cross. He trusted absolutely in the merits of his blessed Saviour's cross and passion and calmly resigned his life in the sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality."

A Great Composer

Lyte was in 1823 appointed to the vicarage of Lower Brixham, Devonshire, which he held until his death, which took place in Nice, on November 20, 1847. During his life he wrote many hymns, the best known being the three we have sung this evening:—"Praise my Soul the King of Heaven," "Pleasant are Thy Courts Above," and "Abide with Me." It was a great regret to Lyte that ill-health in his later years made it impossible for him to work as actively for his Master as he had been accustomed to do. He spent more time over his writings and it was his often expressed wish that he might be allowed to bring help or healing to some living heart by his verse. Not often are the prayers and longings of a disappointed heart so literally fulfilled. There is no hymn in the English language so well known, so deservedly popular, or more often used than Lyte's "Abide with me." It is generally used as an evening hymn, but it was not so intended. With the exception of the opening metaphor, there is not, throughout the hymn, the slightest allusion to the close of natural day. It is descriptive of the evening of life, the close of the author's career, and is intensely personal. It was written on Sunday, September 4, 1847, at Berry Head House, about half a mile from Brixham, a house given to Mr. Lyte by King William IV.

For 24 years Lyte faithfully devoted his life and talents to the scattered fishing population of Brixham, never sparing himself, his time or his money, but many were cold and indigent and even suspicious of the church and the parson. Never strong, Lyte's health suffered and his lungs became affected. He grew disheartened and depressed, and, regarding his life-work as a failure, his sensitive, highly-strung nature broke down. He was ordered abroad. He braced himself to preach on the Sunday morning, September 4, and afterwards administered the Holy Communion to the few present. He retired to his study in the afternoon and came out as it was growing dark with the finished hymn set to a tune of

sands of Christians in every walk of life. They could say:—

"I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bleed,
Ills have no weight and tears no bitterness.
Where is death's sting, where grave thy victory,
I triumph still if Thou abide with me."

These words might have been written as descriptive of so many of the great army of saints and martyrs. They believed that Jesus meant what He said when He promised that He would be with them always and that His strength would be sufficient for all their needs, and their lives bore witness to the presence of a superhuman power. Jesus was there in the midst of His Church, guiding, controlling, strengthening for service, comforting in sorrow and receiving His martyrs. Faith in Christ's presence robbed death of its sting and grave of its victory. They "endured, as seeing Him who is invisible." The martyr at the stake proved superior to physical sufferings, sustained by the abiding presence of Him who is the resurrection of the life. Others, like Mr. Valiant, go down into the dark waters of the river of death and, as they rise to engulf them, can say:—

"O death where is thy sting,
O grave where is thy victory,
I triumph still if Thou abide with me."

I like to think that in his last verse Lyte is back in memory beside the death-bed of his friend to whom we have already referred. The great enemy takes advantage of the bodily weakness that so often marks life's closing hours. Mind and body do react upon one another. Fearfulness and lack of faith are the peculiar temptations of this time.

An Old Legend

There is an old legend which tells of the Devil appearing to a dying Christian. He stood at the bedside and unrolled a prodigiously long parchment, written all over, on both sides, with the poor man's sins. Sins of commission, sins of omission, deliberate sins, angry sins, ungodly words, idle words, evil thoughts. "See your record," sneered the great enemy, holding up the long list. "Can you pass examination on all these at the Bar of God?" "Ah," said the dying man meekly, "you have forgotten to add down below:—'The blood of Jesus Christ His son cleanse from all sin.'" Then the Devil vanished.

When life's evening draws on, instead of looking back upon our own poor life, with its failures and its omissions, let us look up to Him who gave His life for us and our salvation:—

"Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes,
Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies,
Heaven's morning breaks and earth's vain shadows flee,
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me."

May God grant us this vision, that we may feel His presence here in this quiet hour and to-morrow as we go out into all the busy routine of our daily life. May His presence guide and sustain us amid all the darkness and uncertainty of this changing and mysterious world, and then, at eventide, may it be light. Not the dim vision of imperfect faith, but that we may see him face to face. "In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me."

ACCORDING to a Peking telegram to the "Shunpao," the British Minister has protested against a proposal of the Nationalists to secure a loan from Soviet Russia for the purpose of extending the Lung-Hai Railway.

A MOTOR-CAR which, after its impact with the lighting standard at the intersection of Nanking Road with Chikiang Road shortly after 2 o'clock on Monday morning, had wrapped its front axle round the post, was the subject of considerable conjecture on the part of patrons of Shanghai's night life. The car, it appears, had been driven west on Nanking Road, but for an unknown reason, came into collision with the post from the right hand side of the road. Head lights were broken, the wind shield was splintered, the steering gear a wreck, and the tonneau appeared to have been wrenched from the chassis. Fortunately, the driver, a foreigner, was cut only by bits of flying glass, and after having his wounds dressed in the General Hospital, he was taken to his house by friends.

THE COMMUNIST ROAD TO INDIA

How Failure in China has led to Redoubled Efforts to Create Trouble in the Jewel of the Empire

By E. M. P.

Part I. The Work in the South

After the Russian Bolshevik retreat from South China the so-called "League of Oppressed Peoples," which was organized by Moscow in Canton ceased to exist.

This League which was headed by the Russian Communist B. Volin, was nothing but a department of the Asiatic Section of the Comintern. Being installed in Canton it was a most convenient place for Communist work in Indo-China, in Siam and on the islands of the East Indies.

There were not many "oppressed Chinese" in the League, but there was a great number of Annamites, Hindus, natives of Java and others. All these persons, encouraged by the progress of Communism in China and provided with both moral and material assistance, succeeded in organizing propaganda work in the Dutch East Indies, in Siam and in Indo-China when, quite unexpectedly, the Russian Bolsheviks were compelled to stop their work in China and lack of money and experienced leaders from Moscow put an end to a danger which, in 1927, was a very palpable one.

Colonial governors knew only too well how difficult it was to cope with the Communists, who, exciting natives against foreigners and appealing, aimed only at centring all power in their own hands. The Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo, New Guinea, Burma, Siam, and Tonkin were Communists' fields for the spread of their propaganda from Canton.

A series of insurrections were planned by these Bolsheviks but all failed both on the continent and the islands.

Some of the leaders of these insurrections fled, some were killed and in Dutch India 2,000 of them were deported to islands in the vicinity of New Guinea, where they can now organize a true Communist regime without any bourgeois whatsoever.

Canton Strategic Base

Canton for Bolsheviks was an important strategic base, first because it was a very convenient starting point for penetrating into India and secondly, because it formed a suitable place for striking the British colonies from the rear, which was even more important.

From Canton they organized regular relations with Sumatra and Java, the cross-roads of all lines to the Far East. Bolshevik domination in South China, its destructive propaganda and seductive slogans made a great impression among eastern peoples and not only uneducated natives, but even the most intelligent classes, inspired by Communist ideas, were working with great energy for the destruction of their own countries.

As far back as 1919, when the Bolsheviks were not sure of their future, they provided their propagandists with stolen money and jewels, and these went to East India to recruit their countrymen for the Communist universities of Moscow as well as to test the suitability of the soil for propaganda.

One of the first Moscow emissaries was the Hindu, Lohane, and then a Javanese, Snelviet, who after six months' absence came back to Moscow and brought with them Semaun, Galania and other natives, who are now regarded as leaders of Communism and active members of Comintern.

This group took part in the "First Congress of the Peoples of the East" which was organized in Baku. Some other Hindus came to that congress from Western India together with a member of the Comintern. The most successful time for Communism in East India and Annam was in 1926 in which year French Communists were very active in Siam and Annam recruiting new adherents.

The Communists' principal objectives were towns and industrial centres as being much convenient for propaganda, because colonial workmen by reason of their mental development could be won much more easily to communism.

Many pamphlets and periodicals began to appear in different native

dialects, foretelling the arrival of some "Messiah" who would deliver all eastern peoples.

The allusion to the "Messiah" has the deserved effect; it started a revolutionary movement among colonial populations, which in several places amounted to open outbreaks with very unfortunate results for their leaders. After the departure of Moscow workers from South China, propaganda work was handed over to the Chinese Communists, who are working very cleverly and are providing natives with much literature in their own dialects.

Close Relations with Moscow

Close relations with Moscow continue without any interruption and though colonial governments are maintaining a close watch, Moscow propagandists possessing foreign passports often visit the East Indies to see and to instruct their comrades, though, of course, after the failure of the insurrection they now are working under cover.

Their methods have reverted to the cell system. Their agents penetrate the most obscure corners of the country and after having organized a cell they work for the subjugation of whole groups of workmen. For the use of the intelligent classes Communists began to publish a series of periodicals which are regularly delivered to all parts of the East Indies.

With the object of avoiding any suspicion directed against Moscow a League against imperialism was created in Paris. This League is, however, organized and subsidized by Moscow; its periodicals, "Masses of India" and "La Correspondence Internationale," are two special Communist journals destined for the Colonies. Beside these are periodical publications by the Comintern which are published in English and Hindustani in Berlin and in Vienna and they also are sent to the Colonies. A monthly Communist review "Indones" is published in East India. Many of its articles are published in Annamese, Siamese and other languages. The whereabouts of the headquarter of this review as well as its printing office are unknown.

Propaganda by Wireles

Instructions from Moscow are received not only for workmen but for peasants too. A special journal "The Tiller" is published for them. This review in English and French is transported to the East Indies and there reprinted in several native dialects.

Not content with this, the Bolsheviks organized a clever propaganda scheme by means of wireless. Radio stations in Siberia, and Khabarovsk transmit exciting speeches of Semaun and others in different native languages.

Batavia for instance receives even now propaganda speeches from Khabarovsk. Foreign communists are great help to Moscow when they are subjects of Great Britain, France, Germany, American or Holland. These men having received instructions from Moscow and possessing documents providing for personal inviolability as members of their respective legislatures travel comfortably through the Colonies of mother countries and try to excite the population by their speeches and pamphlets. The most energetic of these were:—Doriot of France, Johnsen of Dutch India, and Tom Mann of Great Britain. Doriot during his stay in South China published the following appeal:—

Doriot's appeal

"The French reign over Indo-China has had regrettable consequences. Under the reign of the Third Republic Indo-China possesses no freedom of word and press, no freedom of trade unions and meetings, no freedom of strikes. There is nothing except cruel oppression and imprisonment. Indo-China must put an end to political oppression and economic exploitation by French imperialism. If the people of Indo-China really want to change existing conditions they must fight

for the independence of their country. World revolution will be achieved by the proletariat fighting against capitalism in industrial countries and by the struggle of oppressed peoples against imperialism. The Russian revolution has proved that no freedom for the people can be reached without a stubborn revolutionary struggle. Repulse the advance of French imperialism! Be prepared for the struggle! Create a party which will unite all who are ready to fight for national independence; create an organization of workmen and peasants, co-operation of French workmen with the oppressed peoples of the Colonies and their co-ordinated actions will bring freedom and victory over their imperialistic enemies."

And, in 1927, the same Doriot issued an appeal to French soldiers inviting them to rise up against their officers and against the bourgeoisie. At that time Doriot was a member of the French parliament; he belonged to the communist faction and, therefore, could freely travel throughout the whole of Asia delivering revolutionary speeches and publishing pamphlets against his government.

Britain Accused

Doriot and Tom Mann accuse France and Great Britain, of the intention of annexing certain territories in China and at the same time affirming that the French and English are very cruel to Chinese thereby creating many difficulties of an international character, etc.

Doriot, publishing an appeal to the Annamites, said that time was ripe for Annam to rise in revolution after which it would be possible to enter into close relations with great U.S.S.R.

All this is nothing but hypocrisy for Moscow wants no independent Annam, it simply wants to have Annam in its power. The same is clear from the appeals of Tom Mann and Roy to the peoples of India. They also say that it is time for Burma to annihilate their oppressors "Tigers of imperialism" and form popular government—in other words a Soviet.

In 1927 Russia sent to India and China the following posters: "Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, Riffs and other Asiatic peoples are hurrying forward on horseback trampling under their feet the corpses of European soldiers. Above them a red flag with hammer and sickle is flying with the inscription in Arabic, Chinese and Hindustani "Free peoples of the East be united under the red flag of labour." Below it was the following slogan: "Get up and throw away the yoke of your foreign oppressors." By these means Moscow excited the colonies and the East Indies at different points instigating thereby a number of insurrections.

Some of these Communists, as for instance Alimi, Lohane, Roy, Doriot and Semann were brought to trial by their respective governments, yet they all escaped to the Mecca of communism,—Moscow—and from there they continue to write and to direct the communists of Asia.

Does any danger exist for Asia from Communism? Undoubtedly.

Communism has continued its work so cleverly that since the second half of 1927 it has not been discovered and yet disguised as Chinese nationalists they come from Moscow to China and then to the East Indies and the Islands.

The Southerners even allowed such a man as the Hindu Protap, an emissary of Moscow, to organize in Nanking a "League of Oppressed Peoples" and a whole band of rogues under the pretext of agitating against Communists and imperialist oppressors continue their work on well approved Moscow methods, penetrating into legal labour bodies and organizing their cells. The cell system is so successful that even now, in 1928, when Asiatic Communism is methodically advancing against the culture and civilization of the white race, foreigners living in the colonies pay no attention and continue in the belief that everything is all right now that the Russian Bolsheviks have been deported from China. It exists, however, even among natives a movement which tends to prevent the progress of communism.

Antagonism of Social Democrats

Throughout India the adherents of Moscow have received a heavy blow from the Social Democratic



A COMMON SIGHT IN THE VICINITY OF SHANGHAI. THE WATER BUFFALO IS AN ALL-PURPOSE ANIMAL IN CHINA. IT DRAWS THE PLOUGH, PUMPS WATER FROM THE CREEK FOR IRRIGATION, CARRIES HEAVY LOADS, PROVIDES MILK, AND HAS AN AFFINITY TO THE CHINESE SMALL BOY.

party. Trade unions are spreading through all Asia, but there was a moment when Moscow could have it all in its hands.

The so-called Red Proletariat is nothing but a section of the Comintern; the same should be said of the Krestintern (Peasants' International). The object of the Krestintern is to organize peasant unions and to create special peasants' committees sending the most developed peasants into the Communist party.

The Amsterdam International is a great hindrance to both the Proletariat and the Comintern and the latest failures of the Bolsheviks in India were not the result of clever work by the Colonial police, but solely due to the skilful work of trade unions against the Communists.

I deal here only with the conditions prevailing in the East Indies, but eventually I intend to consider the struggle between the Red Proletariat and the trade unions. Now I want only to draw readers' attention to Musso's letter which was addressed from Moscow to the workers of the East Indies. From that letter we see that Musso is enraged against the Social Democratic party because it is a hindrance to the Communists.

According to the same letter it is seen that in 1926 Moscow hoped to organize more than 2,000 natives in the Dutch East Indies. All these neophytes of Communism were deported later to the islands in the vicinity of New Guinea. There in the jungle they can establish a true Communist regime! From the Communist point of view the Social Democrats are helping the imperialists and, therefore, the struggle between the Red trade unions and the social-democratic trade unions must proceed to the bitter end.

Awakening of India

Social Democrats declare that Communism would stop the development of the people for many centuries. Alimini a well known Communist and another native Communist Semann, who are living in Moscow, have published a series of books in French, English and native languages. Semann has published a book under the title "India has to Speak" and Alimini has given the title of his last book "The Awakening of India." Both books are permeated with Communist ideas glorifying the U.S.S.R. as a free country. Alimini gives a mystic portrait of Lenin, who according to author, was native of Asia and who had subscribed to a covenant "to liberate India not later than in 1930." After its liberation India is to form a Union of Asiatic socialist federated Soviet Republics. The book is a humbug and has no success either among the intelligent classes or among uneducated workmen who regard the Communist slogans with no enthusiasm. Semann in his book touches the inti-

mate feelings of his people, his poverty, his hatred of foreigners and appeals to all to take up either rifle or poison and march against their oppressors.

For Communists studying in Moscow books like Semann's are a genuine revelation; however, in East India they have no success. Far greater popularity is secured by political pamphlets and rumours of postcards ridiculing the Whites. political pamphlets and rumours of the coming Messiah. This is the dream of all natives and Bolsheviks very cleverly are playing on it. To Annamites they promise a powerful Annamite deliverer, to liberate their country. To Hindus they say he will be a Hindu, and so forth. In other places they show pictures of how this Messiah is chasing foreigners into the sea. In short, Moscow tries to play upon differences of class and caste.

In addition to the officially appointed members of the Comintern how many secret adherents of Moscow are wandering in Asia, only few persons know. Besides, as I have already said, propaganda work in India is now well organized through the work of Chinese Communists, who transfer the necessary literature and carry out terroristic acts, as was the case with Chinese leaders during their visit to Singapore.

After the failure of the Communist revolution in China, Moscow is entirely occupied with India, and is making no secret of its aims.

Moscow's Hand Everywhere

We can trace the hand of Moscow everywhere: in the boycott of the Simon committee, and in the labour troubles in India. However, the main scheme for insurrection throughout the whole of India in 1928 failed, because the educated classes, the so-called Indian nationalists, seduced from the Communists and trade unions declined the invitation of the Proletariat concerning collective action. Comrade Losovsky, Secretary General of the Red Proletariat and member of the presidium of the Comintern, after the failure of Southern Chinese revolution expressed a desire to attain the same results in India. Everybody has in mind the events in India at the end of 1927 and at the beginning of 1928. With the object of showing and proving the influence of Moscow upon the revolutionary movement we will quote here Losovsky's telegram from the Red International of workmen unions to the eighth all Indian Congress of Trade Unions.

Losovsky's Telegram

"The executive bureau of the Red International of trade unions, controlling the revolutionary movement in all countries, sincerely congratulates the eighth congress and all the working classes of India, wishing you success in your struggle against your oppressors.

"The trade union movement in India is progressing, self-consciousness is developing in the political struggle against oppressors. The labour class has now before it difficult problems to solve. The struggle against imperialism and against the oppression of colonial peoples is started by U.S.S.R. The revolution in China and the Indies can be achieved only with the assistance of the labour classes throughout the world and of the proletarians in the Colonies. The role of the Hindu proletariat is especially important. In their struggle against their oppressors and exploiters the labouring class of India will always be assisted by the Proletariat and Workers' International as well as their sections. In that lies the difference between the Labour International and the Amsterdam International. The last is permeated with imperialistic spirit, while the first is always helping colonial and semi-colonial peoples in their struggle for independence. This is the difference between the methods of the Amsterdam International and the Labour International.

"The Labour International during the hard struggle of the Chinese proletariat against imperialism and internal counter-revolution did everything to help the Chinese revolution, but the Amsterdam International has done nothing. To refuse help to Chinese proletariat is the same as to help Chinese counter-revolution and imperialism. The executive committee of the Labour International is convinced that the trade unions of India would understand who are the enemies and who are the friends of the oppressed nations and that the labouring class of India will march with those who have on their flag the slogan for the uniting of all trade unions movements, the destruction of imperialism and the independence of colonial and semi-colonial nations. Long live the labour class of India! Long live the union of world trade unions movement! Executive Bureau of Red International of Trade Unions. Secretary-General Losovsky, Moscow, November 24, 1927."

The well known Hindu Communist, Roy, in a paper published in the "International Press Correspondence" touching the question of the Communist movement in India, says that only by terroristic acts against the bourgeoisie and against the white race is it possible to maintain a revolutionary movement in India. Some of Roy's documents we publish here. Roy, having left China in company with Borodin, visited Moscow and then again with Borodin went into Turkestan with the object of propaganda work. This information can be found in "Truth of the East," a periodical organ of the Central Asiatic Bureau of the Communist Party. No doubt that propaganda penetrates into India through the

northwest. From that point Moscow has organized political, economic and military penetration. Since 1922 Moscow has worked against India undisturbedly. Hundreds of propagandists are sent there through Chinese Turkestan and Afghanistan. The number of official newspapers in Central Asia and of periodicals issued by the Central Asiatic Bureau of Propaganda proves the gigantic scale of Moscow's work in India.

A propaganda section and Bureau of Deliverance of Asiatic Peoples have their seats in Merv. They publish there a newspaper in three dialects which are spoken in Afghanistan and Beluchistan. The Eastern department of the Comintern Section and the Central Committee of the Persian and Afghan Communist party are also in Merv. While the intelligence service for India is established in Bokhara.

Intricately Organized

In Samarkand there is a school for propagandists among Asiatic peoples, a number of women being among the students. In Tashkent, there are the Central Asiatic Bureau of the Central Committee of Communist Youth, a club for Hindu Communists, several schools for propagandists, military schools for natives, etc. On the Pamir tableland, the meeting point of India, Afghanistan, U.S.S.R. and China, the Bolsheviks have placed detachments for assisting Hindus refugees. Many Bolsheviks, as for instance, Stark, Rasnolnikow, Kokhar, are carrying out different military missions in that region. Detachments of the Red Army are always trying to establish friendly relations with robber tribes, while some Communists have visited the so-called Yagistan region of independent tribes. The "Truth of the East" informs us that "four comrades were received with great hospitality and friendship by such tribes as Dirs, Swats, Vazirs, etc." One can be sure that this friendship will be very unpleasant for Britain.

Bolsheviks are permanently watching Great Britain and are using every opportunity to hinder her policy. Thus, for instance, the recent visit of the British Secretary for War to the Afghan frontier was countered by Moscow with the issuance of thousands of posters in an endeavour to convince the native population that the British intend to annex Afghanistan and Turkestan.

By order of Revolutionary Military Council of December 26, 1927, the ablest persons were appointed to the Afghan and Chinese frontiers. Many natives, who had obtained their education in propaganda schools received posts of minor importance. The Communist Party during the "Arcos case" in London published in many Asiatic newspapers statements saying that Red cavalry, together with Afghans and nomadic tribes, could at any moment be sent into the valley of India. Several foreigners who arrived in China from Moscow and who had occasion to visit Soviet Turkestan tell that between Tashkent and Kabul many Hindus were travelling to Moscow or back to India. The Soviet Embassy in Kabul is fulfilling the same functions as did the Soviet Embassy in Peking.

Nothing Overlooked

In Kandahar, in the centre of Afghanistan, the Bolsheviks have organized a Communist cell. In Kalat, in Baluchistan they have a good organization which is connected with Greta. They have organized very efficient communication with India across Chinese Turkestan, where in many places they have inaugurated a consular service and entered in relations with different bands which are operating in Afghanistan and India. Owing to the anarchic state of affairs in Yunnan and Szechuan, they have a free hand there. They have inaugurated consulates in Kashgar, Kulja, Urumbek, Jehugchak, with the object of propaganda. They plan to organize an aeroplane service between Kashgar and Samarkand. From Kashgar, Bolsheviks launch alleged scientific expeditions "to Yarkand, sending from there their men to India and taking back tired propagandists." In the Soviet papers of Turkestan and Tashkent one can often read such statements as: Comrade Holane, Hindu revolutionist, arrived from India and is billeted in the repose house. His lecture upon the revolutionary movement in India will take place on December 26." This notice was published in "Truth of the East." While persecuting religion in their own coun-

try, the Bolsheviks do everything to encourage the Mohammedans; they give permission to build new mosques and sometimes give substantial assistance to the mullahs.

Lhasa Penetrated

Lhasa is visited very seldom by foreigners, but Bolsheviks have found means to penetrate there too. In Astrakhan, on the coast of Caspian Sea, there live a nomadic tribe of Kalmucks, numbering about 1,000,000. They are all Buddhists or lamas and their language is very similar to Mongolian. At the time of the Bolshevik advance on Mongolia, Kalmucks played the part of instructors. A number of princes and priests, in June 1927, were sent to Lhasa with a proposal to enter into a "union" with the U.S.S.R. and to offer them instructors and arms. Among the members of this mission there were representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, because Kalmucks are now organized into an autonomous republic under direction of Russian Communists. This mission has not yet returned, and there are rumours that they have preferred to remain in Lhasa. Beside doing propaganda work, the Bolsheviks improve means of communication. For example the roads between Kabul, Meerut and U.S.S.R. are so organized, that there exist many stations where one can get drinking water and petrol for aeroplanes.

They have started also to build railway lines to connect Turkestan with Siberia. On the northern section of the Siberian-Turkestan railroad 14,000 men are working. Huge sums, totalling over 40 million roubles, have already been spent on the southern section. The Soviet trade delegation which is just now staying in America has bought a great number of "Cleveland" engines and also numerous motor cars for the railway line which is to connect Tashkent with Nove-Sibirsk (Novo-Nikolayevsk).

The Frunze-Tokmak railway is almost completed and the Bolsheviks are energetically working on the development of an air service, with which object they have introduced new taxes and are building new aeroplanes. In a series of Turkestan towns, as for instance, Merv, Samarkand, Khiva and Bokhara, not to mention Tashkent, aerodromes have been organized, and large stores of foodstuffs and munitions accumulated.

The Chinese press says that investigations of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce show that there only remain 40,000 bags of foodstuffs in Peking, which is insufficient for a month's supply. It is stated that there are 1,900,000 Chinese and 17,000 foreigners in the northern capital.

The wedding of Mr. David J. Keswick, the oldest son of Major and Mrs. Henry Keswick, of Cowhill Tower, Dumfries, and Nony Barbara, the only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. R. Pease, of Hesselwood, East Yorkshire, and of Mrs. Pease, of Yewden Manor, Henley-on-Thames, took place on April 20 at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Hambledon, Henley-on-Thames. Mr. John Keswick was best man. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Henry Keswick, Viscountess Hambledon, the Marquis d'Hautepoul, Lady Elizabeth Babington-Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, Lady Kenderdine, Sir Derrick and Lady Watson, Lady Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Sir Newton and Lady Stabb, General and Mrs. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan.

M. Pindor, the Polish plenipotentiary who has just arrived in China, has had an interview with Marshal Chang Tso-lin. In the course of this the Dictator expressed the belief that with the conclusion of the new treaty of commerce and amity the friendly relations existing between the two countries would be further improved. He hoped that M. Pindor would become the first formal Polish Minister to China. M. Pindor expressed gratification at the successful conclusion of the treaty negotiations, and said that although Poland is situated in the west, she is at one with China in her opposition to Bolshevism. He hoped that China's campaign against Communism would be crowned with success.

DEADLOCK OVER NANKING MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Huang Fu Virtually Dismissed by Generals But Strongly Backed: Feng Younger Men Favour C. T. Wang

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

There is a deadlock in the Nationalist Government over the question of appointing a new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Huang Fu is still supported by the so-called "old men" in Nanking who defy the generals at the front and insist that Mr. Huang Fu should remain.

The younger men, particularly the Anglo-American returned students, are supporting Dr. C. T. Wang, who is Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's candidate.

The essential facts of Mr. Huang Fu's resignation were difficult to obtain because the actual decision that he should leave Nanking was made at Hsuehchow, Chengchow and Hsinhsiang, where General Chiang Kai-shek and Pei Chung-hsi and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang met in secret conclave to rearrange the relationships of the Allied Nationalist Armies.

Mr. Huang Fu was originally an appointee of General Chiang Kai-shek. He was made Minister of Foreign Affairs because it was assumed that he could "deliver" Japan; that is, that he could arrange for the Nationalist armies to march through Shantung without coming into conflict with Japan. He had informed his Government that Japan would not send more than 300 troops to Tsinan. The conflict between the Nationalist and Japanese troops in Tsinan led to the conclusion, in Nationalist circles, that either no arrangements had been made with Japan, or that they had been made with irresponsible persons. The specific task, for which Mr. Huang Fu had been made Minister of Foreign Affairs, had not been performed.

The Nanking Outrage

Previously to this, Mr. Huang had got himself into difficulties with many elements of the Kuomintang through his sponsorship of the unified diplomatic and financial policy with Peking, which would have meant an outward appearance of unity while the soldiers were fighting at the front and which would have helped to bolster up Peking's finances when it was Nanking's desire to destroy Peking. Then, the settlement of the Nanking Outrage with Mr. MacMurray was unpopular because the Chinese version was so very different from the English and because it involved the payment of \$100,000 "bargain money" to the United States as security that the terms of the agreement would be kept. Finally, Mr. MacMurray's Note of May 18 considerably damaged Mr. Huang Fu's position because, to the Chinese mind, the implications of that note are that the United States had lost faith in the Nanking Government and would, in Tientsin, do as the Japanese have done in Tsinan but that the United States prefers to issue a warning before the guns are fired. To the generals at the front, it meant a complete failure of all diplomatic policy, as it is always anticipated, in the Chinese mind, that when there is trouble between China and Japan, the United States will serve as China's protector.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Enmity

It was Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang who demanded Mr. Huang Fu's removal. In the past, Mr. Huang had been associated with Marshal Feng and it was therefore assumed that he had the Kuominchun support, but at Chengchow, Marshal Feng made it clear that he was opposed to Mr. Huang's continuance in office. He also proposed that Dr. C. T. Wang should be made Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prior to the Chengchow Conference, General Chiang Kai-shek had entrusted negotiations at Tsinan with the Japanese to Dr. C. T. Wang and before that, he had proposed to Mr. Huang that Dr. Wang should be made Chairman of the Diplomatic Commission, which Mr. Huang had failed to do. The insistence upon the resignation of Mr. Huang, then, was determined at Chengchow between General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and it was endorsed at Hsinhsiang, when General Chiang Kai-shek met General Pei Chung-hsi to arrange for Hankow's participation in the Northern Expedition.

At these conferences and in Nanking, the possibilities of the succession to Mr. Huang Fu were discussed. Several names were mentioned, among them being Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Dr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin and Mr. Quo Tai-chi. Mr. Tong's name was almost immediately eliminated because it was felt by men who had admired him for years that it would be a pitiful and unflattering end of a great career to throw Mr. Tong into the maelstrom of the present situation, to pull him down from his lofty position as philosophic censor of Chinese affairs to be the subordinate of the confused councils in Nanking. It was further assumed that Mr. Tong would not accept the position. Mr. Chu was not considered seriously except by those who were as opposed to Dr. C. T. Wang as to Mr. Huang Fu and who were therefore seeking for someone else—anyone else. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chu, who has been abroad so many years, is personally known to hardly anyone with real power in Nanking. Mr. Quo's name was eliminated because that would mean an open and full repudiation of Mr. Huang Fu and would lead to a bitter quarrel with his personal friends. It was therefore assumed that the appointment of Dr. C. T. Wang was inevitable because there was no one else.

A Deputation to the Generals

In spite of Mr. Huang Fu's very tart letter of resignation, he is understood to continue to want the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. So on Friday's meeting of the Political Council, General Li Lieh-chun advised that it was his business to change horses in mid-stream and suggested that Mr. Huang might be asked to reconsider. But as that was definitely in opposition to the wishes of the generals at the front, Mr. Huang's friends determined to take a train to Hsuehchow, where they might cause his mind. On Saturday, therefore, Mr. Chang Ching-king, shrewd, sharp, sick in body, was carried across the river to Pukow; with him Mr. Chen Kuo-fu, nephew of the late Chen Chi-mei, confidential friend of Chiang Kai-shek and a factor in the Ningpo clique; with them was General Tan Yen-kai, scion of one of Hunan's best families, peaceful and soft, head of the Nanking Government and constantly in a state of wonderment at what it is all about. On they went to Hsuehchow to see General Chiang to persuade him to change his mind before Wednesday, when a decision must be made with regard to Mr. Huang's resignation and his successors' appointment.

The position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government is a thankless, difficult, hopeless one. If a Minister manages to get into a working relationship with the representatives of the Powers, he is taken to be a "running dog," of somebody or other. If he accomplishes nothing but peace and quiet, he is a failure. His conduct in office is always under comparison with the bombastic brilliance of Mr. Eugene Chen and Comrade Borodin. It would appear to the student of things Chinese that no one would want the job and that no one would take it. Yet, there is the undoubted spectacle of certain men wanting it and fighting for it.

To-morrow's Fight

At Wednesday's meeting in Nanking, the choice will be between Mr. Huang Fu and Dr. C. T. Wang. Mr. Huang will have the support of the Ningpo Clique, the anarchists and the Franco-Japanese Returned Students. Dr. C. T. Wang will have the support of the administrative

group, the Feng Yu-hsiang party and the Anglo-Americans. The issue will not only be personal, but it will be fought out on general principles.

Those favouring Mr. Huang Fu will suggest that there shall be no change in foreign policy and that every effort be made to conciliate Japan over the Tsinan incident, as it is not with Japan that China is quarrelling but with General Tanaka.

Those favouring Dr. C. T. Wang will insist that the foreign policy of the Nanking Government since December has been stupid and evil and has lost for the Nationalists the opportunity of closer relations with Great Britain, has definitely turned the United States into a neutral as between China and Japan; has turned Japan into an enemy and has made any relations, at all, with Soviet Russia impossible.

Shaking Their Fists

At this moment, it appears that there will be a deadlock. The "old men" are decided that they will permit no name to be proposed except that of Mr. Huang Fu and the others are equally decided that Mr. Huang Fu must go. Mr. Huang's letter of resignation makes it impossible for him to serve with either General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang; for he practically accuses them of throwing him over while he is doing his best. Are we then to infer that the "old men" at Nanking are shaking their fists at both General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang? Are they making the resignation of Mr. Huang Fu an issue as between Nanking and the commanders at the front? If that is the explanation of the events of the week-end, then we are about to witness a fascinating revision of Nanking's officialdom.

(The above appeared in the "N.C. Daily News" of Monday.—Ed.)

A NEW MOVEMENT TOWARDS RUSSIA

The essential factor in Chinese diplomacy since the time of Viceroy Li Hung-chang has been an alliance with one Power in the hope of achieving discord among the Powers interested in China. In May 1896, the secret Li-Lobanoff Treaty between China and Russia provided for a defensive and offensive alliance; it even stated that "no treaty of peace with an adverse party can be concluded by either of them without the consent of the other." This treaty was aimed at Great Britain and Japan. It was China's method of destroying every semblance of unity of purpose among the Powers. It must be noted that this Treaty was in operation during the Boxer Rebellion and the Russo-Japanese War. It was in operation when Russia was pursuing a policy of intense imperialism in Manchuria and when Japan was struggling to become a first class Power. It explains more than any other cause the trend of sentiment in Japan which culminated in the Twenty-One Demands, for whereas Japan had not the exact wording of the Li-Lobanoff Treaty until the Washington Conference, all the principal Powers were cognizant of the fact that some agreement of this nature existed.

Some One to Fight Her Battles

The underlying motive of the Li-Lobanoff Agreement, from the Chinese standpoint, was the advantage that might accrue to China from the utilization of one great European Power, without tangible interests in China proper, to protect China from the other Powers. In a word, Li Hung-chang conceived the doctrine of China using Russia to fight China's battles. In return, China conceded to Russia a free hand to follow a vast imperialistic programme in Manchuria and Mongolia, which were, after all, only remotely Chinese in historical and political relationships.

With variations on the theme, this policy has continued to this day. The Anfu Club, for instance, sought to utilize the Japanese as Li Hung-chang had the Russians; the Chihli Party under Marshal Wu Pei-fu adhered to the same doctrine in their efforts to develop an association of purposes between themselves and Great Britain. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, through the American missionaries, sought specific American support and, when it failed to

materialize, he turned to Russia, which held his rear.

Dr. Sun and the Russians

Dr. Sun Yat-sen pursued the same plan. He first sent agents to Great Britain and the United States and then he turned to Russia and Germany. Perhaps in no country is there such an emphasis on foreign relations as in China. The whole structure of Government seems to be based on foreign relations; even political parties measure their actions by the possibilities of reactions in foreign countries. Dr. Sun, then, when he turned to Russia for an alliance, agreed to permit Soviet Russia, through Comrade Borodin, to reorganize the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government on a Russian model.

The essential factor to Dr. Sun was not so much what kind of a government China had, as that his revolutionary conceptions should conquer China; that his Nationalist Government should succeed in destroying its opponents and becoming master of the country even to the holding of the capital, Peking. In return, Soviet Russia was given a free hand to use China as a weapon in a war to destroy the British Empire by paralyzing British trade and industry. The Russians succeeded admirably in certain phases of their programme; the Nationalists reached the Yangtze Valley and Shanghai; two foreign concessions, Hankow and Kiukiang, were returned to China inexpensively; labour was organized into a C.P. unit and a boycott against British goods was for two years effective.

The Russians, however, failed in one essential: they believed that they were using the Chinese in their quarrel with Great Britain, while, as a matter of fact, the Nationalists were using them in their effort to reach Peking. When it appeared that the Russians were no longer indispensable, they were not only driven from the country, but those who were slow to leave were arrested and made to suffer detention and humiliation.

A Pro-British Orientation

The dismissal of the Russians was not merely the result of Chiang Kai-shek's engrossing fear of the Chinese C. P. opposition to himself. Nationalist foreign policy hoped to substitute either Great Britain or Japan for Soviet Russia. It was hoped that the negotiations over the Nanking Outrage would provide the opportunity for conversations with Great Britain which would make possible some understanding between the Nationalists and the British Government. In addition to the Nanking Outrage negotiations, Nanking hoped to purchase British support by making concessions with regard to the Customs Service, which were designed to please the British Government. The negotiations over the Nanking Outrage failed and Sir Miles Lampson returned to Peking without visiting Nanking, which had prepared a conqueror's reception for him. The Customs questions remained unsettled because of the opposition of Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance.

The negotiations between Nanking and Mr. MacMurray were incidental to the British settlement. Nanking never hoped to accomplish much in the United States. They were seeking some secret arrangement, and the political system of the United States precluded that. They believe that Senator Borah and one or two members of Congress are their friends, but they realize that they can accomplish nothing. But the MacMurray settlement had the immediate effect of making all discussions with regard to the Nanking Outrage tremendously unpopular with Chinese, for it was assumed that Nanking could never get better terms than Mr. MacMurray gave them and worse terms are unthinkable to the Chinese mind.

And Next Japan

Nanking then turned to Japan. The intrigue to win Japanese support is a fascinating study in myopia. Special representatives were sent to Japan who were assumed to be able to handle Japanese political groups. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs went out of its way to satisfy Japanese wishes. Labour and other subversive movements were suppressed to convince the Japanese that Nationalism had turned over a new leaf and that it was prepared to foster Japanese economic interests, particularly in the Yangtze Valley. Strikes, boy-

cott movements, etc., were put down zealously.

The *quid pro quo* was that Japan should send no troops to Shantung, only a few hundred to Tsinan, and that once Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang were eliminated, that Japan should make Chang Tso-lin's position in Peking untenable. There is no indication, beyond the statements of the Nationalist agents in Japan and Mr. Huang Fu, to prove that any responsible Japanese had agreed to this programme. But there is the amazing fact that in spite of the Tsinan Incident, the Nationalist Government continues to adhere to it. Nanking is still facing Japan as a possible ally, with arms outstretched in friendship and reconciliation.

The Pro-Russian Party

But the opposition to those in control of the Nanking Government are denouncing Nanking's foreign policy as futile. They say that Nationalism cannot expect special treatment from either Great Britain or Japan, because the interests of both in China are such that they cannot make concessions to Nationalism. For instance, both Great Britain and Japan have outstanding claims which have to be settled; they both have concessions and settlements which they will not give up without considerable negotiations, to say the least, and, in the course of these negotiations, Nationalism's cause is liable to show up very badly.

They insist that the only hope is in Soviet Russia, which has no interests in China proper, which has no trade and no possessions—which has no genuine outstanding issue with the Nationalists, no Nanking Outrage, no Tsinan Incident. But these people realize that a rapprochement with Soviet Russia would lose the support of Canton and Hankow, that the Kuangsi faction would never agree to it and that the conquered provinces might be alienated by it. Therefore, they propose a governmental alliance rather than a party alliance.

No Third Internationale Wanted

The Borodin association was a party alliance. The Third Internationale supported the Kuomintang. The Russian Communist Party supported the Kuomintang. Comrade Borodin was not an official of the Soviet Russian Government but of the Third Internationale. Now, these neo-Russians advocate an alliance with Soviet Russia through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs without the intervention of the Third Internationale. They suggest that there is at present such an arrangement between Soviet Russia and Turkey; that whereas Turkey forbids Communist activity, either Russian or Turkish, the two countries are in actual alliance. But, ask others, what has Russia to gain if it supports the Nationalists, with both the Russian and Chinese C. P. forbidden in Nationalist territory?

The Chinese C.P.'s Plan

In Moscow, Berlin and Paris, there are large numbers of Nationalist leaders, some of them much more important in party affairs than those who have remained in Nanking. Among them are men who are working for this rapprochement. The Tsinan Incident is being used as the leverage. Can Russia see Japan seize territory in China, they are asking? Furthermore, they are investigating the reported understanding between Japan and Russia arranged by Viscount Goto and Mr. Kuhara. If that understanding does not exist, it is planned that a "Back to Russia" Movement should be developed during the summer. This movement is to be independent of the Chinese Communist Party which, it is said, has other plans, the principal one being an anti-Kuomintang demonstration in Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley on the arrival of the Nationalist armies in Peking.

Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the well-known diplomat and statesman, and his family have arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and are staying in Mr. Harbord's Gardens. Mr. Sun was Premier and Foreign Minister on a number of occasions and he held other cabinet posts both under the Manchus and the Republican regimes. He was Chinese Minister to Germany and other countries and was appointed first Tuptan of Greater Shanghai, but failed to take up the appointment.



The Annual War on the Sun

JAPAN'S POLICY AND CHINESE REACTION

The Defeatist Propaganda: An Attempt to Prepare for Fengtien's Expected Withdrawal in Two Ways

FROM ROONEY GILBERT

Peking, May 19.

Japanese movements in China are once more the one all-absorbing topic of conversation in the Legation Quarter. A few days ago interest in the Tsinan affair began to flag. The reviving courage of the Fengtien leaders focussed attention upon them and their plans and the day before yesterday there was the keenest interest in the fighting below Paotingfu. Yesterday the news of Ankuochun successes in a counter attack below Paoting fell upon indifferent ears and one heard nothing but speculation upon Japan's plans. Yesterday morning word went round that Japanese aeroplane hangars were to be erected on the glacis, that Japanese women and children were being evacuated so that the Japanese male population could be brought into the Legation to help in the defence of the Quarter if needed, and from the telegrams delayed by the breaking of the Taku, Chefoo cable it was learned that 3,000 Japanese troops were coming to North China, of which force about 1,200 would probably be stationed in Peking.

Talking Destruction by Instruction

For some days past, moreover, there has been much speculation upon the motive behind the gloomy picture of Chang Tso-lin's prospects which the Japanese Legation and press were more assiduously spreading. While the defeatists in the Generalissimo's headquarters seemed to be gaining the upper hand and the whole community expected a Fengtien withdrawal to Manchuria, the Japanese reports of military movements were not only the fullest but the most reliable. Then when the entire Fengtien organization decided that the retreat, as a political demonstration, had failed in its purpose and that there was no reason why the Ankuochun should not stand and fight, every Japanese medium of publicity suddenly sent forth a veritable eruption of dismal foreboding and the weakness of the northern military position was exaggerated in a way that was rather absurd in the light of accurate information from other reliable foreign sources.

This propaganda was so agitated in tone that it was by no means convincing. The busiest man of all was the Japanese garrison commander in Tientsin, General Arai.

Nearly every foreign firm in Peking had letters from its Tientsin correspondents quoting the comments of General Arai upon the situation and the Legations are overfed with his remarks. "General Arai says that the southerners will be in Tientsin in a week, and in Peking in two weeks," "the Japanese Commandant has information that Chang Tso-lin will leave within a few days and that a general Fengtien withdrawal to Shanhaikuan is now in progress," "General Arai is of the opinion that the northern morale is shattered and that they will offer no further resistance to a southern advance," "the Japanese General told me in the Club that an Ankuochun collapse was a matter of days, if not hours, and that nothing could prevent the Nationalists taking Peking within a very short time," "I hear that at a meeting of the foreign garrison commanders, the Japanese laid before the others a detailed survey of the military situation and made it very clear that Chang Tso-lin could not possibly hold out."

These are samples of the Tientsin reports that are quoted here. The inevitable conclusion of anyone who has even an elementary knowledge of the relative strength of the several armies and their positions in relation to sources of supply is that General Arai, like Toho, Nippon Dempo, the Japanese Legation and other sources of Japanese news and opinion, is taking under instructions and to a definite end.

Preparing an Occupation

Yesterday morning the writer ambled about the Quarter absorbing opinion and called upon several Chinese who are supposed to be in touch with the Japanese and found that those competent to guess had arrived at almost identical interpretations of Japanese movements and publicity.

These conclusions were somewhat as follows: Japan sees the northern forces retiring upon Tientsin and Peking and believes that the northern morale is breaking down, that the Fengtien soldiers, once homebound, will put up a feeble resistance against the various Nationalist leaders and that, sooner or later, Chang Tso-lin and his whole company will withdraw and leave this territory to a group of mutually jealous com-

manders with little control over their subordinates and with patchwork armies accustomed to deal high-handedly with foreigners and saturated with Communism. Such a prospect promises no security for foreign life, property or investments, no betterment of the condition of the Chinese people and no permanent peace. It brings chaos, confusion and anti-foreignism so much nearer to Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin is not going to be able to hold this tide of trouble in check for any great length of time, think the Japanese, therefore putting aside the sentimental regard for the professional trouble-maker's sovereign right to ruin his country, which has already cost China and the Powers that have commercial relations with her so dearly, there is no reason why Japan should not anticipate trouble while she is in the field and establish such precautionary forces in Peking and Tientsin as will inspire, in the various hordes that are converging upon the capital, that regard for common decency which their leaders have failed to instill into them.

To warrant such a precautionary step in defiance of the diplomatic conventions of the past few years, Japan has had to impress upon her own people and the world Chang Tso-lin's inability to hold out and the imminence of the danger of a southern occupation. This explains the dismal propaganda. The sooner Chang Tso-lin goes the sooner can the precautionary measures be taken and the more thorough-going can they be made. It is embarrassing to try to establish efficient military defences in the seat of a friendly administration even when circumstances warrant extraordinary steps.

A Notice to Quit

The majority of the speculators in the Quarter had arrived at such conclusions as those given before noon yesterday, and then, when it became known that Japan was on the point of presenting a note to the northern and southern leaders, announcing her intention to bar the way to civil war in Manchuria and making several pointed references to the safety of foreigners in Tientsin and Peking, all observers were confirmed in their previous interpretation of Japan's attitude. The note looked very much like a notice to Chang Tso-lin to get back to Manchuria and keep order there and to leave the Japanese to welcome the unresisted southerners or Kuominchun in Peking and Tientsin and guarantee these communities against the customary Nationalist effervescence. It was generally conjectured also that the more territory the Nationalists could claim to control when Japan was ready to impose her terms the more widely ap-

plicable would those terms be and therefore the more satisfactory documentary adjustment. That the Chinese signers of such a documentary adjustment would neither intend nor be able to carry out the terms imposed would not distress the Japanese Government in its new mood a whit. What the Chinese authorities will not or cannot do to execute a bargain, Japan can do for them. This is undoubtedly the spirit behind the present Japanese undertaking in China and the further Japan goes the more do the local Japanese feel convinced that it is the only correct spirit to display in China.

Conclusions About Tsinan

The Tsinan incident, the Japanese handling of it and the Chinese reaction to Japanese action have been of rare educational value here. Outside of the limited circle of the Pink and the "unco guid," there has never been much doubt here about Japan's justification for precautionary action before the event or for drastic disciplinary action after it. The wisdom of it was called in question; however, by those who have put some faith in conciliation and have, in the past, believed that any form of intervention would entail economic loss, promote boycotts and bring about an ebullition of the Four Hundred Million that could only be checked by an enormous army of occupation.

Now that the veracity of Japan's reports has been confirmed in more detail by consular reports from Tsinan and by neutral witnesses than even the local Japanese anticipated, and since the Chinese reaction to punishment has been precisely that which every experienced observer expected and which no Occidental "authority" on China would have predicted, there is undoubtedly much revision of opinions and policy both in Peking and abroad.

The Chinese have not failed to draw certain lessons from the Tsinan encounter. The fashion in which the Japanese took the walled city of Tsinan, with trifling losses, in fewer hours than the days that the Ankuochun spent before Chochow before buying it over, elicits much comment. They also remark that the Japanese force which held Tsinan against a huge expeditionary force, disarmed 20,000, and finally cleared the city of soldier-patriots was just about equivalent to the force which Chang Chung-chang would consider an adequate body-guard when travelling through friendly territory; while the entire prospective Japanese expeditionary force is no larger than the remnants of Chu Yu-pu's army and is not so large as the usual garrison of Peking.

Chinese Attitude Revised

The whole Chinese attitude has undergone several very rapid changes since the first reports of the Nationalist clash with the Japanese reached Peking. The initial assumption was that it would be a brief, isolated affair, in which the Japanese would do something just drastic enough to supply China with slogans and then be restrained from further action by a large body of opinion abroad counselling moderation, a diplomatic settlement and conciliatory terms. On the basis of this assumption, the press and the younger official groups here were all prepared to make the welkin ring with declamations against Japan, fantastic lies about the incident, appeals to the world for justice and boycott propaganda.

Then, when the more serious encounters came and the little Japanese force repelled the attacks of several hordes of Reds, brigands and adventurers, when General Fukuda issued his demands and put them into effect, when the Japanese cleared the district and stormed Tsinan city, while Japan sent more troops instead of shrinking back from the threatened display of Chinese indignation, the idea of making such a display faded out of the Chinese mind. It looked as though the Japanese meant business, in which case an attitude of discreet expectancy was called for. It seems to have occurred to every Chinese throughout the land capable of understanding what was going on that the correct policy was to afford Japan no excuse anywhere for further action. Half-voiced slogans were dropped, the boycott idea was stifled and every person who could say hush with authority said hush.

The air of cold indifference with which the world accepted the news

of Japan's invasion of China's holy land and the off-hand assumption of the foreign press that China had at last got a little of that for which she had been asking, came as a complete surprise and acted as a cold douche.

Foreign instructors in Chinese schools bear witness to the complete change of tone in even student discussions. The faculty of trying to pretend that the Chinese were not responsible for the Tsinan incident is granted with an air of resignation. Everywhere one hears the plea feeble put forth now that the Communists and soldiers schooled in Communist excesses were responsible and that Chiang Kai-shek did not want trouble.

They want to know what the auxiliary forces under Generals Liu and Pang were but undisciplined bandits. How could the unfortunate Chiang Kai-shek prevent an encounter, they ask, if foreigners got in their way and interfered with their conventional pursuits.

Anger with Chiang Kai-shek

The writer recently encountered a French returned student who sighed heavily upon hearing the latest news of Japan's activities, supposed that the reaction had to come some time, and regretted bitterly that Great Britain and America had let the initiative pass to Japan and that the other Powers were not now involved instead of sitting like the official witnesses at an execution who are convinced of its justice. The writer made some remark about the waning strength of Chinese protests and my acquaintance shrugged his shoulders and said that the Chinese people never allowed their emotions to override their judgment and could be trusted not to cry "Revanche!" while the enemy was sharpening his sword. He then added that if I wanted to know what the next turn in Chinese opinion would be, he could tell me; outraged feelings would shortly divert themselves against Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist leaders for involving China in this mess by taking chances with a half-Bolshevized force in the vicinity of a Japanese community under the protection of a Japanese armed force.

No one in the Legation Quarter is recommending the slightest interference with the execution of Japan's plans, whatever may be. Everything done so far or foreseen in the future is regarded as most decidedly wholesome. It is believed here also that official opinion at Hanoi is armed against the balderdash of Chinese propagandists, the indirect influence of Soviet agents, the insidious appeals of pinkish missionary groups that are always ready to perjure themselves to win the "good will" of China's exploiting classes, and the reports of mercenary journalists.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

Hail to thee, Summer, hail! Scarcely meet I sing
The advent of benign, though fickle, Spring,
Than thou thy torrid countenance intrude!
Mayhap this greeting savours of the rudest,
Yet ponder what thy sudden coming's wrought—
No single stitch of clothing have I bought
That is deemed fit to counteract thy rays.
I now, forsooth, must suffocate for days
The while some clumsy craftsman, once a sailor,
(Who styles himself a "plover flogskin tailor"),
Shall learn that I'm no mast, nor shall avail
Himself of chance to build for me a sail!

A few short weeks, and I would shivering rise
While dawn was but new-born within the skies.
And grope my way to where a sullen stove.
Did lower at me and, each morning, strove
To thwart mine efforts to apply a match
Successfully to heterogeneous thatch
That Chang named firewood, within its bowels:
Till consonants would supersede all vowels
In my mad stammering, as I'd curse in vain

Its obstinacy; the hoarfrost on the pane,
Meanwhile, a silent witness of the chill
The memory of which now serves but ill.

Then, on a day, came Spring, with winning smile
Like that of wanton thinking to beguile
The unsuspecting. I a pean raised
Unto the very skies, and loudly praised
The mildness that permitted, kindly note,
The shedding of my shabby overcoat.
Whereat Spring laughed and vanished straight away;
And Boreas once again held icy sway.
Nor cared I greatly; for, full well I knew
That the said coat, once more displayed to view,
Would quickly call her back. Aye, all too soon.
(She came the day I wore it, before noon).

So, too, with Autumn. One has but to don
Raiment that's warmer than what one has on,
To have her vanishing; and sullen rays
That drove to madness in mid-August days,
Grilling mankind once more. Yet, if you please,
Let one resume the flimsy B. V. D's.
Lo, Autumn's back! With formal smile, and chill,
To speed away again, if you but will.
Sisters in this, are Spring and Autumn: both
Banished with ease by thick or thinner cloth.

With thee, 'tis different, Summer. I opine
That like the winter, thou art masculine.
How'er courageous, there is none may dare,
(Though driven frantic by thick underwear),
Attempt to fright thee off with nakedness.
In theory, the expedient, I confess,
Hath strong appeal. The stringent law, withal,
That shroud decreed for man, e'er since his fall—
That Adam puts in uniform, while Eve
Displays, without so much as by your leave,
Her olden charm—that stringent law, I say,
None is so hardy as to sweep away.

Happy is he who shorts may don: not I.
However, Ne'er may I defy
The principle laid down, for all it begs
The question, that makes "limbs" of legs.
Convention hath me on the hip. The many
May show their understanding: I've not any.
Ah, cruel Nature's prank, that of me wrought
A form that all, who follow Nimrod's sport,
Are prone to view askance, and soon mistake
For that of woosie beast or some strange drake!
Yea, were I spied in shorts, then straightaway some
Would have me acting in "The Road to Rome!"

Art doubtless come to stay. I may as well
Acknowledge it, however prone to tell.
The world thou art a nuisance, at the least.
If, for another fortnight, none may feast
His eyes on nifty raiment I shall don,
And I must swelter in the things I've on.
Must come a day when that cloth-cutting goat.
I have employed, no longer shall a coat
Mistake for trousers, and impatient frown
Because, in what he's made, I can't sit down.

R. R. L. F.

HOW FASHION THIS ENGLISH?

An Adventure in Natural History

By R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN

It has always been our ambition to import a little culture into the servants with whom we have daily dealings, and whenever we tiffin alone, we like to indulge in a little chit-chat with the boy on the doings of the day. It does us no harm and gives him temporary relief from the ever pressing worry as to the amount of squeeze he is going to extract for the day.

"Wong" we remarked quite recently—for his name is Wong Miao-miao—"you sabee salamander?" Sowerby had imbued in us a temporary love of nature in conjunction with the recent catching of a giant salamander and we wanted Wong to share our enthusiasm.

"How fashion? Just now no wantchee salamander! I think so more better cathee new ice-box!" Wong was a little bit terse that afternoon. The surplus water from our cooling chamber had overflowed, damaged the ceiling below and engendered a little coo with a colleague which had put an end to all prospects of a mahjong game.

"Just now you hab got white pants. How fashion wantchee salamander?"

Wong sniffed his indignation, grabbed our plate from under our nose and stalked out of the room. We don't talk Chinese, but we gathered from the vehemence of the remarks passed to the cook that something exceedingly pungent was being said about the new idiocy of "marster."

The rest of the meal was served in a dignified silence, but under the mellowing influence of a little coffee, we endeavoured to return to the subject.

"Wong," we ventured. "You sabee salamander?"

"Sabee. Just now too hot. More better after races can fix."

"You no sabee, Wong. Salamander, no b'long animal, no b'long bird b'long."

"Insect! . . . No got. Las' week hab buy pink insect powder." And Wong gazed on us benignly, while the difficulties of explanation became more and more apparent with our limited vocabulary.

"No b'long insect. B'long half fish, half animal. Can lib waterside, suppose wantchee; can stay ground side, suppose wantchee!"

"Uh! Before time hab get Chinese city. Mus' pay two coppers can see. Topside missee's head, bottomsides all same fish."

The transition of a giant salamander from a stove to an insect and thence to a mermald was a little too much for us, but we held on.

"Wong! Topside stove have got. Front-side door hab got one piece chop—all same salamander. Just now one fisherman, Soochow Creek hab cathee one piece salamander, all same chop."

It was a desperate effort and for a moment we thought it had succeeded, for Wong said nothing, busied himself around the room for a moment and then disappeared. A moment later he was on the scene again a smile on his face: "No man hab cathee salamander. My just now hab look see. Hab got topside."

By this time perspiration was streaming down our face in the agonies of a struggle with the limitations of pidgin English.

"You sabee something, no b'long animal, no b'long stove, no b'long insect, hab got legs, can cathee waterside, Chinese man he think very good for chow. I think so can pay four dollar one pound."

"Hai-yah, my sabee. Very good chow that ting. My tink you talkee stove, talkee chop, talkee in seek; my no sabee what thing you talkee. B'long salamander, uh?"

How fashion? Can catch waterside; talkee salamander. Puttee diawing room side, pay coal for chow, talkee salamander! How fashion?

"Beforetime my fien' hab got job one house. Missee talkee mester blekfish' time 'you hab got fifty dollar; more better you catch oberoot.' Bimeby he go office side, come home tiffin. Hab pay fifty dollar for what thing you talkee salamander. Missee plenty bobbery he. No wantchee nasty ting home side."

"He tink salamander can cathee warm all same overcoat. My tink

CHINA'S SKIES FOR JUNE 1928

By CANOPUS

1. Moon in apogee, 3.55 p.m. (P.L.T.)
2. Full Moon, 7.50 p.m. (P.L.T.)
3. Total eclipse of the Moon, 7.31 a.m., visible in China.
4. Mercury at greatest elongation East, 23° 32' 9 a.m.
5. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 3.35 a.m. 3° 2' 19" N.
6. Mars in perihelion, 3 a.m.
7. Saturn in opposition with Sun, 4 a.m.
8. Saturn in perigee, shortest distance to the Earth, 8 a.m.
11. Moon's Last Quarter, 1.37 p.m. (P.L.T.)
12. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 4.18 p.m. U. 4° 24' N.
13. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4.21 p.m. M. 3° 48' N.
14. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11.45 a.m. J. 2° 17' N.
16. Moon in perigee, 8.40 a.m. (P.L.T.)
17. Mercury at a stationary point, 4 p.m.
17. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 10.11 p.m. V. 1° 09' S.
18. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 4.28 a.m. N. 4° 52' S.
22. Partial eclipse of the Sun, invisible in China.
19. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 6.55 a.m. M. 4° 46' S.
22. Sun enters the Sign Cancer, 0.07 a.m. Solstice.
22. Mercury in aphelion, 5 a.m. magn. 2.2
22. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 7.56 a.m. N. 4° 52' S.
25. Moon's Last Quarter, 6.33 a.m. (P.L.T.)
29. Moon in apogee, 3.30 a.m.
29. Uranus in quadrature with the Sun, 4 p.m.
29. Mercury in Inferior conjunction with Sun, 9 p.m.
30. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 1 a.m. 4° 55' S.
30. Venus in apogee, 3 p.m.

Constellations near the Meridian at 9 p.m.—Around the zenith: Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Boötes, Northern Sky: Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Draco, Eastern sky: Lyra, Hercules, Ophiuchus and Serpens.—Southern sky: Scorpio, Libra, Virgo.

Brightest stars—Seven stars of the Great Bear; Vega, 0.1, Lyra; Arcturus, 0.2, Boötes; Antares, 1.2, Scorpio, Spica, 1.2, Virgo; Regulus, 1.3, Leo.

The Milky Way runs along the whole eastern horizon. Its great brightness may be well observed in the eastern sky.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
2	5.59 p.m.	11.18 p.m.	3.50 a.m.
9	11.47 a.m.	4.22 a.m.	9.41 a.m.
16	3.17 p.m.	10.16 a.m.	5.22 p.m.
23	10.10 a.m.	5.02 p.m.	11.36 p.m.
30	4.48 p.m.	10.02 p.m.	2.33 a.m.

RIISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

Day	Rises	Eq. of time	Sets
3	4.57 a.m.	2 min. 6.3 sec.	6.58
10	4.57	0	5.11
17	4.57 add.	0	36.4
24	4.59	2	7.05
30	5.01	2	7.06

In this month the mornings increase 3 min. up to 10th and then decrease 7 min. up to 17th and then decrease 4 min.; and the afternoons increase 9 min. (at Greenwich) increase about 14 min. up to 25th and then decrease slightly).

SIDERIAL TIME AT MEAN NOON

Day	5h	00m	E.G.
9	5h	00m	05.64
12	5h	48m	32.29
29	6h	27m	57.83

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

MERCURY.—An early morning star in Gemini, stationary in the heavens on 16th, moves then retrograde (magn. 1.8). At greatest elongation East 23° the 3rd, 10th, and 17th. On 21th in descending node, passing south of the ecliptic. On 22th in aphelion greatest distance from the Sun. Nearest Earth on 27th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on 29th.

Sets on 1st at 8.49 p.m.; on 14th at 8.23 p.m.; on 27th at 7.07 p.m. one minute after the Sun.

VENUS.—In Gemini rises to near the Sun for naked eye observation. It approaches the Sun during the whole month. At greatest northern declination on 27th at the close of the month its phase will be full and therefore its brightness increases somewhat to —3.5 magnitude.

Distance to the Earth 161,245,000 miles.

Rises on 1st at 4.29 a.m.; on 16th at 4.29 a.m.; on 30th at 4.57 a.m.

Mars.—An early morning star moving in Pisces and Aries but slowly. On 5th in Perihelion, at the distance of 128,415,000 miles from the Sun.

Rises on 1st at 1.58 a.m.; on 16th at 1.29 a.m.; on 30th at 1.03 a.m.

JUPITER.—An early morning star in Aries, rising about 50 minutes after the rising of Mars in the first week and only 7 minutes after the latter at the close of the month.

Rises on 1st at 2.47 a.m.; on 16th at 1.57 a.m.; on 30th at 1.10 a.m.

SATURN.—In opposition with the Sun, on 7th Saturn is in the most favourable conditions for observation during this month. The northern face of its rings being most open during this year (26° 55' at the close of November), it may be interesting to observe the various rings and their divisions, the

greater named of Cassini and the finer known as Encke's division and the dark ring seen only in greater telescopes. The major axis of the outer ring is 41.65". Magnitude of Saturn = 0.2.

Rises on 1st at 7.13 p.m.; sets on 16th at 4.30 a.m.; on 30th at 3.31 a.m.

URANUS.—A morning star in Pisces rising about midnight at the close of the month and moving away from the vernal point.

Rises on 2nd at 1.38 a.m.; on 14th at 0.52 a.m.; on 26th at 0.05 a.m.

NETURNE.—An early evening star in Leo, setting before midnight, it approaches Regulus.

Sets on 1st at 11.48 p.m.; on 14th at 11.02 p.m.; on 26th at 10.15 p.m.

ECLIPSES.—On 3rd, 16th day of the Moon, a total eclipse of the Moon, visible in China; the beginning generally visible in the western part of South America and North America, in the Pacific Ocean, in Australia and the eastern Coast of Asia; the end generally visible in the Pacific Ocean, in Australia and the eastern part of Asia.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE CHINA COAST TIME

Moon enters penumbra	5h 05.2m p.m.
Moon enters umbra	6 17.6 "
Total eclipse begins	7 31.3 "
Middle of the eclipse	8 03.1 "
Total eclipse ends	8 47.5 "
Moon leaves umbra	10 01.5 "
Moon leaves penumbra	11 14.5 "

Magnitude of the eclipse = 1.247, the Moon's diameter = 1.

On 18th June a partial eclipse of the Sun visible in the northern parts of Siberia and Russia. Magnitude = 0.037, very small.

Saturn and its rings.—The first view of Saturn with a large telescope usually calls forth an exclamation of wonder. Believed in Jupiter it is surrounded not only by 10 satellites, but also by a series of rings, one of which, the inner one, is transparent. Saturn is the second largest of all the planets. Its diameter is 75,960 miles, or about 94 times the diameter of the Earth. Its volume is 812 times that of the Earth, but its mass is only 94 times the Earth's. Its density is therefore only 1/12 of that of the Earth, about 2/3 of the density of water. It revolves on its axis in 10 hours 14 minutes 21 seconds. As a result of this rapid rotation, combined with its small density—less than that of the Sun or any other of the planets—the polar diameter has been found less than the equatorial by about 1/95 of the latter.

The sidereal period is 29.458 years.—Because of its greater distance Saturn is much fainter than Jupiter; it has a decided yellowish tint. It is generally as bright as a first magnitude star and at the time of opposition Saturn appears to the naked eye as bright as Arcturus 0.2. The ball is encircled by rather bright belts near the equator, and by fainter ones at higher latitudes, parallel to the equator. These belts are not subject to much change of appearance. In this and some other respects Saturn resembles Jupiter. Its density is 1/12 of the Sun, the existence of a high temperature in the interior of the planet. Saturn like Jupiter, probably consists mainly of gaseous material, and is surrounded by a spacious cloudy atmosphere which prevent us from seeing its real surface.

Saturn is unique amongst the planets in that it is surrounded by a system of broad flat rings separated from it on all sides. The rings lie all in the same plane which coincides with that of the planet's equator and is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 29° 45'. Observed from the Earth the rings can never be seen in their full face turned towards us. Saturn keeps the successive positions of its rings parallel to each other in its journey around the Sun. The plane of the earth's equator passes through the Sun in March and September, so the plane of Saturn's rings passes through the Sun twice in one of its revolutions. In this position the edge only of the rings is illuminated and at such time the rings disappear because they are thin, and edgewise to us. The disappearances happen at intervals of nearly 15 years; at times midway between them the rings are seen most favourably till to an angle maximum of 27°. The disappearances took place on 1st to 7th November 1920. From this date the unilluminated north surface was turned towards the earth. On 23rd February the unilluminated south surface was turned and up to April the south illuminated surface was visible; from April up to August the south unilluminated surface remained turned towards the earth. After the 3rd August the north illuminated surface of the rings remained visible and is increasing up to the end of November 1928, where it is attaining 26° 53' its greatest aperture.

The series consists of three rings of unequal breadth. The exterior ring is separated from the middle one by a distinct broad space. The middle ring is the most brilliant, being more numerous than Saturn itself; the interior one is darker and has a purplish tinge. The two outer rings are known as the bright rings; and the inner one is called the dark, or dusky ring. The exterior and middle rings are both opaque, and cast on the planet a distinct shadow; while the interior one is so transparent that it appears upon the globe of Saturn as a dark band through which the surface of the planet is readily seen. The thickness of the rings is less than 100 miles. Bradth of the exterior ring is 1,620 miles, of Cassini's division 1,507 miles, of the interior ring 17,377 miles, of the crown ring 11,318 miles; breadth of the ring system 42,955 miles.

The round Saturn in the same direction as the planet rotates on its axis. Probably the globe of Saturn is not exactly at the center of the rings, but the displacement is very slight.

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

One of the biggest portmanteau books yet attempted is to come from Victor Gollancz very shortly. This one volume, of 1,100 pages, will contain all the short and long-short stories of Robert Louis Stevenson, for 7s. 6d. In it will be published the whole of the "New Arabian Nights," "The Dynamiter," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which is generally regarded as a novel itself, and twelve other stories and short novels. It should be a great success.

A new and unfamiliar Alice—to those who were brought up on the Tiel pictures of Lewis Carroll's creation—will be found in the illustrations to a new edition of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," which are being brought out in one pleasant little volume in Collins's Pocket Classics. For the illustrator, Harry Rountree, has brought Alice up-to-date, and she appears here as a modern little girl with bobbed hair! Mr. Rountree also shows us a quite new conception of the Jabberwock.

The refrain of an old Scottish song gave Dr. R. W. Mackenna the title for his new volume of sketches of Scottish life, "O Rowan Tree," which Mr. Murray will publish next month. Here the author creates for us the true atmosphere, and his characters are always personalities, says "Literary Intelligence." As the successor to "Flower of the Heather" and "Bracken and Thistle-down," "O Rowan Tree" has a very high reputation to live up to, but the privileged few who have read the new book in advance, and who are lovers of the two earlier volumes, have voted this latest book not a whit inferior, which is sufficient praise.

"The Secret Battle," by A. P. Herbert, was first published in May, 1919. A second edition was not called for until January, 1924. It is to be hoped that the publication by Methuens of a cheap edition at 3s. 6d., with an introduction by Mr. Winston Churchill, will serve to introduce to a very wide public this, one of the most beautiful and impressive novels of the War. It is the story of young Harry Penrose told by a brother-officer, who watched with sympathetic anxiety the gradual disintegration of the boy's nerves. There is no more than that to the tale as a tale—just the transformation of the young lion of Gallipoli into the worried, war-weary subaltern in France, where his career was to end in tragedy.

Actors, as a rule, are witty people, and probably better jokes have been lost in the corridors behind the scenes than ever tumbled over the footlights. In "The Best Theatre Stories" (The Richards Press, 1s.) humorous anecdotes of both famous and unknown actors have been assembled. The editor of the book, who remains anonymous, has managed to recapture some excellent stories, some of which date from the time of Shakespeare and his brilliant actor-friend Burbage, but these "chestnuts" of the green-room are all worth preserving. The following is a specimen of the tales to be found.

Garick was playing in "King Lear." It was the last act when he was lamenting over the dead body of Cordelia. Suddenly Garick, to the astonishment of the audience, began to smile quite cheerfully during the tragic scene. Garick's merriment was infectious, and the dead Cordelia eyed her eyes and at once burst into laughter. But soon the innocent cause of this merry conclusion became apparent. On the front seat of the pit sat a stout butcher, accompanied by his bulldog. Leaning far back in his seat, the man had placed the dog between his legs, and the animal, seeing the lustre on the Lords, stood erect on his hind legs, leaning his paws on the railing which divided the stage from the pit. It was a very hot evening, and the butcher, in order to wipe his head, had taken off his wig and placed it on the head of his bulldog. In this posture, and with this attitude, the dog stood looking earnestly and fixedly at the actors and had caught Garick's eye. The scene proved so irresistible that Lear forgot his sorrows and laughed outright.

MR. SOKOLSKY'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY

"AN OUTLINE OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY."—By George E. Sokolsky. Shanghai: The Commercial Press Ltd. 1928. Price, M. \$5. net.

To write even an outline of the history of "all peoples, nations and languages" in less than 900 pages of by no means too small print, is a task to appal the stoutest heart. But this is what Mr. Sokolsky has done and, it may be added without a trace of flattery, has done extraordinarily well. Using the simplest language, selecting essential facts with fine judgment and by means of untiring energy, he has woven a comprehensive tapestry in which the relationships of one epoch to another, of one invention or innovation with successive developments, and of practically every nation within the family circle of the human race, are at once blended and defined with striking effect and interest. "An Outline of Universal History" is far more than the text book for Chinese students it was primarily meant to be. It has the greatest interest and utility for Western readers. We congratulate and compliment Mr. Sokolsky on the brilliant skill and mastery with which he has discharged his formidable task.

From the East Westward

There is an attractive preface by Dr. Hu Shih who dwells on the fact that Mr. Sokolsky has been the first to view the world from the East westward. The difficulty here, Dr. Hu Shih points out, is that Chinese history is a closed book for western readers. He goes on, however, in perfect fairness to imply that it is also to a large extent a closed book to the Chinese themselves. The contrast between Asiatic and European history consists in the appalling sameness of the former. While Europe can be seen moving slowly and painfully from stage to stage of social and political development, Asia reveals little but a monotonous alternation of frightful slaughter, of brief periods of benevolence but none the less despotic autocracy and then again more slaughter. The strong man emerges, rules well for a time and his people have peace, but he leaves no successor and there appears no political instinct among his subjects which can grasp what he has given and make it a permanent part of themselves. The story of Solomon, of Rehoboam and of Jeroboam is, politically, a microcosm of Asiatic history. It is only in recent years that a section of the Chinese people conveniently called Nationalists, though this word at present is rather unfairly associated only with Southerners, as if all the North were atavistic and blind, has really begun to think politically. And when we consider how short the time they have been doing so and how barren their background, we should rather admire the real headway that has been made than only deplore the chaos temporarily inseparable from it.

Asia's Religious Contribution

Mr. Sokolsky starts from the earliest legendary period of the origins of man, of which many quaint stories survive. Not to court controversy, one may well feel that the story told by the Book of Genesis is at least as good as all others and in many respects better. This section rapidly brings us to the undoubted fact that, while Asia gives nothing to the world politically, in religion she has given everything. Christ, Mahomet, and Buddha. It is indeed a case of *ex Oriente lux*. Similarly the great migrations of peoples seem to have had their origin in Asia, with one notable exception, namely the Norsemen who discovered America on the one hand and penetrated through Europe even to Constantinople itself. Mr. Sokolsky has wisely given a good many pages to this numerically small but characteristically all-potent people whose architecture and customs continue to influence us to this day and whose travels are the first recorded example of the enormous influence of sea power. We do not forget the Phoenicians as sailors and merchants, but their area of operations was small compared with

that of the Norsemen and their influence vanished in the greater power of Rome. This again might lead one to moralize on nations which had tremendous influence in their own times, but have left none for posterity. Contrast the empires of Assyrians, Persians and Egyptians and how little they really mean to the world to-day, with the inexhaustible legacies of tiny little Greece, which indeed can be narrowed down to something still smaller, the single city Athens. Here again one notices how wisely Mr. Sokolsky has dwelt upon epochs, nations and individuals whose existence left something to weave into the texture of the whole history of mankind.

Rome and Nationalism

In this connection the pages given to the Church of Rome and the birth of nationalism. The latter he ascribes, in one passage, to the French Revolution. That is true enough in one respect as we think of Kossuth, Victor Emmanuel II, Garibaldi and Cavour, of the Greek struggles for independence, of William I and Bismarck. But obviously, and Mr. Sokolsky shows he would never question it, nationalism goes back much further than that. In the greatest ascendancy of the Church of Rome, national borders meant nothing. There were the kings and nobility and the serfs. Lands were to the *beatus possidens*. And while the aristocracy, wholly illiterate, fought and slew each other, Rome preserved some continuity of law and learning. The Crusades began the breaking down of the old feudal system and in England the Wars of the Roses finished it off. On the Continent it lasted much longer. In England, Henry II's French wars, when he accepted money with which to hire mercenaries instead of service, and left the country gentlemen at home to manage their estates, combining with the peculiar political and judicial genius of the English people, brought about a state of social and political stability far ahead of what was to be found contemporaneously on the Continent. But England being an island, her influence on the Continent was practically nil until her people began to "run across the seas changing their skies but not their mind." It is interesting to reflect how large a part the Puritans (another offshoot, by repulsion, of Rome) contributed to this migration, first by driving abroad the churchmen and then by being themselves driven abroad.

The Economic Revolution

The economic revolution of the world is treated with great skill and insight. In England for a few years cotton mills and steam power literally threw many workers back into serfdom. Robert Owen's is a great name to remember in the process of emancipation. It is strange to think that his were the ideas which to-day seem destined to be the solution of the industrial upheavals that began over a century ago and still are not settled. Karl Marx had his day. The influence that his frightfully heavy and involved writing has had on the world is one of the marvels of history. But even Russia will free itself presently from the misconception of his teaching in which proletarian teachers have thought they discerned an earthly paradise. The economic revolution and the consequent spread of trade brought back the West and East into direct conflict once more. This part of the story is remarkably well told by Mr. Sokolsky, who shows very clearly where the conflict really lay, the East hugging its seclusion, the West insisting with equal determination that no country can cut itself off from the rest of the world. Accepting this view as possibly correct, it follows that the West has an enormous responsibility to discharge in return for forcing itself into the East and disrupting it with its strange and alien ideas of progress. Precisely how this responsibility is to be discharged has not yet been solved. Everyone knows how Japan took the matter into her own hands and profited by the lessons of her invaders in a manner without parallel in the world's history. But the case of China is more difficult. At least, however, Mr. Sokolsky's book may help, by revealing to Chinese thinkers how many other peoples have had to tread the way along which they are now struggling, and to those other peoples how great a

similarity exists between China's misfortunes and their own earlier chapters.

Within the Four Seas

The story of the French revolution and of its importance to the world, which was really born of the works of thinkers just prior to it, is remarkably well told; and there is an excellent survey of the world war, the Washington Conference and the Chinese revolution. During the past 120 years the world has been growing both greater and smaller. History has become infinitely more complicated as it gradually ceases to be a mere kaleidoscope of dynastic intrigues; and at the same time simpler, as all nations begin to come into a common focus under the impact of common ideas. "Within the Four Seas all are brethren." Mr. Sokolsky's history shows convincingly how the world has at last been brought to a point at which it may make, if it wishes, a new start with mutual understanding. One wonders what future historians will have to tell of the use it has made of the chance.

We have not space to deal with Mr. Sokolsky's chapters on art, science, law, literature and social developments. They are all full of interest and most cunningly woven in at the precisely suitable point with the rest of the outline. The one blemish on the book is its illustrations. There are some good, useful maps, and vignettes of old buildings and fanciful subjects are really egregious. Chinese readers may judge of others by the representation of the people they know. Where the publishers unearthed these blocks one cannot conceive, but the guiding principle seems to have been, A picture a page at any cost! In the circumstances one is rather relieved that, alone among heroes of the Great War, not a single British general or admiral appears, an exclusiveness which might otherwise have seemed invidious.—O.M.G.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN

"THE AGE OF THE GODS: A STUDY IN THE ORIGINS OF CULTURE IN PRE-HISTORIC EUROPE AND THE ANCIENT EAST."—By Christopher Dawson. London: John Murray, Aldermarke street. Price, 18s. net.

This book is not primarily concerned with the time at which man made for himself gods after his own image and worshipped them. It deals with this incidentally but the author's theme is the development of man from his primitive beginning to the dawn of history. He has nothing to say about man's origin. He pushes his researches back into palaeolithic times—an era he declines to measure in years but assumes that it lasted longer than all the ages that have succeeded it. Even then he finds that man is man. He is primitive, rude and uncultured, but he was as distinct from the other denizens of the animal kingdom then as he is to-day.

When the climax of the last glacial phase began to pass and Europe became a land of cold, dry, steppes Neanderthal man and his culture disappear entirely and his place is taken by new types of men. Judged by purely physical standards, such as the size of their brain, fossil men of the later palaeolithic period were equal, sometimes even superior, to the average modern man.

These early men not only provided themselves with tools, stone axes and weapons, but had begun to dabble in art.

This art consists mainly of sculpture in ivory or stone, as well as reliefs and rock engravings. The sculpture is often highly realistic and, as a rule, represents female figures of extreme corpulence with an accentuation of the sexual characteristics, probably due to religious or magical ideas regarding fecundity. The earliest man was a religious man.

Throughout the history of humanity the religious impulse has been always and everywhere forces that make and alter man's destiny, and the deeper we delve in the past, the more evident it is how inseparable is the religious instinct from life and humanity. The beginnings of religion are as old as the human consciousness, and we can no more go behind the religious stage in human history than we can go behind the origins of language or of social life.

Several thousands of years seem to have passed before much further progress in civilization was made. The "kitchen midden" period, which the author places about 7,000 B. C. was a lower type than that pre-

viously sketched of palaeolithic times which long preceded it. We are coming near to historic time when we study the remains of ancient man found in Babylonia, Persia and India. This is somewhere about 3,000 B. C. The people still till the soil, using stone implements, but they have acquired the art of making pottery with artistic decoration; there was the beginning of architecture and a pictographic script. The raises the question, did Chinese civilization originate in India or did China invent a script for herself? We shall not know the answer to this question until Chinese antiquities have been as carefully investigated as have those Egypt and Mesopotamia. And, in any case, all script commenced with pictographs but China is the only nation which, in the course of time, has not discarded them for an alphabet.

A very interesting interlude in our long history is, what is called, the period of Megalithic culture. The age when men built gigantic structures like the pyramids of Egypt, the temple of Karnak and the great circles of Stonehenge and Maeshowe. It is amazing how widespread this custom was. We find it in Europe, in Asia, in South America and in lonely islands of the Pacific, where the monuments remain, but the race that built them has vanished as completely as yesterday's sunset and the present rude inhabitants could no more construct such monoliths than they could build a dreadnought or an aeroplane. Why this peculiar craze for building gigantic stone structures should have spread over the earth's surface at a time when communication must have been as restricted as it was amongst the red Indians when America was discovered is one of the unsolved mysteries of archaeology. We still preserve interesting relics of this early age in the Lila Fall, or stone of destiny, at Tara and the coronation stone on which our kings are crowned, in Westminster Abbey.

The Archaic civilization reached its full development in the third millennium B. C. The most important inventions which characterized the higher culture, such as agriculture and the domestication of animals, the plough, wheeled vehicles, irrigation and the construction of canals, the working of stone and metals, architecture, navigation, writing and the calendar, the city state and the institution of kingship, written codes of law, a highly developed commerce and the beginnings of astronomy and mathematics.

Were all in existence at the date, and then progress was arrested and there was no important addition to man's achievements until the great scientific discoveries made in western Europe in modern times.

Man, being gregarious, congregates first in hamlets. These grow into cities and cities fuse themselves into states. The earliest settlements grouped themselves around the temple, the village altar. So it was in Babylon and Greece and so it was in England, where the most splendid ornament of our great cities is the cathedral or abbey, which has been bequeathed to us by the men of faith who were able to write their creed in stones. Even while I write these lines there is a great fair, known as the "bamboo market" being held around the temple opposite Shanghai's Bubbling Well. Its beginnings go back into the dim past and, like sheep following a leader, the peasants of to-day tread in the footprints of the fathers who had been dust for ages before the Chinese city of Shanghai was built. And so civilization progresses and yet remains wedded to its past. Mr. Dawson contends that it was the rise of the "warrior peoples" that, time and again, arrested the progress of the world. Egypt, Babylonian Greece and Rome all rose, flourished and were destroyed by barbarians. Once again in our own day, we have seen civilization shocked to the verge of ruin by the same force that has repeatedly desolated and made desert the fairest and most cultured regions on earth, Bokhara, Samarcand, Carthage, the ruined temples of Egypt, the broken Forum in Rome are all monuments of the destruction wrought by war. We stand on a lofty pinnacle than that attained by any of the vanished nations of the ancient world but, the higher we climb the heavier shall be fall. The implements of war are infinitely more deadly than ever they have been and unless we reach the middle, *me ne me te kel upharin*, written on the walls of buried cities we shall one day be as they.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Providing Young Shanghai With "Stories"

Arrangements are being completed at the present time to provide Shanghai children with a "Children's Hour" of story-telling, once a week. As soon as last minute plans are in order, announcement will be made by Miss Virginia Cowper, whose bookshop was moved a few days ago to 10 Nanking Road, where the weekly "hour" will be held, regarding the opening date. The hour will be on every Saturday morning from 11 to 12, and every Shanghai child who likes to hear a good story told in a lively manner is sure to find the idea a particularly fortunate one.

During the summer months when school is closed and while children are still in Shanghai the hour is certain to prove popular. Although there is still a little uncertainty as to whether or not a lady who has done this kind of story-telling for children before, will be available during the summer months, it seems fairly likely that she will be, and plans are being made with her assistance as to how the hour should be conducted.

It is planned to tell all kinds of stories and to weave into them a kind of educational programme. For instance heroines of history will have their lives told to the small listeners, and then there will be stories about children of other lands, their habits and dress, and various accurate details which can be made alluringly interesting to an eager child even though they are strictly real, and not fairy tales. In this group particular mention is made by Miss Cowper of the delightful volume written by Anna Milo Upjohn, entitled "Friends in Strange Garments," showing dozens of beautiful illustrations of children in their national dress.

Fairy tales will have their place, too. And some of the newer volumes mentioned in this connection are "Children of the Eagle Mountain," by Elizabeth C. Miller, in which the every-day life of Albanian children in the mountains mingles with the fairy lore of their district; "Hollow Tree Stories," by Albert Bigelow Paine is another new series, as are the "Rootabago Stories" written about American cornfields, by Carl Sandburg.

Special hours will be reserved for children's poetry, also, as all those

who have had anything to do with the instruction of children have found them very receptive to the rhythmical quality of verse.

Other hours will be devoted to the ever-delightful Fables of Aesop, which are more appreciated by children when told than when read. Still other occasions will have their chief topics of interest for boys. "The Boys Book of Airmen" by Irving Crump which traces through the history of aviation from the beginning, down to the trans-Atlantic flyers. "The Story of Great Inventions" will provide material for another story hour and as announcements will be made in ample time, it will be easy for the Shanghai boy or girl to discover whether or not his pet topic will be coming up at the Story-Hour.

Among the other plans is the interesting one to have the lady story-teller dressed in the costume of the historical character which she may happen to be describing, and one can easily imagine the expectation which youngsters will feel as to their next story hour, and the delight with which they will greet such well-thought out programmes.

The Story Hour will be conducted in the front part of Miss Cowper's shop where small chairs and benches and low tables will be arranged for the occasion. Children's books occupy the shelves in this section, and any child who wishes to "browse" will have the sympathetic attention of the ladies in charge. It is particularly stressed that the whole idea of the story hour will be to encourage a real love of literature, which will be carefully selected for the Shanghai boys and girls who may drop in at 11 o'clock.

BABY'S TROUSSEAU

The Last Word in Spartan Simplicity

Modern babies have to conform with the times as much as modern houses. So that in the trousseau of the up-to-date infant whose parents have to consider pounds, shillings and pence everything unnecessary has to be eliminated. Gone from such a trousseau I saw recently were the frills, the ribbons and the starched prettiness that used to house the new arrival. Clean, tinted simplicity reigned instead.

Woolly Babies

Long clothes, only worn for one or two months, have been entirely abandoned by many parents. The modern baby starts his or her life in short knitted or crocheted garments which the mother can make entirely unaided during the months before. A binder, which can be made of flannel or knitted of wool, a knitted cross-over vest of rather fine wool loosely knitted, knitted socks, knitted pilches made in two parts back and front and then joined half way down leaving a long end at the back to come forward and pin to the front, and knitted jumpers with long sleeves are all that the modern baby needs to wear. Matinee jackets of silk and wool mixtures are luxuries that many mothers find time to make too, and later on there are jumpers and long trouser suits for out-of-doors wear. These the mother can start making during her three weeks or month of convalescence.

Four binders, four vests, six pairs of socks, six jumpers and six pilches being a fairly generous allowance. If the mother is a really good knitter she will make the two or three shawls required as well.

No Head-Shawls

The modern baby does not have its head swathed up as its Victor-

ian prototype did, so head-shawls are usually things of the past, and even bonnets and caps (which babies hate) are taboo.

Spartan simplicity also obtains in the modern baby's night nursery, where the old-fashioned cot, decked with lace, net and ribbons, has been superseded by either a wooden crib with let-down sides, or a wicker Joseph basket on a stand. These cribs are often painted to match the colour-scheme of the room, and house the baby for four to five years. The Joseph baskets have hoods lined with plain, dark case-mated cloth, and can be taken off the stand and placed on a bed, on a chair or even on the floor in any room. Plain, dark-coloured case-mated cloth is also put round the head of the crib and replaces the nursery screen.

TREES

The apple tree is a dear tree

And easy to climb;

The elm is a pleasant tree

In the summer time.

The willow is gentle

And the oak, a stout friend;

The birch is a dream's delight

World without end.

But though I live long and long,

Amen, so let it be—

I shall dream of the eucalyptus

Growing over me.

Tall and bare and beautiful

Against a clear sky.

Blue-gum and red-gum

Reaching very high.

Tall and bare and beautiful

And glad to throw away

Wasting withered bark of self,

Day after day;

Daring to rise supreme,

Line on lovely line—

Other trees for others.

But this tree is mine,

Though I live long and long,

Even till I die.

Tall and bare and beautiful

Against a clear sky.—MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

HORSEWOMEN IN PARIS

At the Concours Hippique

During the week the horse show ("concours hippique") was being held in Paris as usual, one heard much discussion on the question of women riders, their methods, their capabilities, and their clothes. There are many who contend stoutly that woman can never look so well again as she has done in the past, arrayed in the traditional riding habit, hat and stock, and mounted side saddle ("en amazone," as the French so flatteringly call it). There are others, however, who maintain that, provided she is slim and of a good figure, she looks even better mounted astride ("a califourchon"), and that this is the safer method of riding, for if she takes a toss she is more likely to fall clear. For young girls especially it is maintained that they more quickly get a good balance and that their vetebral column runs no such risk of being twisted as it seems to do on a woman's saddle.

One is at first somewhat surprised to find that among the numerous "cavalieres" in the Bois it is the Frenchwomen more than others who are faithful to the riding-habit. The vogue for riding astride is much more general amongst the foreigners—a good many Englishwomen ride thus, and so do Argentines and Peruvians and almost all the Americans.

A Question of "Habit"

It seems to me that there are four distinct sides to this question—custom, comfort, cost, and comeliness. If a woman has been accustomed from childhood to ride side-saddle, she will almost certainly prefer to continue in this way. As for comfort, that also is a question of what one has grown accustomed to, but it is more easy for a girl who has first learned to ride astride to change to side-saddle than vice versa—in fact, I think that most riding-masters now prefer that learners should begin "a califourchon," later on they can change to side-saddle without difficulty. Then comes the question of cost—no small matter in these dear days! A well-made riding habit is a costly garment, and I know many women who choose to ride only in "culotte" simply because they do not wish to spend the extra money for a skirt!

Comeliness

And lastly there is the question of appearance. I hardly think there will be many who care to deny that a graceful woman on horseback, in a riding-habit, looks like a queen, and that it is impossible for even the most elegant creature in breeches to compare with her. But let her dismount and what then? It is only necessary to sit in the morning at one of the cafes in the Bois, where the "monde elegant" drinks an "aperitif" and welcomes its riding friends, to enable one to answer this question. A woman rides up to the cafe and dismounts; all eyes towards her, and behold! What a perfectly ludicrous figure she cuts as she walks in this extraordinary garment!

Neck-Wear

"Is there never a woman among them who knows how to put on a stock?"

Such was the impatient exclamation of a man friend who accompanied me in the Bois the other morning, and from my heart I echoed his groan. One would think that in Paris, where every detail of dress is so well and cleverly thought out, even the difficult matter of the stock would be solved. But alas! no. It is the rarest thing to see even a tolerably tidy neck of a horsewoman. The classical piqué stock, when worn, is just a conglomerate mass. It is for this reason, doubtless, that many women give it up—it is too much for them! But the next stage is more tragic still—a badly fitting collar and impossible tie. Recently I have even seen women, otherwise well turned out, wearing a soft collar and no tie at all! Not even a George Robey bootlace!—YVETTE in "G. Herald."

One of the first signs of inexperience is thinking a thing's unusual because it never happened to you before.

DEARER FOOTWEAR

Advances To Take Place

By eating less meat the world has brought about a threatened rise in the price of boots and shoes. The advances are likely to take place this year.

"Stocks of cattle have diminished considerably in the United States," Dr. E. C. Snow, of the United Tanners' Federation, told a "Morning Post" representative a few weeks ago "with the result that there has been a shortage of hides for more than a year. In 12 months those have advanced 70 per cent. in price."

The boot and shoe industry is passing through a critical period, owing to this high price of leather. While the prices of footwear will in some instances be kept at their present level, it will be at the expense of quality. To secure the quality to which he has been accustomed, the consumer will have to pay more. There will also be an advance in the cost of repairs.

The Shoe Problem

The statement that the price of shoes is to be raised raises equally the question of the make and finish of shoes. At a very much enhanced price already, shoes are far less well finished than formerly; and while the shape is more normal and one is permitted and even encouraged not to squeeze the feet, the discomfort of badly finished shoes is, of course, increased by the fashion of wearing very thin stockings. The modern shoe suffers from extremes of thinness and thickness. Formerly the ordinary lace shoe could be worn in the town in comfort and was not always too fragile for country. Today the town—unless it wears Wellingtons—is condemned to the thinnest possible shoes for outdoors which let in the water not only below but above as well. The replacing of the laced shoe by the strap makes both for cold and wet, to say nothing of mud.

If a thick shoe is demanded, it is so thick and so clumsy that it might almost seem fashionable to make the big English foot even bigger. While the shoe itself may be more or less normal in cut—and this is by no means always the case—the heel is so devised that it is unnecessarily heavy, very ugly in shape, and inexpressibly clumsy as a whole. It is not therefore surprising that it is very rarely comfortable for the long, rough walking for which it would seem to be devised. It is the most difficult thing in the world to find at the present moment a pair of women's laced shoes which are comfortable for ordinary walking—as opposed, say, to mountaineering—and yet preserve as much shape as the strapped shoe which is good for indoors or strictly dry pavements. The only remedy is the ultra expensive shoe, made to order. And yet women walk a good deal in spite of motors, and in wet weather would be thankful to discard the gaiter, the golosh, the Wellington—all of which have been rendered necessary adjuncts of the strapped shoe.

DEPARTURE OF A WELL-KNOWN LADY

Mrs. A. Hilton-Johnson will be among those leaving on board the Empress of Asia to-day, when she and Major Hilton-Johnson, the retiring Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, will travel to England via Canada and the States.

Her departure will be regretted by many friends in the local community where she has taken an active part in various charitable organizations and in club work. Since Lady Barton left, Mrs. Hilton-Johnson has been acting-secretary of the British Forces Recreational Centres, among her other activities. She has been a member of the B.W.A. since 1922 when it was first organized, and in the first years was a member of the executive Committee representing the Sports Section, as well as a member of the Gardening and the then Literary Sections. She was absent from Shanghai in 1925. Last year, following her return, Mrs. Hilton-Johnson again served on the Executive Committee. She has for many years, also, been active in the work of the Foreign Women's Home.

NEW GERMAN GIRL

As Seen By An Englishman

Not so long ago the German girl conveyed the impression of an indifferently proportioned lugger, with sails square set, and unduly overweighted aft.

To-day a more suitable analogy is that of a sprick and span clipper with neat lines, the cut of her jib distinctly Parisian. Take a stroll along the Linden, visit the best dance restaurants in any large provincial town, and one beholds German girls dressed in almost the latest Paris creations. There are still a few frumps left, but they hail mostly from patrician houses, where it is considered proper to maintain the old German cult and to wear print frocks in the stalls.

The passion for slinness has reached Germany. The full-bosomed, perfunctorily dressed Gretchen with hair austere combed is practically extinct among the younger generation. But though it is a comparatively simple affair to reduce one's figure, it is not always easy to reduce one's ankles in proportion. That is the one detail in which there is still room for improvement—that, and the lingering prejudice that more than just a touch of powder is not quite respectable. But women are adaptable creatures, and there is little doubt that nature and artifice will soon complete the transformation.

Changed Temperaments

Temperamentally, too, the German girl has changed, and therein lies an element of tragedy.

Judged by British standards, many German husbands differ vastly from the conception of what a husband should be. They are inclined to be domineering; the standard of fidelity is lower on the whole in Germany than in some other countries; and they drink a good deal.

In pre-war days all this was taken for granted. A husband was frankly allowed his fling occasionally—was he not a man?—and his wife was accustomed to piloting him home after a beer party which had lasted well into the morning. She did not question him as to his whereabouts if he remained away from home longer than usual, and she accepted in humble spirit his rebukes if all was not quite in order in the household when he returned. And though there are—and always have been—many honourable exceptions, most German husbands are following the footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers.

Cocktails vs. Beer

The German wife may now be found charlestoning—in the peculiar fashion common to German ballrooms—at the time of day when she used to be having a knitting party or cutting up the *Wurst* for supper. She is demanding to be taken to dine in restaurants on days when the cook or the maid-of-all-work is out, and she is giving up beer for cocktails. She has withal developed a sense of humour, rarely possessed in the old days, and is becoming a "good sport" in the truly British sense.

At present she does little more than criticize her men folk, but the day is approaching when she will demand that husbands shall conform to the new ideals. When that day dawns we shall see German husbands allowing their wives to pass through the restaurant door first, giving up their seats in omnibuses and tramway-cars, and transferring to their wives something of the respect which has been man's prerogative in the past.

SILK STOCKING LADDERS

There are two ways to prevent stockings from ladder from the top, and especially very fine silk evening stockings.

One is to sew two small loops of tape or ribbon to the top of each stocking and use a ribbon at the end of the elastic suspender to slip through the loop instead of using a grip clip.

Another method, which is French, is superior.

About three inches of double-faced, best quality, pure silk ribbon an inch and a quarter wide suffices for each suspender; this is sewn on to the grip clip so that it is between the stocking and the metal or rubber "button" which so often tears fine stockings.

This is a complete protection against ladders due to suspenders.

